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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Sundt. of Government Presses, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Act No. XIII of 1875 Amendment Act.
The Indian Registration Act, 1877.
The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Indian Limitation Bill, 1877.
Report of Select Committee and Transport of Salt Bill No. II, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 9.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDA.

In Act I of 1877, section 22, paragraph II, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th, 17th and 24th February 1877, *after* illustration (*k*), *insert*—

"The following is a case in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion to decree specific performance."

In section 26, illustration (*a*), line 6, *for* "A," *read* "D."

In volume I of General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, page 310, section-number—*for* "134," *read* "341."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th February 1877.

No. 11.—The following Rule, substituted for number 58 of the Rules under the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and the Trade Marks Registration Act Amendment Act, 1876 (38 & 39 Vic., Chap. 91), published under Notification of this Department, No. 7, dated the 7th instant, is published for general information:—

"58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act used any cotton mark shall, if resident in the United Kingdom, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and if resident elsewhere, on or before the first day of March

Representations of cotton marks to be sent by owners resident in the United Kingdom on or before January 1, 1877; by owners resident abroad on or before March 1, 1877.

tations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents."

No. 12.—Mr. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-law, received charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court at Calcutta, from Mr. Amir Ali, after noon on the 26th instant.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 26th February 1877.

No. 382.—Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., made over charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Mr. George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., on the 15th instant.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th February.

No. 153.—The Honourable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from 14th December 1876.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 161.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. G. D. Burgess, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to be Assistant

Lieutenant-Colonel James Hale Warden, Madras Staff Corps, 24th February 1877.

No. 177.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major Joseph MacNaughtan Fleming, M.D., Charles Frederick Oldham, and Edward Amrose Fitzgerald, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 178.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Apothecary	W. Price ...	Snr. Apthy.	Nov. 11, 76	Snr. Apthy. W. J. Hannagan, seconded.
Asst. Apthy.	A. Fitzgibbon	Apthy. ...	Jan. 15, 77	Apthy. J. Pitts, deceased.
Do. ...	A. B. Eates ...	Do. ...	„ 15, 77	Do. J. Baillie, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apptc.	P. Rourke ...	Asst. Apthy.	July 25, 76	Asst. Apthy. J. Reid, seconded.
Do. ...	F. McCarron...	Do. ...	Nov. 29, 76	Do. J. Connolly, dismissed.
Do. ...	S. Dullard ...	Do. ...	Dec. 21, 76	Do. M. Quigley, deceased.
Do. ...	J. Gibb ...	Do. ...	Jan. 15, 77	Do. A. Fitzgibbon, promoted.
Do. ...	H. Farrell ...	Do. ...	„ 15, 77	Do. A. B. Eates, promoted.
Do. ...	A. H. Nolan ...	Do. ...	„ 18, 77	Do. A. D'Silva, dismissed.

No. 179.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Punjab Volunteer Corps.

Colonel A. Cory, Retired List, Bengal Army, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Probyn, resigned.

No. 180.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," 26th January 1877, page 370.

INDIA OFFICE,
24th January 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Chase Morris, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th October 1876.

Captain Henry Smith Daniell, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 4th November 1876.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Edward Samuells Cooke. Dated 11th November 1876.

Lieutenant Mansell Armstrong. Dated 22nd November 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Campbell Hewetson. Dated 4th November 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Lewis Maltby Boileau, 109th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant George Edward Money, 16th Lancers. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Duncan Chesney, 15th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, 73rd Regiment. Dated 27th March 1872.

"London Gazette," 30th January 1877, pages 438 & 439.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
30th January 1877.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Baker, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 11th February 1876.

* * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Blake, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, but to be junior of that rank for one year. Dated 31st January 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 15th December 1876, of Major-General Doveton Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps:—

* * *

Major William Henry Newport, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 16th December 1876.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death, on 18th December 1876, of General Robert Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry:—

* *

Major William Dickinson, C.S.I., half pay, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 19th December 1876.

Page 439.

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General William Prescott, Madras Infantry, on 2nd December 1876:—

Lieutenant General Thomas Polwhele, Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 3rd December 1876.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Robert Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, on 18th December 1876:—

Lieutenant-General Sir John Fowler Bradford, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be General. Dated 19th December 1876

Major-General Henry William Matthews. Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, Dated 19th December 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert John Baker, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 17th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Edmund Mayne, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Crawford Mason, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Weldon, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry John Thomas Neild, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coulson Frederick Joseph Skottowe, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

No. 181.—NATIVE ARMY—

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sheikh Ibrahim, to be Subadar, *vice* Utter Sing, dismissed; Havildar Nowrung Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Ibrahim, promoted. Dated the 5th February 1877

No. 182.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 82 of 1877, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for "Lance Duffadar Maitab Sing," read, "Duffadar Maitab Sing."

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 183.—The services of Major A. L. Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 184.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, Royal Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 185.—The services of Surgeon-Major S. C. Amesbury, in Medical charge, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, are, with reference to the Notification by the Home Department, No. 142, dated the 22nd February 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th January 1877.

No. 186.—The services of Surgeon W. F. Murray, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 187.—The services of Captain C. W. Campbell, General List, Cavalry, are, with reference to Madras G. O. No. 163, dated the 19th February 1877, replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

RETIREMENT.

No. 188.—The under-mentioned Officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £373-18-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Fendall, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Umballa, Punjab.

DISMISSAL.

No. 189.—Native Medical pupil Goolam Nubbee, No. 538, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, is dismissed the service.

PENSIONS.

No. 190.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:-

Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
	38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.		Rs.	
Havildar	Bulwunt Sing ...	Havildar	7	N. W. P.
Drummer	E. L. Lewis ...	Drummer	4	Presidency.
" ...	A. Paul ...	" ...	4	"
	Punjab Frontier Force—No. 2 Mountain Battery.			
Jemadar Syce.	Goolzar ...	Jemadar Syce.	3	N. W. P.
Syce ...	Hakim ...	Syce ...	3	Punjab.
Jorawalla grass-cutter	Khooshialli ...	Jorawalla grass-cutter	3	"
" ...	Wazeera ...	" ...	3	
" ...	Sookha (1) ...	" ...	3	
	No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.			
Tent Lascar	Neazee ...	Tent Lascar	3	Punjab.
Jemadar Syce.	Jowahir ...	Jemadar Syce.	3	"
Syce ...	Jeengur ...	Syce ...	3	"
"	Ooree ...	"	3	N. W. P.
	Jamecta ...	"	3	Punjab.
Syce ...	Nunda ...	Syce ...	3	Punjab.
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	"	3	"
	Mehtaba ...	"	3	"
Jorawalla grass-cutter	Ramjawun ...	Jorawalla grass-cutter	3	"
"	Gunga ...	"	3	"
	Meywar Bheel Corps.			
Jemadar	Maneea ...	Jemadar	10	N. W. P.
Havildar	Surupjeet Singh	Havildar	6	"
" ...	Rutna ...	" ...	6	"
Naick ...	Pursadee ...	Naick ...	5	"
" ...	Kumjee ...	" ...	5	"
Private ...	Hukjee ...	Private ...	3-8	"
" ...	Peetha ...	" ...	3-8	"
" ...	Kumjee ...	" ...	3-8	"
Native Doctor.	Moolchund ...	Native Doctor.	10	Presidency

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 191.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George [illegible] mandant, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 27th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Gillilan, Madras Staff Corps, Controller of

two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 10th April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, of Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major John Edward Tuson, M.D., in Medical charge, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for eleven months and twenty-two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Robert Jocelyn Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Frederick Cotton, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works, Ferozepore Division, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Crawford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works, Meerut Division, Public Works Department,—medical certificate, for one year, under Rule IX, note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Campbell Garden, late 57th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years —one year on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Pringle Harrison, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Sitapur, Officiating 2nd Grade, Oudh,—private affairs, for fourteen months and fifteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 192.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1154 of 1874, Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for nine months, without pay.

No. 193.—The following extract from List No. 3, dated the 2nd February 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Chowne, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, Staff Corps.
Captain T. St.Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry.
Colonel J. Dawson, Staff Corps.
Major C. W. Campbell, Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain F. E. Wiggens, General List, Infantry, —six months, medical certificate.
Captain T. H. Lewin, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.

No. 194.—Mr. G. W. Kellner, C.S.I., Accountant General, Military Department, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to duty.

No. 195.—Reports of Departure—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1288 of 1876,—*India*, 14th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Simpson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Gwalior*, 15th January 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Prinsep, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Malwa*, 22nd January 1877, from Bombay.

Major G. C. Udny, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Pleiades*, 18th February 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877,—*Navarino*, 13th February 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major R. Mantell, M.B., G. G. O. No. 1103 of 1876,—*Siam*, 1st January 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Corbyn, M.B., G. G. O. No. 9 of 1877,—*Avoca*, 8th January 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon W. Jackson, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Siam*, 1st January 1877, from Bombay.

No. 196.—Reports of Arrival—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified

Lieutenant F. N. Maude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1877.

Lieutenants C. Maxwell, J. G. Day, G. M. Porter, and G. K. Scott-Moncrieff,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st January 1877.

No. 197.—Regulations—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following clauses are substituted for clauses 2 and 3 of Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, republished in G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874 :—

2. Leave granted under these Rules, without furlough pay, will not reckon as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years allowed as shown in Rule XVI, but all furlough with furlough pay, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, taken under these rules, will so reckon.

3. Furlough and leave previously taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, will count, as respects officers who have elected these Rules, as follows :—

Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, counts in all respects as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, under the Rules of 1796, does not count in any respect as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the Rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these Rules, but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.

"Leave without pay under the Rules either of 1796 or 1854, does not count in any respects as furlough."

No. 198.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1244 of 1869, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that in the case of a Colonel of the Indian Army who may be desirous of proceeding on furlough on the expiration of his term of Brigade Command, he may, if he has furlough to his credit, avail himself of it without reference to the restriction ordinarily imposed of serving three years from the date of his last return to duty.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 199.—BRITISH CAVALRY—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1278, dated 21st December 1876, paragraph 2, the following rules for the supply and repair of line gear, &c., to regiments of British cavalry serving in the three Presidencies, are published for information and guidance.

2. All surplus stores, materials for repairs &c., of a suitable description and in serviceable condition, the property of officers commanding troops, will be taken over by Government at a valuation to be decided on by a special committee.

3. Special committees will be convened on an early date at stations where British cavalry regiments are located, in the Bengal Presidency under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in Madras and Bombay by direction of the Governments of those Presidencies.

4. The stores, materials, &c., will be carefully examined, weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the committee. And to enable the committee to arrive at a just valuation, a certificate will be signed by the officer commanding each regiment showing the actual cost that was incurred by commanding officers of troops in obtaining the various articles and materials locally.

5. The committee will also note and report on the condition of all articles already the property of Government, and record their opinion whether they will last the full period of service or not. In the latter case, the committee will state the reasons, which, as far as can be ascertained, will lead to their earlier condemnation.

6. Bills supported by the proceedings of such committees will be forwarded to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts for adjustment.

7. Articles of line gear and materials for their repair will be supplied in the following proportions on indents to be submitted in the usual form on the 1st February of each year to the departments concerned. Indents for the year 1877-78 to be submitted as soon as possible.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PROPORTION.		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT.			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Bags, Canvas Europe, coarse, painted, for. (Head stalls, head ropes, eye fringes, and watering bridles. Heel ropes and loops. Gram - Leather (or gunny) nose-bags. Pegs and mallets.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Will be fixed hereafter.
Bags, Nose. Canvas -	1	Horse -	436	...	436	To be repaired or replaced as required.	Commissariat Department.	
Bags, Nose. Leather -	1	Ditto -	436	...	436	3 years -	Arsenals -	In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Bags, Nose, "Gunny," will be supplied in lieu by the Commissariat Department. They will be repaired or replaced as required as in the case of "Canvas Nose-bags."
Baskets, Country -	1	2 Horses	218	...	218	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PROPORTION.		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT.			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Blankets -	1*	Horse -	436	...	436	2 years or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	* Or 2 per Horse according to climate, if deemed necessary by the Officer Commanding the Brigade, District, or Division of the Army. These will be in addition to the blankets now authorized for horses without stables, and for Waler Remounts that have not been a year in the country.
Bridles, watering -	1	Ditto -	436	22	458	Rein 1 year; Bit till worn out.	Arsenals -	
Brooms -	1	2 Horses	218	...	218	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	
Brushes, country-made	1	Horse -	436	22	458	6 months, or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Buckets, wooden, water, small.	12	Troop -	72	...	72	To be obtained, repaired, and renewed as required.	Ditto.	These articles are not to be taken on line of march but will be left behind for the relieving regiment.
Combs, Curry, country-made.	1	Horse -	436	22	458	5 years, "tentative."	Ditto.	
Cordage for tying up hay.	13 feet to each quart		4 horses	per		3 months -	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	In the Bombay Presidency only.
Dusters -	2	Horse -	972	...	972	6 months -	Commissariat Department.	
Eye fringes, leather -	1	Ditto -	436	...	436	2 years -	Ditto.	
Head Stalls -	1	Ditto -	436	22	458	3 years -	Arsenals.	
Loops, heel, rope, of leather.	1	Ditto -	436	44	480	1 year -	Ditto.	
Machines, clipping -	6	Regiment	6	...	6	3 years or longer till worn out.	Ditto.	
„ rope-making	1	Ditto -	1	...	1	Till worn out	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	
Mallets for driving pegs.	12	Troop -	72	...	72	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	Ditto.	
Pegs, wooden (Babool)	3	Horse -	1308	...	1308	Ditto -	Ditto.	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PROPORTION. No.	PROPORTION. Per	NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT. Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.	Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
Pickers, hoof -	12	Troop -	72	...	72	Till worn out	Arsenals.	
Posts, picketing, wooden, 2′ 6″, iron-shod of Home pattern.	12	Ditto -	72	4	76	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	
Ropes, head, with loop and hook (length 7 feet exclusive of loop.)	1	Horse -	436	44	480	4 months or longer, hooks till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Ropes, heel, (length 15 feet exclusive of loop.)	1	Ditto -	436	44	480	4 months or longer.	Ditto.	
Ropes, picketing, of 2″ English-tarred rope, each 25 yards long.	8	Troop -	48	2	50	3 years -	Ditto.	
Rollers with pad (the latter made of leather.)	1	Horse -	436	22	458	2 years -	Ditto -	1st size length of web 5′ 9″. 2nd size length of web 5′ 6½″ To be supplied in the proportion of 2 of 1st to 1 of 2nd size.
Straps for hogs, canvas, Europe, coarse, painted, for. Headstalls, &c.								
Heelropes, &c.								
Gram -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Will be fixed hereafter.
Nose Bags -								
Pegs and Mallets.								
MATERIALS FOR REPAIR, &C., OF LINE GEAR.								
Cloth, canvas, Europe, coarse yd.	...	...	...	...	...		...	Ditto.
Dubbing lbs.	Annual.		150	...	150		Commissariat Department.	
Gunny - -	As required for repairs.						Ditto -	In the Madras Presidency for repairs of nose bags.
Hides - Rope - Thread - -	As required for repairs.			...		...	Ditto.	

NOTE.—A set of light line gear per horse, consisting of 1 head rope, 1 heel rope, and loop, and 2 pegs and 1 nose bag, will be supplied and kept up, and carried on the horses, so that they can be picketed at once without waiting for the standing line gear.

7. One set of farrier's tools per squadron, or three sets per regiment, in addition to the tools allowed by G. G. O., No. 157 of 1875, and a second forge cart for each regiment, will (on completion of manufacture at the Gun Carriage Factory) be issued by the Ordnance Department. They will be included in the half-yearly returns rendered to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

8. Such articles of the line gear and materials for repairs, &c., as are authorised by this order to be obtained in the local market will be purchased by officers commanding regiments, and contingent bills for the cost incurred, countersigned by the officer commanding the station, and supported by the station price-current of materials and labor, under the signature of the officer in charge of the principal Sudder Bazar, will be forwarded, monthly, to the Executive Commissariat Officer on the spot, or at the nearest station, for payment.

9. The repairs necessary to line gear are to be effected by officers commanding regiments, and for the purpose of carrying out these repairs, the employment of two syces per troop at Rs. 2 each per mensem has been sanctioned by paragraph 10 of G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876. Any other expense for material or labor necessarily incurred to be recovered by contingent bill in the manner prescribed in paragraph 8 of this order.

10. Well ropes and water bags will be procured locally by officers commanding regiments, and their cost recovered by monthly contingent bill under paragraph 8, repairs being effected under the rules which apply to articles of line gear.

11. All articles of line gear which have served the prescribed periods of duration and have been pronounced unfit for further service by competent Boards of Survey, will be sold on the spot to the highest bidder, and the proceeds realised credited to Government; such component parts of iron as may not be unserviceable being returned into ordnance store for further use in manufacture.

Rammers 6 per Troop.
Hand-beaters 12 per Troop.
To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments, cost being recovered by contingent bill, and to last till worn out.

12. Repairs needed to the flooring of stables will be effected by regimental establishments, and for this purpose rammers and hand-beaters will be supplied in the proportion marginally noted; when the repairs to be executed are of an extensive nature, the aid of the Public Works Department is to be applied for.

13. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ERRATUM.—In Marine Department Notification No. 1, dated 23rd February 1877, published in the Gazette of the 24th idem, for *15th* February 1877, read *5th* February 1877.—*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February 1877.

No. 83.—Mr. P. Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 24th September 1875.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 468, dated 16th November 1875.

No. 84.—In correction of Public Works Department Notification No. 253, dated the 5th May 1876, the promotions, *vice* Mr. C. Kinnear, and those subsequent to them, are as follows:—

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
Sergt. T. Collier, R.A. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Nov. 23, 1874	Temporary ...	*Vice* C. Kinnear, promoted.
Mr. W. Becker ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto 1st ...	Dec. 15, 1874	Ditto ..	*Vice* A. R. Marr, on leave.
„ E. Corcoran ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Ditto 2nd ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sergt. G. Preece, R.E. ...	T. Supervisor, 2nd	Ditto ...	Dec. 21, 1874	Permanent ...	*Vice* A. C. Galbreath, dismissed.
„ H. Mathews ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto 1st ...	Jan. 1, 1875	Temporary ...	*Vice* Sergeant McCawley, on furlough.
„ P. Collins ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Ditto 2nd ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ T. Collier, R.A. ...	T. Supervisor, 2nd	Ditto ...	Jan. 6, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* E. Lawrence, resigned.
Mr. E. Corcoran ...	Ditto 2nd	Ditto ...	Jan. 21, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* H. Fewings, resigned.
Sergt. P. Collins ...	Ditto 2nd	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	*Vice* Sergt. Troup, remanded.
Mr. C. O'Connor ...	Ditto 1st	Ditto 1st ...	Jan. 24, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* S. Tripp, deceased.
„ H. Bristow ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	Ditto.
„ W. Handy ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 1, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* T. Murphy, on furlough.
„ T. Brady ...	T. Supervisor, 1st	Ditto ...	Feb. 12, 1875	Permanent ..	*Vice* H. Woodroffe, deceased.
Sergt. W. M. Cargill ..	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	Ditto.
Mr. M. McInerny ...	Sub-Engr., 3rd ...	Sub-Engr., 2nd ...	Feb. 21, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* S. Flaxington, on furlough.
„ M. McInerny ...	T. Sub-Engr., 2nd	Ditto ...	April 1, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* W. D. Wilson, resigned.
„ W. Becker ...	T. Supervisor, 1st ...	Supervisor, 1st ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ T. J. Browning ...	Sub-Engr., 3rd ...	Sub-Engr., 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ..	*Vice* M. McInerny, promoted.
Sergt. H. Mathews ...	T. Supervisor, 1st ...	Supervisor, 1st ...	April 5, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* I. Beynon, resigned.
Mr. G. Sharpe ...	Sub-Engr., 3rd ...	Sub-Engr., 2nd ...	April 15, 1875	Temporary ...	*Vice* F. Blake, on furlough.
„ H. Bristow ...	T. Supervisor, 1st ...	Supervisor, 1st ...	June 26, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* A. Craighead dismissed.

No. 85.—Captain W. H. Browne, S.C., late Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, was granted leave in India on medical certificate from the 30th August to 30th November 1875, under Chapter I of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

No. 86.—The following Upper Subordinates on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are transferred to the Subordinate (Revenue) Establishment in the grades specified :—

Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, as Inspector, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Joseph, Overseer, 1st Grade, as Inspector, 3rd Grade.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 87.—Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 88.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 56, dated 9th February 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Temporary Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Military Works Branch, reverted to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 19th February 1877.

No. 89.—Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Connell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 90.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 221 of 10th May 1876, Lance Corporal G. McDonald, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as Overseer, 1st Grade, with effect from 30th March 1876.

The 1st March 1877.

No. 91.—The under-mentioned temporary 2nd Grade Superintending Engineers of the Railway Branch will revert to the 3rd Grade of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., from 16th January 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. Nethersole.

Mr. H. Prince, from 6th February 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.

No. 92.—The transfer of Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works (Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 25th January 1877), is cancelled.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 93.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is transferred to Lucknow, as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, during the absence of Captain H. W. Rathborne, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 94.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred temporarily, from the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, to Madras, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Sergeant R. Fryer, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant J. Bell, Overseer, 1st Grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. | Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1877.

No. 60.—Sergeant R. McGowan, R.E., Inspector, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 29th September 1876.

No. 61.—ERRATUM.—In Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification, No. 59, dated 18th January 1877, notifying that Mr. F. T B. Daniell, Superintendent, Persian Telegraphs, returned to duty on the 5th November 1876—for "5th," read "6th."

W. PALMER,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Kota, the 17th February 1877.

No. $\frac{568}{117}$.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, is granted subsidiary leave from the 7th to the 18th November 1876 (inclusive), on return from furlough.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nusseerabad, the 24th February 1877.

No. 411S.—The Officiating Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, fourteen days' privilege leave, in extension of the two months' privilege leave

already granted to him in Notification No. 35S., dated 8th January 1877.

By Order,

J. M. WILLIAMS, *Lt.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a general Ordination of Priests and Deacons, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 25th March next.

Divine Service will commence at half past 10 o'clock A.M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., Bishop's Chaplain.

Candidates for Holy Orders, who have not sent in their papers, are requested to send them immediately, addressed to the Reverend Brook Deedes, at the Bishop's Palace.

Candidates must attend at the Palace at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold a Confirmation on Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 149.—Honorary Surgeon J. S. Howard, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Oomraotee, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Apothecary J. Reid, doing duty under the Civil Surgeon, Akola, will assume medical charge of Oomraotee during Doctor Howard's absence on leave.

No. 150.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave for twenty-four days, with effect from the 8th March 1877, preparatory to retirement from the service.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1877.

No. 590.—Privilege leave for twenty-five days is granted to 2nd Grade Supervisor Mr. W. Delahay, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from the date of his availing himself of the same.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 7 of the 6th instant, Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, the services of the former Officer having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special duty.

No. 14.—Under instructions from the Inspector General, Military Works, Sergeant C. Kerr, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, reported his departure on the 14th instant, to join the Madras Famine Relief Works at Gooty.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 15.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 10 of 17th instant, Barrack Sergeant W. Warren, attached to Fyzabad Division, Military Works, is transferred to Saugor Division, to relieve Barrack Master Edmondson, about to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Sergeant Warren took over the Barrack duties at Saugor on the forenoon of the 14th instant as Officiating Barrack Master.

The 27th February 1877.

No. 16.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 9 of the 16th instant, Barrack Sergeant G. Blake left Pachmarhi on the 14th current for Bombay, with a view to his embarking for England on troop-ship to leave on the 27th idem.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 24th February 1877.

No. 7.—Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, transferred to Gooty for employment on the Madras Famine Relief Works, was relieved of his duties at Agra on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

No. 8.—The unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, from the 6th to the 15th February 1877, both days inclusive, granted to Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, in Notification No. 48, dated 30th October 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 9.—Under Chapter VII, Section 30, of the Civil Leave Code of 1876, privilege leave for sixty days is granted to Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, Bareilly Division, Military Works, from the 22nd March 1877, or from such date as he may wish to avail himself of the same.

No. 10.—Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bareilly Division, Military Works, transferred to the charge of the Lucknow

Division, Military Works, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

No. 11.—Mr. O. Hœrnle, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

No. 12.—Mr. W. R. McKoy, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, transferred to Goorey for employment on the Madras Famine Relief Works, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 303.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II Chakrata Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th instant. from the forty-two days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2535 of 6th December last.

No. 305.—Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II Chakrata Division, availed himself of the three months' special leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 1, dated 8th January 1877, from the forenoon of the 18th instant.

The 24th February 1877.

No. 321.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, II Chukrata Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 17th instant, from the twenty days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 98 of 22nd January 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

The 25th February 1877.

No. 261.—Gunner Moore, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawul Pindi to the Mooltan Division, Military Works.

Sergeant Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the 2nd Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th February 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted eight months' furlough to England, with effect from the 25th March 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

The 27th February 1877.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 78, dated 23rd February 1877, Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., is attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways till further orders.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th February 1877.

No. 33.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 101, dated 12th June 1876, Apprentice Engineers Labdha Rama Sahni and Dharm Singh Soin joined this line on the forenoon of the 16th October 1875.

No. 35.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 2 of 29th ultimo, Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty, from privilege leave, on the morning of the 20th instant.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 20th February 1877.

No. 10.—Messrs. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and T. R. Wynne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to Dhoond and Munmar Railway, under Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 14th February 1877, left Agra on the forenoon of 18th instant.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 24th February 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, assumed charge of the Nerbudda Division, in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of 20th February 1877,

from Mr. A. Izat, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the proposed Dhoond and Munmar Railway, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 60, dated 14th February 1877.

No. 7.—Pundit Gopalchunder, Prpbationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Quarry Division, Neemuch State Railway, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from 26th January to 15th February 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 25th February 1877.

No. 32.—The services of Mr. W. Holloway, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, were dispensed with on the 30th November 1876.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 520, dated 15th December 1876, Mr. D. C. Gordon made over, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 16th February 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

1st March 1877 ... Rs. 3,51,317-4-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *2nd March 1877.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RS. On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs	Rs	Rs.
Feb. 19	..			0	4,33,667	23,05,877
20	1,61,141			,62,000	4,10,619	22,05,897
„ 21	...	...		,62,000	73,80,612	21,05,897
„ 22	...	10,92,966		,62,175	73,61,735	20,05,897
„ 23					3,37,887	19,05,897
„ 24					3,37,890	18,05,897

CALCUTTA MINT. *The 26th Feb. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT.
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
70	... L 47—12788	... 20	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad
71	... D 18—01510	... 100	...
	„ —01511	... 100	... Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lahore.
	„ —01602	... 100	...
	„ —01603	... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

119	... D 10—65765	... 5	...
	D 11—38740	... 10	... Akber Shah Khan, Basti.
	D 5—83323	... 20	...
120	... D 5—37472	... 20	... Sham Lal Prayagwal, Allahabad.
121	... D 7—88157	... 100	...
	„ —88158	... 100	... Reverend R. C. Bishop, of Agra.
122	... D 10—43383	... 5	... Nanuck Chund, Goordaspore.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 22nd February 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 34—60035 „ —60061	wrongly joined.	10	... A. Annyappa Chetty, Gomastah of Joysunkur Thavay, No 445, Madras.
J 6—93451 „ —93452	ditto	... 10	... Anthony Fernandez, Merchant, Calicut.
J 7—58738		... 5	... W. Johnson, Esq., Madras.
J 5—70359		... 20	... Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, for Mrs. Louis of Jubbulpore.

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 21st February 1877.*

P. A. COLE.
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
447	... L 81—30711	50	... Babu Siddessur Chatterjee.
448	... L 81—36932	50	... Babu Doorga Das Mukerjee.
449	L 44—85528	10	... Mr. Francis O. Runburn.
	„ —85529	10	...
450	... L 83—31771	100	... Mr. John Espino.
	„ —60922	100	...
	L 96—93988	20	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
328	... L 20—84609 „ —84612	... 5	... Babu Hara Chund Dey.
329	... L 45—15060 „ —15041	... 20	... Hajee Golam Hossein.
330	... L 89—36345 „ —36346	... 20	... Mr. M. O. Roche.
331	... L 89—30730 „ —67322	... 20	... Mr. Joseph Heath.
332	... L 46—80240 L 37—86043	... 20	... Messrs. Essack Mahomed and Sons.
334	... L 88—19373 „ —19374	... 10	... Mr. H. A. Olive.
335	... A 92—09587 „ —38892	... 50	... Mr. G. C. Caleb.
336	L 22—28704 „ —28707	... 5	... Babu Bholanath Mookerjee.
504	... L 65—72478	... 20	... Kanaiye Barber.
505	... L 15—43808	... 5	... Babu Woopendranath Chatterjee.
506	... L 78—21149	... 20	... Mr. Fd. O. Partridge.
507	... L 87—72096	... 10	... Babu Bholanath Ganguly.
	„ —72097	... 10	...
508	... L 90—19329	... 20	... Babu Satcory Banerjee.
509	... L 82—98552	... 100	... Babu Jibun Krishna Raha.
510	... L 51—91635 to „ —91640	... 100 each	... Babu Niloodhun Dhun.
	L 69—86424	... 100	...
	„ —91521	... 100	...
511	... L 77—48344	... 20	... The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
	L 76—54007	... 10	...
	„ —54008	... 10	...
512	... L 86—97039	... 10	... Babu Modhoo Sooden Das.
	L 75—58047	... 10	...
513	... L 58—54852	... 10	... Babu Sham Sunder Paulit.
	L 96—86119	... 10	...

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
13	... E 7—30242	... 5	... H. Whymper, Esq., Managing Brewer, Rawul Pindi.
	E 12—09452	... 20	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
3	... E 10—38813 „ —38814	... 10	... Karum Khan, Jemadar, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan.
11	... E 10—64773 „ —54894	... 10	... S. Smith, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police Peshawar.
		... 10	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd February 1877.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
93	... B 50—42745	... 100	... S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Cochin.
94	... B 40—40744	... 5	... Private H. G. Prior, 43rd Regiment, Bellary.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
244	... B 43—33969	... 50	... Konjati Venkata Sivaya Setty, Nellore.
245	... B 50—14171	... 100	... Moollangy Kristnasawmy Setty, Nellore.
246	... B 52—07357	... 10	... Mr. J. French, Bellary.
247	... B 42—73916	... 20	... Mrs. Lewis, Madras.
49	... B 50—56065 wrongly issued.	...	Messrs. Framji & Co., Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accts. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 19th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W11	M 23—37965	50	C. Lander, Royal Alfred Sailor's Home, Bombay.
W12	M 6—11609	5	Private F. Rafferty, 83rd Regiment, Kurrachi.
W13	M 20—52430	10	Surgeon J. Gerson, Da Cunha, Bombay.
	M 23—21543	50	
W14	M 21—63012	100	Ebraim Saith & Co., near Jackeria's Musjid, Bombay.
	„ —83251	100	
	M 25—00638	100	
	„ —00637	100	
W15	M 21—67355	10	Trimbuck Ramchundra Kulkarni Shastri, English School, Tanna

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H30	M 3—79790	5	M. Raja Row, Chief Constable, Hoongoond.
H31	M 24—58113	100	Ludha Ebraim & Co., East Street, Poona.
	„ —56217	100	
M11	C 95—14509	10	Thakurdas Balkison Bhulleshwar, Bombay.
	„ —14510	10	
M12	C 82—06683	10	Kheraj Lalji, 43, Wadachi Gadi, Bombay.
	„ —06684	10	
M13	M 4—61449	5	Jehangir Poonjiaji Dulab, Machlipeth, Surat.
	„ —81223	5	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 20th February 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
16	F 7—71595	10	Cowasjee Bappoojee Jusawala, of Messrs. M. Nowrojee & Co., General Merchant, Mandla.
	„ —71596		
29	F 7—73923	10	Narain Rao, son of Govind Rao, Misl Khwan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nursingipur.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; *The February 1877.*

H. KEENE, *Asstt. to Accnt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Kurrachee Circle

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—25363	100	Mr. Ebdjee Fakirjee, Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 16th February 1877.*

W. A. INGLE, *Asst. Depy. Comptr. of Paper Currency.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,99,79,111	12	8
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	16,71,119	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		51,91,057	13	4
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	11,58,895	3	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	... 18,99,151	4 3				Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,65,77,075	10	1
Public Deposits at Branches	... 92,57,820	11 3	1,11,56,972	2	6	Balances with other Banks	...	...	3,18,022	3	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,13,71,316	13	0	Bullion	...	...	3,91,602	4	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	35,2,151	13	1	Dead Stock	...	...	10,42,300	1	3
Sundries	...	...	6,[illegible]4,571	3	8	Stamps	...	...	11,285	4	11
						Sundries	...	...	3,69,215	13	9
									3,87,39,199	3	1
							Rs.	A. P.			
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	73,88,830	2 11	1,94,87,935	4	7
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,20,99,105	1 8			
TOTAL	...	5,82,27,134	7	8		TOTAL	...		5,82,27,134	7	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 1st March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Oct. 1875.	April to Oct. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	8,903,653	8,668,779	...	234,874
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	382,291	379,251	...	3,040
III.—Forest ...	600,000	257,000	240,181	...	16,819
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	1,121,083	1,152,177	31,094	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	284	257	...	27
VI.—Customs ...	2,020,000	1,141,111	1,236,477	95,366	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	3,312,303	3,111,112	...	201,191
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	1,766,655	2,227,771	461,116	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,850,000	1,057,771	1,040,217	...	17,554
X.—Mint ...	124,000	71,207	132,...	61,...	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	435,...	452,...	17,...	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	261,500	134,...	1..,...	...	1,...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	157,...	1..,...	...	...
XIV.—Marine ...	156,000	...,...	...,...	...	...
XV.—Interest ...	1...,000	2...,...	2...,...	...	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	2...,...	1...,...	...,...	...	10,771
XVII.—Gain by Exchange ...	317,000	178,...	211,...	...	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	253,000	71,...	1...,...	...	...
Total ...	58,438,500	23,735,104	24,051,705	256,260	...
Army ...	849,800	514,986	426,115	...	88,871
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	26,056	27,954	1,898	...
Canals ...	527,000	278,...	257,113	...	21,706
State Railways' Traffic earnings ...	415,000	135,291	192,...	56,...	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	3,66...,...	4,2...,...	635,671	...
Total ...	58,171,...	28,...,...	24,250,912	850,...	...
ngland, including Army and Public Works ...	193,...	17...,...	12...,...	...	50,102
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,365,000	28,571,...	24,371,...	790,711	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Oct. 1875.	April to Oct. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,...,...	1,551,...	1,603,972	52,040	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	3...,...	1...,...	201,661	4,915	...
3.—Exchange and Drawbacks	3...,...	175,...	157,371	...	17,929
4.—Land Revenue	2,...,...	1,...,...	1,352,272	...	18,926
5.—Pensions	4...,...	1...,...	222,061	26,787	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	8...,...	1...,...	53,185	5,445	...
7.—Customs	1...,...	1...,...	111,369	4,507	...
8.—Salt	5...,...	3...,...	293,...	...	19,443
9.—Opium	2,...,...	1,...,...	2,479,312	585,548	...
10.—Stamps	7...,...	1...,...	42,052	383	...
11.—Mint	7...,...	1...,...	50,250	4,064	...
12.—Post Office	7...,...	4...,...	439,594	...	14,620
13.—Telegraphs	3...,...	1...,...	181,...	9,041	...
14.—Law and Justice	1,...,...	7...,...	750,781	39,253	...
15.—Marine	2...,...	1...,...	119,...	...	11,852
16.—Miscellaneous Departments	2...,...	1...,...	1,...,...	55,...	...
17.—Law and Justice	2,...,...	1,...,...	1,...,...	...	11,569
18.—Interest	4...,...	2...,...	2...,...	...	820
19.—Famine Charges	1...,...	...,...	80,211	...	3,279
20.—Refunds	1...,...	1...,...	102,...	...	8,292
21.—Provincial	2...,...	1...,...	176,...	...	24,275
22.—Allowances	1,...,...	7...,...	681,739	...	...
23.—Civil Furlough, &c.	...	...	335	335	...
24.—Superannuation, &c.	5...,...	3...,...	328,...	...	55,023
25.—Loss by Exchange	2,...,...	8...,...	1,...,...	495,...	...
26.—Miscellaneous	4...,...	21,...	42,...	20,...	...
27.—Allotments	5,...,...	2...,...	2,...,...	...	11,673
Total ...	25,576,...	14,...,...	15,...,...	1,...,...	...
Army Charges	11,...,...	6,...,...	6,...,...	...	66,797
Public Works, Ordinary	2,...,...	1,...,...	1,...,...	55,...	...
Ditto. Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,...,...	1,...,...	1,...,...	...	131,693
Land and Superevision	9...,...	3...,...	20,...	...	18,998
Interest on India	3...,...	17,...	22,...	4,...	...
State Railways	2...,...	113,...	174,...	60,...	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits	4,...,...	1,...,...	1,...,...	...	118,...
Total ...	37,...,...	25,...,...	26,...,...	...,...	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, &c.	14,...,...	7,...,...	7,...,...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,...,...	33,...,...	34,...,...	1,...,...	...

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Nilkanta ... Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Dvijadás ... Presidency College.
Iśvardás ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar ... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sen, Trigunacharan ... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amjad Ali ... Benares College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ashraf Ali ... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Raza Husein ... Muir College, Allahabad.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad ... Sanskrit College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bapurao, Dada ... Muir College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas ... Presidency College.
Dás, Surendranath ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Annadaprasad ... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar ... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gupta, Girindrakumar ... Free Church Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hirálál ... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan ... Canning College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Basu, Narendranath ... Hooghly College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan ... Dacca College.
Básudevlal ... Canning College.
Basu, Kunjavihari ... General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Makundachandra ... Sanskrit College.
De, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramanath ... Sanskrit College.
Gomez, D. ... Bishop's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra ... Presidency College.
Ray, Ganganarayan ... General Assembly's Institution.

SENATE HOUSE,

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1877.

Owing to the state of the tides the P. & O. Steamers will leave Calcutta on the 4th and 18th, instead of the 8th and 22nd March 1877, but they will be required to remain at Madras until the contract dates for leaving that Port, *viz.*, 13th and 27th March 1877. Mails for Galle will close at the General Post Office at 7 P. M. on Wednesdays, the 7th and 21st March 1877, and be forwarded by Railway to Madras, so as to catch the P. & O. Steamers there.

The 2nd March 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mail for Madras only, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th March 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd March 1877.

Abdon, M. J.
Attfield, J. S.
Baildon, S.
Balmer, G.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Campbell, Mrs.
Carroll, Dr.
Creswell, Doyne and Co., Messrs.
Daunt, E.
Davidson, Misses.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
D'Costa, V.
DeSouza, S.
[illegible]as, J.
Dudrence, E. C.
Dunsford & Lawton, Messrs.
Elliott, Mrs. S.
Erdmun, P.
Ferguson, J. M.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Fox, M.
Funlong, Mrs. Mary.
Fuzzle, Mrs.
Gallathy, G.
Gasper, M. P.
Graham, T. H.
Granger, John H.
Green, Patrick J.
Gregson and Co., Messrs.
Haden, Miss Sarah.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.
Harrison, H. D.
Hays, Geo.
Hayter, W. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Holloway and Co., Messrs.
Jacob, W.
Jackson, L. H. C.
Johnson, Major-General Sir Edwin.
Johnson, Mrs. T. R.
Inglis, W.
Kearney, G. H.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Maflin, G. J. H.
Matthews, Mrs.
McDonald, Mrs. John.
McMadden, Miss.
Metcalfe, M.
Moore, James.
Nicholl, W.
Otto, Geo.
Peebles, J. C.
Pogson, R.
Pulson, Capt.
Raven, C. W.
Reaks, Mrs. M.
Rees, Mrs. E.
Roberts, W. J.
Robinson, Miss A.
Sainter, Dr. J. D.
Samuells, H. E.
Short, B. H.
Smith, James.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, C. G.
Stoddard, H.
Tisbury, Mrs. S. M.
Tweedie, Miss E.
Venables, Jas.
Wane, Innes B.
Watson & Hayton, Messrs.
Watson, Joseph.
Watson, Mrs. L. E.
White, W. M.
William, G.
Williams, B. A.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kep till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Bambridge, F. C.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Curlender, Solomon.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Gray, Mrs.
Huguen[illegible] M.
Jones, H[illegible].
Jones, Edward John.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Leadbeater, W. E.
Lyons, Geo.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Meers, William.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Parker, C. A.
Patterson, C. J. V.
Pearson, Mrs. J. E.
Pemberton, G.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Ricketts, G. R.
Roberts, Chas.
Roberts, W.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. E.
Shutz, J.
Smith, J. W.
Stewart, R.
Swete, Captain.
Tannhill, Mr.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Artell, H. F.
Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart? A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Corbitt, Mrs. B.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," held at the Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

PRESENT:

MESSRS. G. J. SCOTT.
H. COHN.
D. FUCHS.
J. OATES.
P. PAULSON.
G. M. STRUTHERS.

Proxies.—CAPT. G. J. SCOTT *for* MESSRS. S. BIRD, J. MACKINTOSH and A. J. BOLTON.

CAPT. G. J. SCOTT, *in the Chair.*

Read notice convening the Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. J. Oates.

Seconded by Mr. D. Fuchs.

That the resolution passed at the Meeting of the npany on the 8th instant, be hereby con- ned, *viz.* :—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of sociation of the Company be amended, and as ended, do stand as follows :-

'4. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular, the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed, and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash, or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

Carried—

G. J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

AT a half-yearly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c., the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, T. Bruce Lane, Esq., the Hon'ble H. Bell, R. Taylor, Esq., A. T. Maclean, Esq., A. P. Howell, Esq., T. F. Bignold, Esq., H. Beverley, Esq., J. O'Kinealy, Esq., W. H. Grimley, Esq., W. M. Souttar, Esq., J. G. Charles, Esq., C. J. Lyall, Esq., and C. Macaulay, Esq.

The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c., in the chair.

The following report, submitted by the Managers, was taken as read:—

REPORT.

The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

	£	
Mr. Carpenter's son ...	60	The son of the late Mr. C. W. Carpenter, who died at Sitabaldi, Central Provinces, on the 5th March last.
Mrs. Elliott	300	The widow and four children (one daughter and three sons) of the late Mr. C. P. Elliott, who died in England on the 1st July last.
Four children	300	
Total ...	600	
Mrs. Glover	300	The widow and three children (two daughters and one son) of the late Mr. F. A. B. Glover, who died at Galle on the 11th August last.
Three children	260	
Total ...	560	
Mrs. Walton	300	The widow of the late Mr. T. Walton, who died in England on the 17th October last.

	£	s.	d.	
Mrs. Clifford	300	0	0	The widow and six children (five daughters and one son) of the late Mr. R. H. Clifford, who died at Almorah on the 21st October last.
Six children	340	0	0	
Total ...	640	0	0	
Less one-sixth under rule 7	106	13	4	
Total ...	533	6	8	

The Managers submitted, on the 26th of January 1876, a statement in connection with the application of Mrs. Belli for pension. They were of opinion that that lady was not entitled to the Fund allowance, on the ground that her husband had made such a disposition of his property as caused his widow to become chargeable on the Fund. They accordingly recommended that her application should be disallowed, and the meeting approved the recommendation. Mr. Lane proposes to move a resolution with reference to Mrs. Belli's case at this meeting.

The Government of India, in their letter No. 3285, dated 9th October last, informing the Managers that Mr. A. G. Wilker had been removed from the Service, and that Rs. 4,432 representing the amount of his subscription to the Fund, with interest, had been paid to him, enquired whether the Managers would consider it proper to recommend to the Service the repayment of the amount to Government. The Managers replied that a refund of subscription under such circumstances would be without precedent, and that they would be acting in opposition to existing rules and practice if they were to make the desired recommendation to the subscribers.

The report on the history of the Fund, prepared by Mr. O'Kinealy, having been submitted to the special general meeting of subscribers held on the 1st November last, the Managers were requested to prepare and forward an answer to the letter of the Government of India, No. 4377, of the 28th October 1875. Their reply is now submitted for the information of the subscribers.

The Managers, having reason to believe that the Government of India had submitted for the opinion of counsel statement of the questions at issue with the Fund, asked to be favoured with a copy of the statement, as well as the opinion recorded upon it by the legal advisers of Government: The Government of India declined to accede his request.

A question having been raised as to the nature of the proof of marriage which would be required under Article XXV of the rules from Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Behari Lal Gupta, the two native subscribers to the Fund, it was ascertained that the only evidence forthcoming would be the statements of credible witnesses. To meet the cases of these gentlemen, therefore, the Managers have notified, under Article XVII (18) of the Rules, following addition to Article XXV, which they submit for consideration:—

"Provided that a declaration on oath by not less than two eye-witnesses will be considered sufficient proof of marriage in the cases of Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Behari Lal Gupta."

The accounts of the past year 1875-76 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1875-76.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Balance, 1st April 1875	33,18,857 1 2	31,65,512 8 8
„ Interest	2,97,732 0 9	1,64,876 1 0
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,56,379 7 9	2,03,856 13 1
„ Payments by two Annuitants in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 25,000	6,165 0 0	
„ Ditto by one in England	4,437 0 0	
„ Composition payments by five Annuitants in England	2,255 14 4	1,871 7 8
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	7,292 10 8	6,995 3 9
Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough...	12,944 15 11	10,830 6 1
Fine from 10 subscribers, including 6 for unequal age at marriage		6,334 1 7
Ditto one in England		50 0 0
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	18,210 13 5	5,136 6 2
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the mutiny	29,762 9 0	8,394 9 0
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,404 0 0	396 0 0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000 0 0	
	39,80,441 9 0	35,74,253 9 0
DEDUCT—		
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds—		
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. W. M. Light (late Mrs. H. Sargent), widow of H. Sargent, under old rules	5,513 15 6	
„ Ditto of Mrs W. Travers, widow of W. Travers (Annuitant)	21,925 12 10	7,896 14 5
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. J. Boldero, widow of E. J. Boldero (Annuitant)	23,400 0 0	8,696 13 1
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. H. Harrison, one daughter and two sons	42,051 7 0	15,680 4 10
„ Ditto of Mrs. S. Wauchope and two daughters ...	34,355 1 7	12,244 1 6
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. G. Young, widow, one daughter, and one son of W. G. Young (Annuitant)	33,767 5 11	12,196 7 2
„ Ditto of Mrs E. Montagu	23,322 12 6	8,979 15 4
„ Ditto of Lady F. Currie, widow, one daughter, and one son of Sir F. Currie (Annuitant)	30,147 12 5	10,622 14 4
„ Ditto of Mrs. S. S Brown, widow of S. S. Brown (Annuitant)	21,467 2 7	7,661 15 0
„ Ditto of Mrs H. C. Tucker, widow, and three daughters of H. C. Tucker (Annuitant)	38,880 10 7	13,816 2 4
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. J. H. Money, widow, and two daughters of W. J. H. Money (Annuitant)	32,677 5 1	11,514 7 6
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. Stainforth, widow of H. Stainforth (Annuitant)	13,581 5 9	4,106 13 1
„ Ditto of Mrs. F. Pollen and two daughters	34,213 2 3	13,390 0 7
„ Ditto of one son of C W. Carpenter	5,772 7 6	1,980 15 10
„ Ditto of Mr John Jervis Beresford	8,081 9 3	3,144 3 10
„ Interest thereon	16,815 14 11	3,733 7 8
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	29,762 9 0	8,394 9 0
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	755 2 0	880 2 10
„ Establishment, &c.	8,354 10 2	2,356 7 10
„ Printing charges	477 6 2	134 12 4
	4,25,323 9 0	1,47,731 8 6
Balance on 31st March 1876 ...	35,55,118 0 0	34,26,522 0 6
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
By Balance, 1st April 1875	46,93,370 0 7	12,92,844 8 11
„ Interest	3,51,366 15 7	64,240 10 7
„ Transferred from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above fifteen families within the year	3,69,157 14 9	1,32,232 0 10
„ Interest thereon	16,815 14 11	3,733 7 8
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	29,762 9 0	8,394 9 0
	54,60,473 6 10	15,01,445 5 0
DEDUCT—		
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules	1,86,200 0 0	... ...
„ Ditto ditto under new Rules	3,44,910 5 11	1,08,679 6 1
„ Ditto in India under new Rules	20,814 9 8	5,870 12 7
„ Marriage donation	4,680 0 0	1,320 0 0
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	18,210 13 5	5,136 6 2
	5,74,815 13 0	1,21,006 8 10
Balance, 31st March 1876 ...	48,85,657 9 10	13,80,438 12 2
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1876 ...	84,40,775 9 10	48,06,960 12 8

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs. A. P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent....	75,57,324 10 4
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested)	8,83,450 15 6
Ditto at 5 per cent.	48,06,960 12 8
TOTAL ...	1,32,47,736 6 6

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs. A. P.
Balance, 31st March 1875	1,24,70,584 3 4
Ditto, 31st March 1876	1,32,47,736 6 6
INCREASE ...	7,77,152 3 2

CIVIL FUND OFFICE;
The 31st January 1877.

E. E.

COLMAN MACAULAY.
Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. Robert Taylor*,

Seconded by *Mr. T. F. Bignold*, and carried unanimously—

That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. Carpenter, Elliott, Glover, Walton, and R. H. Clifford to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed and the report and accounts be generally adopted.

Proposed by *Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell*,

Seconded by *Mr. R. Taylor*—

That to Article XXV of the rules be added the words "provided that a declaration on oath by not less than two eye witnesses will be considered sufficient proof of marriage in the cases of Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Beharilal Gupta."

Mr. Bell proposed that the words "*primâ facie*" be substituted for "sufficient." This amendment was seconded by *Mr. O'Kinealy* and carried unanimously.

Proposed by *Mr. T. Bruce Lane*,

Seconded by *Mr. A. T. Maclean*, and carried unanimously—

That the following gentlemen be elected managers for the ensuing year:—*Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, A. Money, Esq., C.B., C. T. Buckland, Esq., J. O'Kinealy, Esq., W. M. Souttar, Esq.*

Mr. Lane drew the attention of the meeting to Mrs. Belli's case, stating that he did so at the request of Mrs. Belli, who had been informed by the Secretary, in his letter of the 12th July 1876, that any individual manager or member of the Service could bring forward her case at a half-yearly meeting. He urged that the disposition of his property made by Mr. Belli, by which his widow was declared by the Managers to have been thrown on the Fund, was an irrevocable trust settlement made in February 1867, at a time when Mr. Belli was 75 years old, had been a widower for some years, and had no children in circumstances which could enable them to make any claim upon the Fund. Presumably he was not at that time likely to marry again; but even assuming that he might do so, he would be then still in the position of a bachelor subscriber, who might make a trust settlement beyond his power to revoke hereafter, and might still marry after doing so without forfeiting his rights in the Fund. Mr. Lane further contended that there was no actual proof of any intention on Mr. Belli's part, when making the trust settlement of February 1867, "to benefit any party at the expense of the Fund," and that it was not right to throw on the widow of a marriage subsequently contracted the onus of proving the negative statement that no such intention existed. Mr. Belli's remarriage three months after he executed the settlement, though it might be considered suspicious, was not actual proof of such intention, and therefore insufficient to justify the extreme measure of refusing a pension to the widow. Looking therefore to the fact that the effect of the trust settlement, at the time when it was made, was not to "throw the support, entire or partial," of a single person on the Fund, that Mr. Belli had, as subscriber to the Fund, paid up more than Rs. 50,000, and that Mrs. Belli was now in a state of comparative poverty, Mr. Lane proposed that the decision of the half-yearly meeting of January 1876, refusing the application of Mrs. Belli for admission to the Fund under the old rules, should be submitted for the reconsideration of the Service.

Mr. O'Kinealy seconded the motion.

At the request of some of the subscribers present the Secretary then read the note which had formed the basis of the Managers' decision on the case.

"The accounts forwarded by Mrs. Belli show that her husband's property at his death was worth £21,727-6-9, and the income derivable from this property would be sufficient to absolutely exclude his widow and other members of his family from benefits under the old rules. On the 22nd February 1867 Mr. Belli made a settlement in trust for his three children of property now valued at £15,000, the condition of the settlement being that £5,000 was to be secured to each of these children and the balance was to form part of his own estate. A few months later, namely, on the 23rd of May 1867, he was married to his present widow. It would now appear from the papers submitted to the Managers that the property embraced by the deed of settlement is not more than sufficient to provide the sum of £15,000 to the said [illegible]

precluded from the benefits of the Fund. But even supposing that at the time of making the settlement he had not in contemplation his immediate marriage, Mr. Belli must have well known that if he did remarry the trust then made by him would have the effect of reducing his second wife's income so as to entitle her (other considerations apart) to fund benefits. If therefore a subscriber is presumed to intend the natural result of his acts, Mrs. Belli is now entirely excluded from fund benefits."

The Managers acting on this note held adversely to Mrs. Belli's claim, and submitted their decision to the general meeting of 26th January 1876, with the following report:—

The Managers also submit to this meeting the following statement in connection with the application of Mrs Belli for pension:—Mr Belli was a subscriber to the Fund under the old rules, and at the time of his decease, 29th July last, left property worth £21,727, out of which he was bound, under Article 26 of the old rules, to make a proper provision for his wife. That Article is as follows:—

"In case it shall be proved to the conviction of a general meeting of subscribers that a deceased member of this Fund has during his life-time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, who would not have been so supported by the Fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such a member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made.

"It is hereby declared that a general meeting of the latter (*i.e.*, subscribers), duly held according to the rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund in any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber having property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family."

The Managers in administering the affairs of the Fund have invariably considered all private income left by a subscriber at death as available for the support of his family without reference to appropriations by testament or otherwise. In the present case Mr. Belli made such a disposition of his property in his life time, namely, a trust in favour of his children by his first wife, that but for Article 26 his widow would be chargeable on the Fund. Under these circumstances the Managers consider the widow not entitled to the Fund allowance, and they now submit the case to the general meeting, and recommend that Mrs. Belli's application be disallowed.

The Managers' recommendation was approved by a resolution of the general meeting."

Some conversation ensued with regard to the general aspects of the case as disclosed in the foregoing proceedings. Attention was also called to Article 18 of the rules prescribing the manner in which alone the resolution of the general meeting could be revised, and to the fact that the procedure therein laid down had not been complied with.

Mr. Lane's motion, on being put to the meeting, was lost

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 31st January 1877.

W. F. MCDONELL,
Chairman.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Loan Note, No. 033633 of 1859-60 of 5½ per cent., dated the 31st May 1859, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Shapurjee Jehangir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

SHAPURJEE JEHANGIR,
Girgaum Back Road, No. 178,
Care of Jehangir Bezonjee.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041654 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Kally Podo Chatterjee, and last endorsed to Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE,
Baniatollah, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

On the 16th January 1872, one Government Promissory Note, No. 005235 at 4½ per cent., for Rs. 500.

OMES CHUNDER BANNERJEE,
No. 12, Old Post Office Street.

Found!

In Fort William, on the night of 1st March 1877, Currency Notes aggregating in value to Rupees One Hundred and Seventy. Any person having lost same is requested to communicate with the undersigned, furnishing number, date, and amount of each note.

Owner will be called upon to defray expense of this advertisement, which will appear in three successive issues of this Gazette.

C. HELY, *Captain,*
Adjutant, 2-12th Regt., Fort William.
The 2nd March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1877.

An Act to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 (*to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration*), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and be deemed to have always meant—

'High Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, sections 2, 3 and 4.

(*a*) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(*b*) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(*c*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any grant of probate or letters of administration with effect throughout the whole of British India heretofore made by any Court other than the Courts specified in section one.

Saving of certain grants of probate and administration.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1877.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Inspector General of Registration.
   Branch Inspector General of Sindh.
5. Districts and Sub-Districts.
6. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
7. Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.
8. Inspectors of Registration Offices.
9. Military Cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.
10. Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.
11. Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.

SECTIONS.
12. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
13. Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.
Suspension, removal and dismissal of Officers.
14. Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.
15. Seals of registering officers.
16. Register-books.
Forms.
Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Documents of which registration is compulsory.
Exception of composition-deeds;
and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
Authorities to adopt.
18. Documents of which registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by registering officer.
20. Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels.
Documents containing maps or plans.
22. Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Time for presenting documents.
24. Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.
25. Documents executed out of British India.
26. Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.
27. Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

28. Place for registering documents relating to land.
29. Place for registering other documents.
30. Registration by Registrar.
Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town.
31. Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Persons to present documents for registration.
33. Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.
Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.
34. Enquiry before registration by registering officer.
35. Procedure on admission of execution.
Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

SECTIONS.
36. Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.
37. Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.
38. Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.
39. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. Persons entitled to present Wills and Authorities to adopt.
41. Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Deposit of Wills.
43. Procedure on deposit of Wills.
44. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.
45. Proceedings on death of depositor.
Re-deposit.
46. Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. Time from which registered document operates.
48. Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.
49. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
50. Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A.*) *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

51. Register-books to be kept in the several offices.
52. Endorsements on document presented.
Receipt for document.
Documents admitted to registration to be copied.
53. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
54. Current Indexes and entries therein.
55. Indexes to be made by registering officers.
Extra particulars in Indexes.
56. Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

SECTIONS.

57. Registering officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

(B.) *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

58. Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.
59. Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.
60. Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.
61. Endorsements and certificate to be copied. Document to be returned.
62. Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.
63. Power to administer oaths. Record of substance of statements.

(C.) *Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.*

64. Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.
65. Procedure where document relates to land situate in several Districts.

(D.) *Special Duties of Registrar.*

66. Procedure on registering documents relating to land.
67. Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (*b*).

(E.) *Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.*

68. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
69. Inspector General to superintend Registration Offices. His power to make rules.
70. His power to remit fines.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.
72. Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.
73. Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.
74. Procedure of Registrar on such application.
75. Order of Registrar and procedure thereon.
76. Refusal by Registrar.
77. Suit in case of refusal.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

78. Fees to be fixed by Local Government. Alteration of fees.
79. Publication of fees.
80. Fees payable on presentation.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

81. Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.
82. Penalty for certain other offences.
Making false statements before registering officer.
Delivering false copy or translation.
False personation.
Abetment of offences under Act.
83. Registering officer may institute prosecutions.
84. Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Destruction of unclaimed documents.
86. Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.
87. Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.
88. Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.
89. Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.
91. Inspection and copies of such documents.
92. Burmese registration rules confirmed.

An Act for the Registration of Documents.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day Act No. VIII of 1871 shall be repealed.

But all appointments, notifications, rules and orders made, and all Districts and Sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared, under such Act or any of the enact-

ments thereby repealed shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Act, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Acts passed before the first day of April 1877, to the said Act, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

"Lease" includes a counterpart, kabúliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease: "Lease."

"Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark: "Signature." "Signed."

"Immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass: "Immoveable property."

"Moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property: "Moveable property."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book: "Book."

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act: "Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority: "Minor."

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot: "Representative."

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name: "Addition."

"District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and "District Court."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act. "District." "Sub-District."

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. The Local Government shall appoint an officer to be the Inspector General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government, Inspector General of Registration.

or may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred. Branch Inspector General of Sindh.

Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe, and may from time to time alter, the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts. Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

7. The Local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar, or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars, and may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar, Offices of Registrar and Sub Registrar.

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate:

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

8. The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration Offices, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of such officers. Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector-General. Inspectors of Registration Offices.

9. Every military cantonment where there is a Cantonment Magistrate may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a Sub-District or a District, and such Magistrate shall be the Military cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.

Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such Sub-District or District, as the case may be.

Whenever the Governor General in Council declares any military cantonment beyond the limits of British India to be a Sub-District or a District for the purposes of this Act, he shall also declare, in the case of a Sub-District, what authorities shall be Registrar of the District and Inspector General, and in the case of a District, what authority shall be Inspector General, with reference to such cantonment and the Sub-Registrar or Registrar thereof.

Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.

10. Whenever any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's Office is situate,

shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Whenever the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.

11. Whenever any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his District, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned

Absence of Sub-Registrar vacancy in his office.

12. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the District appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.

13. All appointments made under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General. Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

Suspension, removal and dismissal of officers.

The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government from time to time deems proper to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several Offices under this Act.

Seals of registering officers.

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (*or* of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Register-books.

16. The Local Government shall provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Forms.

The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Fire-proof boxes.

The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each District make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such District.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

Documents of which registration is compulsory.

17. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if the property to which they relate is situate in a District in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or Act No. XX of 1866, or Act No. VIII of 1871, or this Act came or comes into force (that is to say),—

(*a*) Instruments of gift of immoveable property:

(*b*) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property:

(*c*) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest; and

(*d*) Leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent:

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section any leases executed in any District, or part of a District, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

Exception of composition-deeds:

Nothing in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section applies to

(*e*) any composition-deed,

and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.

(*f*) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, or

(*g*) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company,

(*h*) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest,

Documents merely creating right to obtain other documents.

(*i*) decrees and orders of Courts and awards,

(*j*) grants of immoveable property by Government,

(*k*) instruments of partition made by revenue officers,

(*l*) certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the first day of January 1872 and not conferred by a will, shall also be registered.

Authorities to adopt.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act (that is to say),

Documents of which registration is optional.

(*a*) Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property:

(*b*) Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

(*c*) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17:

(*d*) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

(*e*) Wills

(*f*) All other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

Documents in language not understood by registering officer.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

20. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration. If he register such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of parcels.

21. (*a*) No non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(*b*) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

Documents containing maps or plans.

(*c*) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Districts.

Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

22. Failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (*b*), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify such property.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

Time for presenting documents.

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution,

or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final:

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

24. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Documents executed out of British India.

25. When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registering Officer, if satisfied,

(*a*) that the instrument was so executed, and

(*b*) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration.

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.

26. Whenever a registration-office is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

27. A will may at any time be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

Place for registering documents relating to land.

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every document mentioned in section 17, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), and section 18, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

Place for registering other documents.

29. Every document other than a document referred to in section 28 and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

Registration by Registrar.

30. (*a*) Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town and Lahore.

(*b*.) The Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

Persons to present documents for registration.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31 and section 89, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order,

or by the representative or assign of such person,

or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.

33. For the purposes of section 32, the powers-of-attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized (that is to say),—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate

(*c*) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India:

Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section

persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the

jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Enquiry before registration by registering officer.

34. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26:

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The registering officer shall thereupon—

(*a*) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

Any application for a direction under the proviso in this section may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

Procedure on admission of execution.

35. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document;

or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution;

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer, and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution,

or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic,

or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document: Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII of this Act.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.

36. If any person presenting any document for registration, or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

Persons exempt from appearance at registration office.

38. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration office,

a person in jail under civil or criminal process,

and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration office,

shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions, and witnesses.

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions, and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

Persons entitled to present wills and authorities to adopt.

40. The testator or, after his death, any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration,

and the donor or after his death the donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may pre-

sent it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

Registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

41. A will or an authority to adopt presented for registration by the testator or donor may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied,

(*a*) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be,

(*b*) that the testator or donor is dead, and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

Deposit of wills.

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Procedure on deposit of wills.

43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply, either personally or by duly authorized agent, to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

45. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.

Re-deposit.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

46. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, section 259, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

Time from which registered document operates.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered,

shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein,

or confer any power to adopt,

or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power,

unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

50. Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 17, and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases exempted under the proviso in section 17, or to the documents mentioned in clauses (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of the same section.

Explanation.—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or Act No. XX of 1866 was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, "unregistered" means not registered according to such Act, and, where the document is executed after the first day of July 1871, not registered under Act No. VIII of 1871 or this Act.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A*). *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

51. The following Books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named (that is to say)—

In all registration offices—

Book 1, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;"

Book 2, "Record of reasons for refusal to register;"

Book 3, "Register of wills and authorities to adopt;" and

Book 4, "Miscellaneous Register."

In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, "Register of deposits of wills."

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 87 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18, which do not relate to immoveable property.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the Office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the Office of a Sub-Registrar.

Endorsements on document presented. Receipt for document.

52. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it: a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer to the person presenting the same; and, subject to the provisions contained in section 62, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

Documents admitted to registration to be copied

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current indexes and entries therein.

54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

Indexes to be made by registering officers.

55. Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

Extra particulars in indexes.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector General from time to time directs.

Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II and III to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

56. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

Registering officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

57. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(*B*). *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

58. On every document admitted to registration, other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy of a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, sent by the Collector to be registered, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars (that is to say),—

(*a*) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution has been admitted by the represent-

ative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(*b*) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

60. After such of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registering officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied

61. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 58 and 60 shall be copied [illegible] of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

Documents to be returned after registration.

The registration of the document shall then be completed [illegible] and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.

62. When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the copies and memoranda required by sections 57, 61, 65 and 66, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths.

63. Every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act.

Record of substance of statements.

He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C). Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1.

Procedure where document relates to land situate in several districts.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own Sub-District is situate.

The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D). Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure on registering documents relating to land.

66. On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

He shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No. 1.

67. On any document being registered under section 30, clause (*b*), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in the first clause of section 66.

Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (*b*).

(E). Of the controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.

68. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

69. The Inspector-General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act—

Inspector General to superintend registration offices.

His power to make rules.

providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 24 and 34, respectively;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;

regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;

regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the books kept in their respective offices under section 51

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration offices;

and, generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 24 or section 34 and the amount of the proper registration fee.

His power to remit fines.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document,

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

72. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

and if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

73. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution,

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as aforesaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reason recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as aforesaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, enquire—

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

(*a*) whether the document has been executed;

(*b*) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the

document for registration as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

Order to register and procedure thereon.

75. If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Refusal by Registrar.

76. Every Registrar refusing—

(*a*) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(*b*) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 72.

Suit in case of refusal.

77. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered, under section 72 or section 76, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree; and the provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 75, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

Fees to be fixed by Local Government.

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents:

for searching the registers:

for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration:

And of extra or additional fees payable—

for every registration under section thirty:

for the issue of commissions:

or filing translations:

for attending at private residences:

for the safe custody and return of documents:

and for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Alteration of fees.

The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such table.

Publication of fees.

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

Fees payable on presentation.

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for certain other offences.

82. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both:

Making false statements before registering officer.

(*a*) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act,

Delivering false copy or translation.

(*b*) intentionally delivers to a registering officer in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan,

False personation.

(*c*) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act,

(*d*) abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act.

Abetment of offences under this Act.

83. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector General, the Branch Inspector General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Registering officer may commence prosecutions.

Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Court or officer exercising powers not less than those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such Court or officer shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to such Court or officer.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the limits of the Presidency Towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such Towns for the time being in force.

84. Every registering officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Act.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 435 and 136 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office, for a period exceeding two years, may be destroyed.

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

88. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.

But when any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

89. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Nothing contained in this Act or in Act No. VIII of 1871 or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the following documents or maps

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.

(*a*). Documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(*b*). Documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(*c*). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, or filed periodically in any revenue office by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records.

(*d*). Sanads, inám title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (*d*), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Inspection and copies of such documents.

92. All rules relating to registration heretofore enforced in British Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules.

Burmese registration-rules confirmed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1877.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Saving of powers under local laws.
4. Matters indicated in second schedule.
5. Pending cases.
6. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.
7. Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
8. Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.
Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.
Local limits of their jurisdiction.
Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.
9. Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.
10. References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.
11. Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.
12. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.
13. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
14. Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.
15. Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.
16. Power to record statements and confessions.
17. Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.
18. Place for inquiry and trial of offence.
19. Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.
20. Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.
21. Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain ;
or offence not committed in one district only ;
or offence is continuing ;
or consists of several acts in different districts.
Offence committed on journey or voyage.
22. Being a thug, or dacoit.
Escaping from custody.
Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.
Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.
Stealing cattle.
23. High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.
24. Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.
25. When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.
26. Who may make complaints.
27. Process to compel appearance.
28. Jurisdiction given by complaint.
29. Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.
30. Magistrate to examine complainant.
31. Effect of omission to examine petitioner.
32. Dismissal of complaint.
33. Issue of process.
34. When summons may issue.
35. Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.
36. Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.
37. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.
38. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
39. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
Power of Government as to prosecution.
Definitions of 'Government,' 'Judge' and 'Public servant.'
40. Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.
41. Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.
42. Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.
43. Nature of sanction necessary.
44. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.
45. Prosecution for adultery.
Prosecution for enticing away married woman.
46. Application to be deemed a complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.
47. Form of summons.
48. Summons how served.
49. Service when accused cannot be found.
Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.
50. Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.
51. Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.
52. Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.
53. Issue of warrant in addition to summons.
54. Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.
55. Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.
56. Form and direction of warrant.
Continuance of warrant.
57. Fees for summonses and warrants.
Power to remit fees.

SECTIONS.
58. When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.
Recognizance to be forwarded.
59. Warrant to several persons.
60. Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.
61. Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.
62. Arrest in presence of Magistrate.
63. Where warrant may be executed.
64. Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.
65. Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.
66. Magistrate and Police-officer.
67. Proclamation for person absconding.
Proclamation how published.
Evidence of publication.
68. Attachment of property of person absconding.
69. Restoration of forfeited property.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.
70. Custody of person arrested.
When bail shall be taken.
71. When bail shall not be taken.
When bail may be taken.
Warrant for intermediate custody.
72. Recognizance of accused and sureties.
73. Discharge on bail.
74. Admission to bail after failure in first instance.
75. Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.
76. Discharge of sureties.
77. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.
78. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
79. In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.
Remission of part of penalty.
80. Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.
81. Procedure in preliminary inquiries.
82. Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.
83. Examination to be in presence of accused.
Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.
Accused may examine, cross-examine and re-examine.
84. Examination of accused how recorded.
85. Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.
86. Adjournment of inquiry and remand.
87. When accused person to be discharged.
88. When accused to be committed for trial.
89. Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.
Form of commitment.
Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.
Commitment when to be notified.
90. Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.
91. List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.
Further list.
Power to summon supplementary witnesses.
92. Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

SECTIONS.
93. Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.
Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.
Form of Charges.
94. Charge to state offence.
Specific name of offence, sufficient description.
How stated where offence has no specific name.
What implied in charges.
Language of charge.
Previous conviction when to be set out.
95. Particulars as to time, place and person.
96. When manner of committing offence must be stated.
97. Forms in schedule.
98. Effect of errors.
99. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
100. Magistrate may alter charge.
101. When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.
102. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.
Adjournment.
103. Recall of witnesses when charge altered.
104. Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.
Joinder of Charges.
105. Separate charges for distinct offence
106. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
107. I.—Trial of more than one offence.
II.—One offence falling within two definitions.
III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.
108. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
109. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
110. When offence proved included in offence charged.
111. What persons may be charged jointly.
112. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.
Previous Acquittals or Convictions.
113. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.
114. Cases may be tried summarily.
115. Record of evidence.
116. Charge when dispensed with.
Charge when necessary.
117. Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.
118. Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.
119. Procedure on appearance of parties.
120. Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.
121. Procedure when no such admission is made.
122. Charge when drawn up.

SECTIONS.
123. Procedure on examining accused.
124. Adjournment.
125. Withdrawal of complaint.
126. Acquittal.
Sentence.
127. Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.
128. Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.
129. Permission to conduct prosecution.
130. Right of accused to be defended.
131. Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.
132. Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.
133. Compounding offences.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.
134. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
135. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
136. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
137. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
138. Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.
139. Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.
140. Power to order complaints, &c., to execute recognizances.
141. Committal of person refusing to answer.

B.—Of Witnesses.
142. In cases triable upon summons.
143. In cases triable upon warrant.

C.—Of securing Documentary Evidence.
144. Summons to produce document required as evidence.
145. Issue of search-warrant in first instance.
146. Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.
147. Power to impound document produced.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.
148. Examination of accused.
149. No influence to be used to induce disclosures.
150. Tender of pardon to accomplice.
151. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.
152. Deposition of medical witness.
Power to summon medical witness.
153. Report of chemical examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
Power to summon chemical examiner.
154. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.
155. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
156. Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.
157. When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.
158. Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.
Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.
Complainant and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

F.—Of Search-warrants.
SECTIONS.
159. Search-warrant when grantable.
160. Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.
161. Direction, &c., of search-warrants.
162. Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.
163. Place to be searched may be broken open.
164. Search of zanáná.
165. Search to be made in presence of witnesses.
Occupant of place searched may attend.
166. Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.
167. Appeal by person convicted.
168. Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.
169. Copy of order to accompany petition.
170. Copies of proceedings.
171. Procedure when appellant in jail.
172. Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.
Power to reject appeal summarily.
Power to call for record.
Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.
173. Notice of day for hearing appeal.
Service of notice.
174. High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.
175. Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.
176. High Court may make or direct further inquiry.
177. Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.
178. Irregularity before trial properly held.
179. Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.
180. Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.
181. Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, section 417.
182. Magistrate may state grounds of his decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.
183. Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence, to officer in charge of jail.
184. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.
185. Levy of fine.
Section to what cases applicable.
Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.
Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.
Who may issue distress-warrant.
186. Payment of fine in compensation.
187. Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment, in appealable case, when to be inflicted.
188. Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.
189. Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.
Stay of execution.
190. Not to be executed by instalments.
191. Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.
192. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
193. Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

SECTIONS.
194. Procedure when accused is a lunatic.
195. When accused appears to have been insane.
196. Release of lunatic on bail.
Custody when bail not given.
197. Resumption of inquiry or trial.
198. Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.
199. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
200. Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.
201. Visiting of lunatic prisoners.
202. Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.
203. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 199 is declared capable of being discharged.
204. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. Procedure in certain cases of contempt.
206. Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.
207. Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.
208. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
209. Sureties for keeping the peace.
210. Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep the peace.
211. Extension of time for which person is bound.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.
212. When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six month.
213. When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.
214. Procedure where security required for more than one year.

C.—Provisions as to both kinds of Security.
215. Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep the peace or for good behaviour.
216. Contents of summons.
217. When warrant of arrest may issue.
218. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.
219. Discharge of person informed against.
220. Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.
221. Proceedings to be laid before High Court.
222. Contents of order for security.
Form of recognizance.
223. Imprisonment in default of security.
Term of imprisonment.
224. Binding of sentenced person.
225. Release of prisoner under requisition of security.
Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.
226. Discharge of sureties.
227. Commission, &c., of offence a breach.
228. Recovery of penalty from principal.
229. Recovery of penalty from surety.
SECTIONS.
230. Proof of previous conviction.
231. Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.
232. Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

233. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

234. Order for maintenance of wives and children.
Enforcement of order.
Proviso.
235. Alteration in allowance.
236. Enforcement of order.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

237. Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.
238. Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.
239. Extent of jurisdiction.
240. Reference to High Court.
241. Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.
Direction as to costs.
242. Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.
243. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
244. Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in police-custody.
245. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.
246. All persons to give information of certain offences.
247. All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE—TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE—FORMS.

An Act to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section 14,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Definitions.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

'writing."

"bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"bailable offence or case."

"non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and

'non-bailable offence or case.

means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"chapter."

"chapter" means a chapter of this Act:

"place."

"place" includes also house, building and vessel: and

Words referring to acts done

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(*b*) define the extent thereof respectively,

(*c*) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(*d*) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts, and any two or more of such persons may (subject to rules made under section 9) sit together as a Bench.

All persons appointed under this section shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

Local limits of jurisdiction.

and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.

9. In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, consistent with this Act, to regulate

(*a*) the conduct and distribution of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town:

(*b*) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit

(*c*) the constitution of Benches:

(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

Notwithstanding the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.

11. Any
trate may pass the followin
sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law)

Fine not exceeding one thousand rup

Whippin

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted, under this

section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

12. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section or different sections of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Power to record statements and confessions.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any confession or other statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person with reference to any offence.

Such confessions shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 84, and such statements shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115, clauses 3, 4 and 5, and such statements and confessions shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Presidency Magistrate.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—The Place of Inquiry and Trial.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried, in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

Explanation.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d*.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

21. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or offence not committed in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts in different districts;

where an offence consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through or into which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Stealing cattle.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen, or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.

25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint by a private person,

(*b*) upon information or report by a Police officer,

(*c*) upon information received under section 246,

(*d*) if committed in his presence,

(*e*) upon application under chapter V.

Who may make complaints.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Process to compel appearance.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance;

and in the cases mentioned in section 25, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), the Presidency Magistrate may proceed as if he had received a complaint.

Jurisdiction given by complaint.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate—

(*a*) to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial,

(*b*) to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed, and

(*c*) to issue process for the arrest or to compel the appearance of such person.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

31. Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Effect of omission to examine petitioner.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

Dismissal of complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings against the person complained against.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

Issue of process.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

When summons may issue.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed—

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

(*a*) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if the thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney or pleader.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction or under the direction,

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

(*a*) of the Government, or

(*b*) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(*c*) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

In this section, the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the xpressions "Judge" and "public servant" have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Cod

Definition of "Government," "Judge" and "public servant."

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against any party to or witness in such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.

44. When any civil, criminal or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from disposing of cases under sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 of the Indian Penal Code where he himself is the public servant concerned.

Prosecution for adultery.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

Application to be deemed a complaint.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

Form of summons.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons how served.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

Service when accused cannot be found.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved—

(*a*) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(*b*) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(*c*) by a receipt under section 48.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country: provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, shall be directed to one or more Police-officers, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

Continuance of warrant.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Fees for summonses and warrants.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Power to remit fees.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant, that if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate.

If bail be taken, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

59. When a warrant is directed to more Police-officers than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of such officer.

Warrant to several persons.

60. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

61. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

62. Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for endorsement, either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall endorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Proclamation for person absconding.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

Evidence of publication.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (*a*) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (*b*) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (*c*) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

Restoration of forfeited property.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

Custody of person arrested.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that, in cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall not be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum

of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Discharge on bail.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the Presidency Magistrate may issue his warrant of arrest directing that the accused person be brought before him and may order such person to find sufficient bail, and on his failing so to do may commit him to prison.

Discharge of sureties.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, or may in case of a bailable offence release him on bail; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the

Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused has been committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed

thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Magistrate may alter charge.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Adjournment.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge, the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

107. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charg with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grevious hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Co

(*c*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*). A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*). A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,
(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,
(*c*) the name of the complainant,
(*d*) the name of the accused person,
(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,
(*f*) the prisoner's plea,
(*g*) the final order,
(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Charge when dispensed with.

116. In cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when necessary.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded; and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

122. Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Charge when drawn up.

123. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Procedure on examining accused.

124. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

Withdrawal of complaint.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Sentence.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the

Compounding offences.

offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

B.—Of Witnesses.

In cases triable upon summons.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

In cases triable upon warrant.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Issue of search-warrant in first instance.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or

other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities to deliver such letter to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the conditions under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon Chemical Examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*), in case of a conviction either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act

on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial or inquiry under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories, in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness, may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-Warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorize a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59, 60 and 61 shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

162. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

Search of zanána.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeal by person convicted.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section, the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith; provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

Power to call for record.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or other officer

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons unless in the case of persons present in Court, to whom they may be given orally.

Service of notice.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government Solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

Release of appellant on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order, and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

185. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under this or any other Act for the time being in force, he may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Levy of fine.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Section to what cases applicable.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser, for defect of form in proceedings.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

Payment of fine in compensation.

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: provided that, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may order it to be inflicted in his own presence.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his descretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to

Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.

imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of Lunatics.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

Release of lunatic on bail.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 200 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his Court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused person shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for

Extension of time for which person is bound.

which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both Kinds of Security.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

Contents of summons.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Discharge of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I), as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence, a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 154.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magis-

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

Alteration in allowance.

235. On the application of any person receiving, or ordered to pay, a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

Reference to High Court.

240. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to jail or release him on bail to appear for judgment

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.

242. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

243. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any moveable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

244. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under section 160,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

245. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Presidency Magistrate may order

payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

246. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

247. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and." Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ..	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ..	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation of life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

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CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Ditto - - - Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both. Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	- Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both. High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Ditto	- Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both. Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Ditto - - - Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both. Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both. Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both. Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	- Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both. Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years; or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

244	Persons employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.		High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.		Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.		Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.		Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.		Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.		Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.		Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.		Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1. Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

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CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
			Of Rape.			
376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Cheating.					
417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.					
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 47).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (*state shortly the offence complained*) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [*or* of Act No. of 18 , *as the case may be*] : You are hereby required to appear in person [*or* by advocate, attorney or pleader, *as the case may be*] on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon [*or* afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(*Signed*) *C. D.*

Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (*section* 56).

To (*name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—*]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 71).

To the officer in charge of the

Whereas of is accused of ( ) you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before by whom [*or* which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [*or* enquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (*section* 72).

We, *A. B.* of , *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of , do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said *A. B.* will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of , and in case of the said *A. B.* making default herein, we the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signatures.*)

Dated the day of 187 .

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT (*section* 89).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 93, 110).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER SENTENCE (*section* 184).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated day of

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 222).

Whereas I, *A. B.* [*or* we, *A. B.*, *C. D.*, *etc.*], of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself [*or* each of us hereby binds himself]

not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [*or* any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [*or* he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated .

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I, *E. F.* of , hereby declare myself surety for the abovementioned *A. B*, that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

1.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 222).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 97.)

(1).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate*, &c.], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

(*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable , *B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 124.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at , did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(10.) That you, on or about the , day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you, either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of

the High Court." *In* (*c*), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*.) *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*.) And I hereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

[*Signature of the Magistrate*.]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

ALTERNATIVE CHARGES.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute, "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court," *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY; MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st February 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 5 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.
Commencement.
Extent of Act.
2. Repeal of Act IX of 1871.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.
5. Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.
Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.
6. Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.
Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

SECTIONS:

7. Legal disability.
Double and successive disabilities.
Disability of representative.
8. Disability of one joint-creditor.
9. Continuous running of time.
10. Suits against express trustees and their representatives.
11. Suits on foreign contracts.
12. Foreign limitation-law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

13. Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.
Exclusions in case of appeals and certain applications.
14. Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.
15. Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.
Like exclusion in case of application.
16. Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.
Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.
17. Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution-sale.
18. Effect of death before right to sue accrues.
19. Effect of fraud.
20. Effect of acknowledgment in writing.
21. Effect of payment of interest as such.
Effect of part-payment of principal.
Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.
22. Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.
Proviso where original plaintiff dies.
Proviso where original defendant dies.
23. Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.
Computation where the breach is continuing.

SECTIONS.
24. Continuing wrong.
25. Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.
26. Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Acquisition of right to easements.
28. Exclusion in favor of reversioner of servient tenement.
29. Extinguishment of right to property.
30. Possession by successive trespassers.

SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,' and shall come into force on the first day of July 1877.

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

And notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of July 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871 shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'minor' means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years:

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any law not mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and now or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India, a period of limitation differing from that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for any suits, appeals or applications, nothing herein contained shall alter the period so prescribed.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Legal Disability.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is at such time affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to the same firm. B and C are insane, and D is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. Suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Foreign limitation law.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, an application to the High Court for the admission of a special appeal, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 60.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another suit, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned suit is founded upon the same cause of action, and is instituted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to try it.

Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 19, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a suit to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution sale.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

Effect of fraud.

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

20. If a promise or acknowledgment in respect of any property or right has been made in writing signed, either personally or through a duly authorized agent, by the party against whom such property or right is claimed or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the promise or acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

When the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section a promise or acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to any person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

but it must amount to a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of the property, or right in question.

EXPLANATION 2.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written promise or acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

Effect of payment of interest as such.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the delivery and receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original defendant dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are [illegible] right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach; and where

Computation where the breach is continuing.

the breach is a cont[illegible] breach, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach continues.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

(*b*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

Continuing wrong.

24. In the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the wrong continues.

Illustration.

A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

Acquisition of right to easements.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced

in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1871 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1850 to 1st January 1870. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1871 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1848 to 1868. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a deceased Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section , to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a domestic servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
12.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
13.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
14.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
15.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act.
16.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
17.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto	When the payment is made.
18.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
19.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
20.—For false imprisonment	One year ...	When the imprisonment ends.
21.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
22.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
23.—For libel	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
24.—For slander	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
25.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.
26.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
27.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
28.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
29.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Two years ...	The date of the obstruction.
30.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
31.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
32.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
33.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
34.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
35.—For compensation for any wrong, malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the wrong is done or the default happens.
36.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
37.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and refused.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
38.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Three years ...	When the trespass takes place.
39.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
40.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste was committed.
41.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 321, to compel a legatee to refund.	Ditto ...	When the legacy was paid.
42.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
43.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
44.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
45.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
46.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person, owner of the property, first learns in whose possession it is.
47.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
48.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
49.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
51.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	The expiry of the period of credit.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
53.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
54.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
55.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
57.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
58.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
59.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
60.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated, unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
62.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
63.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
64.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Three years ...	The date of executing the bond.
65.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
66.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
67.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
68.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
70.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
72.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made.
73.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
74.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
75.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.
77.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
78.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
79.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
81.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
82.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
83.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
84.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Three years ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
85.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
86.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
87.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
90.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
91.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
92.—For relief on the ground of fraud ...	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then been occasioned, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Three years ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By a Hindú manager of a joint estate for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that his right is denied.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
116.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
117.—To avoid incumbrances of under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
118.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
119.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
120.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
121.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
122.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123.—By a Hindú excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the exclusion.
124.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance or for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are claimed and refused, or the right is denied.
125.—To establish or set aside an adoption ...	Ditto ...	The date of the adoption, or (at the option of the plaintiff) the date of the death of the adoptive father.
126.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
127.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
128.—For money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
129.—To recover moveable property conveyed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
130.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
131.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
132.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
133.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
135.—Like suit when the purchaser had possession, but was afterwards dispossessed.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
136.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
137.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
138.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
139.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
140.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
141.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
142.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor or pawnor, or of his right of redemption, has before the expiration of the prescribed period been made in

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IX—Thirty years—continued.	
		writing, signed by the depositary, or pawnee, or some person claiming under him, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment.
143.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Thirty years ...	The date of the mortgage, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the mortgagor or of his right of redemption has, before the expiration of the prescribed period, been made in writing, signed by the mortgagee or some person claiming under him or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment:
		Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
144.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
145.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
146.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
147.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the same Code to the High Court.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
149.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
151.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
152.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
153.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the same Code.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
154.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
155.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the judgment.
156.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
157.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
158.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
159.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
160.—Under sections 364 or 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
161.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.	Sixty days ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
164.—To a High Court for the admission of a second appeal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
165.—For a review of judgment.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
167.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
168.—For the execution of a decision (other than a decree or order passed in a regular suit or an appeal) of a Civil Court or of a Revenue Court.	One year ...	The date of the decision or of taking some proceeding to enforce or keep in force the decision.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
169.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 172.	Three years ...	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
		made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under sections 227 or 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
170.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.
171.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Limitation Act (IX of 1871) contains, directly or indirectly, numerous references to the Code of Civil Procedure. And therefore the revision of the Code, which the Indian Legislature has resumed and hopes soon to complete, entail the revision of the Limitation Act.

2. The object of the present Bill is primarily to adapt the law of limitation to the revised Code; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain amendments which the experience of nearly six years has shown to be desirable. Of these the following are the principal:—

Preliminary.

3. Titles acquired under the old Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) or the present Act (IX of 1871) will be saved.

'Easement' is defined so as to include what is technically called a profit *à prendre*.

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

4. Suits will not be 'instituted' for the purpose of the Act, unless the plaints are stamped in accordance with law.

5. Section 7 has been extended so as to provide for supervenient and successive disabilities.

Computation of Period of Limitation.

6. To section 15 has been added a clause providing for the exclusion of the time during which an applicant has been making a *bonâ fide* application in a Court unable to grant it.

7. Section 20 (as to the effect of acknowledgments in writing as to debts and legacies) has been extended to promises or acknowledgments in respect of any property or right, and oral evidence of the contents of the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment will not be receivable, unless it has been wrongfully destroyed by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

8. Section 21 (as to the effect of payment of interest or part-payment of principal) has been made to comprise the case of delivery and receipt of the produce of mortgaged land in the possession of the mortgagee.

9. Section 24 (as to continuing nuisances) has been extended so as to cover all cases of continuing wrongs independent of contract.

Acquisition by Possession of the Ownership of Easements, Land and Hereditary Offices.

10. The exception as to light and air has been struck out of section 28 (as to exclusion in favour of the reversioner of the servient tenement). This exception complicates the law, and the reasons which led to a like exception in the English Prescription Act do not seem to apply to India.

11. Provision has been made in section 30 for the case of a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any land or hereditary office, taking and keeping possession thereof for several periods, each less than the period limited by the Act, but collectively exceeding that period. The rule adopted is that the person who is in possession when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession. But the right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him is expressly saved.

The Schedule.

12. The time when the period fixed for the following suits begins to run has been altered as follows :—

No.		
9.	For the price of lodging.	When the price becomes payable.
22 (=23 of Act IX of 1871).	For a malicious prosecution.	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
33 (=38 of Act IX).	Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
46 (=47, 48, of Act IX).	For specific moveable property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for damages for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	When the owner of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
47 (=26, 33, 34, 35 of Act IX).	For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
83 (=87 of Act IX).	For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
87 (=90 of Act IX).	By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88 (=91 of Act IX).	Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89 (=92 of Act IX).	To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
109 (=112 of Act IX).	For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	When the call is payable.
111 (=114 of Act IX).	For the rescission of a contract.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded become known to him.
122 (=125 of Act IX).	By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123 (=127 of Act IX).	By a Hindú excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	The date of the exclusion.

13. The period of limitation has been altered in the case of the following suits :—

No.

39 (=11 of Act IX). For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege : from one year to three years.

46 (=26 of Act IX). For taking or detaining lost or wrongfully acquired moveable property : from one year to three years.

47 (=48, 49 of Act IX). For wrongfully detaining other moveable property : from two years to three years.

143 (=148 of Act IX). Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged : from sixty years to thirty years.

144 (=149 of Act IX). In a Charter Court by a mortgagee to redeem : from sixty years to thirty years.

145. Suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council : from sixty years to thirty years.

14. The following classes of suits have been specially provided for :—

No.

40. To restrain waste.

41. To compel a legatee to refund.

42. By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian.

124. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.

15. The following eight applications have also been provided for :—

No.

151. For an order under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment.

152. For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.

153. For leave to appear and defend a summary suit on a negotiable instrument.

154. For an order under section 629 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] restoring to the file a rejected application for review.

160. Under sections 364 and 366 of the same Code, by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.

162. By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.

166. For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.

171. To enforce an order of Her Majesty in Council.

16. On the other hand the Bill omits as useless the following numbers of the schedule to Act IX of 1871 :—

73. By the endorsee of a bill or promissory note against the endorser.

79. By payee against drawer, when the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance and afterwards by non-payment.

146. For a declaration of right to an easement.

17. In Nos. 144 and 145, the Bill provides for acknowledgments signed by the agent of a depositary, pawnee, mortgagee or some person claiming under him.

18. Lastly, in No. 169 it explains, in accordance with decided cases, when an application to execute a decree passed in favour of, or against, several persons enures in favour of, or against, them all, and when in favour of, or against, only those by, or against, whom the application is made.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1877 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 201C.S., dated 24th July 1874.
" " ditto ditto ditto No. 232C.S., dated 7th July 1875, and enclosures.
" " ditto ditto ditto No. 320C.S., dated 23rd Nov. 1876, and enclosures.
" " ditto ditto ditto No. 355, dated 23rd December 1876.
Suggestions by G. H. M. Batten, Esq., dated 8th February 1877.

2. We think that the proposed Act should come into force on the West Coast of India at once, and elsewhere on such day as the Government of India directs.

3. We have saved from the operation of section 2 salt covered by rawánas granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section 11, clause 3.

4. We think that the power to stop, search and arrest, given by section 4, should be exercised only by officers who have reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing that salt is being, or has within twenty-four hours been, illegally carried. We have empowered such officers to seize vessels which they have reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under the proposed Act, and cause them to be brought into any British Indian port. We have limited their power to arrest persons without warrant to cases in which salt is actually found on board. We have provided that all salt in respect of which an offence has been committed under the proposed Act shall be liable to confiscation.

5. We have omitted as useless the section as to the summary punishment of offences against the proposed Act.

6. We have transferred the powers given to the Government of India by section 3, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and section 4, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

7. We recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed. But we think that it has been so altered as to require republication.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.
R. A. DALYELL.

I dissent from the first paragraph of section 7 of this Report.

R. A. DALYELL.

Calcutta, 19th February 1877.

No. II.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877:"

Short title.

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

(*a*) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

And it shall come into force on the west coast of India at once, and elsewhere on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

Exceptions.

(*a*) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873, or by a rawána granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section eleven, clause third;

(*b*) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Government may appoint in this behalf;

(*c*) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Government may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

Power of stoppage, search and arrest.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing, that any salt is being carried, or has within the twenty-four hours next before the requirement first hereinafter mentioned been carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may require such vessel to be brought to, and thereupon may—

(*a*) enter and search the same;

(*b*) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(*c*) seize such vessel if the said officer has reason to believe it liable to confiscation under this Act, and cause it to be brought with its crew and cargo into any port in British India; and

(*d*) where salt is found on board such vessel, search and arrest without a warrant any person on board the same who such officer has reason to believe is punishable under section two.

Penalties for resisting officer.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Confiscation of vessel and cargo.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, the cargo on board such vessel, and all salt in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (*a*) by the Chief Customs Authority, or (*b*) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article, and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Chief Customs Authority, or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

Jurisdiction.

7. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two or section five, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

"Government" defined.

8. In this Act 'the Government' means the Governor of Madras in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, or the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said that at the last meeting he had given reasons which the Council thought sufficient for the introduction of some Bill, and had said that he would explain the nature of the Bill when he came to introduce it.

He would first mention that the "other purposes" which were tacked on to the expression "limitation of suits" were to provide for the acquisition of rights by prescription and to ascertain the periods of time within which applications should be made in respect

of the Act was the limitation of suits; and in order to show the Council the nature of the amendments, he would remind them briefly of the principle upon which the Act was framed.

Now everybody knew what was the nature and object of a Statute of Limitations: its object was to prevent stale claims from being enforced; and its nature was to specify the times at which claims should be considered to be stale claims. For that purpose it was necessary to fix some point of time as a point from which the period of limitation assigned should begin to run. And, secondly, it was necessary to fix what that period should be.

With regard to the second matter, it was a comparatively easy thing to mention the length of time which should run in order to bar a claim. Of course such rules must follow general custom and convenience, and he supposed it would not be possible to frame a satisfactory time-table without considerable previous experience of law-suits. But such rules were in their own nature of an arbitrary kind. There was no reason in the nature of things why a claim which was in full force on the 31st of December should be extinguished on the 1st of January. We could assign no reason except necessity, the tyrant's plea; unless we were to let a claim run on for ever, we must draw a line somewhere. Wherever it was drawn, it must be an abrupt and arbitrary line; and it was just as easy to draw a line of that kind at one point as at another.

But the great difficulty was to fix the time which should be the starting point of the period of limitation. That had been usually done by saying that the suit should be brought within such and such a time from the creation or arising of the cause of action; and so it was done by the law which prevailed in India before the Act which they were now amending, Act IX of 1871. But such enactments as these were pregnant with numerous embarrassments. "Cause of action" was an ambiguous term; and it was found in many cases a matter of much difficulty to say when the cause of action arose. The consequence had been that there had been difficulties, disputes and law-suits innumerable turning on this expression "cause of action." It would not be difficult to state to the Council cases in which such questions were of a refined and subtle nature. But by way of illustration, he would take a case of the simplest kind and of most constant occurrence. Take the case of a bill of exchange payable at a future date, drawn by one man in favour of another; accepted by a third person, and endorsed by a fourth. When did the cause of action arise in favour of the drawee? Was it when the bill was drawn, or when it was accepted, or when it was made payable, or when it was dishonoured, or when it was endorsed, or when notice of dishonour was given to the endorsee? All these events might happen at different times, each entered into the cause of action, and of each it might be contended that it was the cause of action. Again, the cause of action would be varied according as an action on the bill was brought by the drawer, the endorser, or the endorsee. To each of these parties there would be different times at which happened the principal one of those events which together constituted the cause of action. It would be seen therefore that the use of this phrase "cause of action" led to a great deal of dispute when you came to fix the starting-point of limitation.

The principle of the Indian Limitation Act was that for the most part it abandoned the phrase "cause of action," and instead thereof specified a great number of different suits, and took for each suit some definite time or definite event to constitute the starting-point of the period of limitation. He would refer again to the case of a bill of exchange or a promissory note, which was the same thing. In the schedule of our Act no less than fourteen different cases were put relating to suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, and in each of these cases some definite time or event had been fixed as the starting point for the period of limitation. For instance in No. 68 of the schedule it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill of exchange payable at a fixed time after date except within three years after the time when the bill falls due. In No. 69 it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill payable at sight except within three years after it has been presented. And so on through the various circumstances attending bills and notes. There were 150 different kinds of suits mentioned in the schedule, in each of which, excepting he thought only one,

some appropriate time or event was fixed as the time from which the period of limitation should be computed.

It was obvious that a law framed on this principle was much more specific and easy to work than one which was constantly referring us back to the cause of action in order to find the starting-point of time. It was also obvious that, inasmuch as the legislator took upon himself work which had previously been done by Courts of Law, he was likely to fall into mistakes by fixing sometimes inconvenient starting-points, and sometimes inconsistent ones for similar cases.

We had no reason to believe but that the existing Act had on the whole adopted convenient and reasonable starting-points, or that it was on the whole consistent and easy to work. But some cases had been brought to his notice, principally by Chief Justice Garth, in which the point fixed was not convenient, and some in which the Act was not altogether consistent with itself. These were the respects in which it was proposed to amend the Act. And it was observed by his predecessor, Sir James Stephen, when the Act was pending before Council, that one of the advantages of constructing the law on this principle was, that it would admit of amendment with great ease. It was obvious that if they were merely to alter a single item in the schedule, they could amend the Act with a less amount of consideration and trouble than if they were changing the whole principle which applied to a numerous class of cases. They had therefore taken the opportunity afforded by the necessity of making a number of alterations in order to bring part of the Act into accord with the Civil Procedure Code, to introduce other amendments which were recommended by Sir Richard Garth, or which had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as desirable.

He always felt great difficulty in explaining to the Council a Bill like this, which consisted of a great number of details. It would take a great deal of time, and probably the time would not be well spent, if he went through all the different items in which it was proposed to amend the law. Perhaps it would be better if he were to give two or three instances by way of sample, from which the Council could judge of the bulk, and could see the way in which they proposed to alter the Act.

He would take the 22nd item in the schedule to the Bill which answered to No. 23 of the existing Act. That item said that a suit for malicious prosecution must be brought within one year from the time when the plaintiff was acquitted. But it had been pointed out that the plaintiff might never be acquitted, and in fact no prosecution was so likely to break down as a malicious prosecution. It might be abandoned without the jury or the Judge being called on for a verdict. It was proposed to alter that No. by saying that the time when the period of limitation began to run should commence when the plaintiff was acquitted, or the prosecution was otherwise terminated.

He would take next No. 33 in the schedule to the Bill, which was equivalent to No. 38 of the existing Act, which said that a suit against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverted it to other uses, must be brought within two years from the time of the perversion. Again it had been pointed out that no cases were so likely to escape notice for considerable periods of time, as the case of a man who had lawful possession of property and had a right to use it for one purpose, but used it for another.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse said that he might hand his clothes over to the care of his valet, and go upon his travels for a year or two, and that the valet, instead of performing the usual duties of a valet and keeping the clothes clean and tidy, might wear them, and he on his return might find them dirty, patched and threadbare. Or he might leave his plate with his bankers, who instead of locking it up in their strong-room might take a fancy to use it at their entertainments and return it to him battered, dinted and spoilt. In such cases the whole period of limitation might elapse before the injured man had any chance of knowing of the wrong done to him, and there was no reason why he should be so deprived of his remedy. It was therefore proposed to alter the law by providing that such a suit might be instituted within two years from the time when the perversion first became known to the person injured.

He would pass on to No. 122, which answered to No. 125 in the existing Act, which said that a suit by a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará

to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property must be brought within twelve years of the date of the alienation. There again it had been shown that the alienation was a thing likely to be unknown to the party injured. A father and son, for instance, lived together, and the father executed a mortgage of the ancestral property; there might be no change of possession and nothing might be known to the son of the alienation that had been made. They might perhaps continue to live together, and the father might die twenty years after the alienation, and then it might be found that an alienation had been effected, and the son was barred of his right merely by lapse of time, although he did not know of the act which constituted the alienation. It was proposed to alter that by saying that a suit might be brought within twelve years of the time when the alienee took possession of the property. Change of possession was a fact which must be known and which must call everybody's attention to what had taken place, and it was right enough that if with that notice of an invasion of his property the injured man did not stir to protect it, he should be barred by time.

The next item which he would notice was No. 123, which answered to No. 127 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit by a Hindú excluded from joint family-property to enforce a right to share therein must be brought within twelve years from the time when the plaintiff claimed and was refused his share. There the starting-point was the claiming of the share; but a man might not choose to claim his share; he might allow his claim to lie by thirty forty or fifty years, seeing himself excluded: and at the end of fifty years, he might claim his share, and from that time the period of limitation would begin to run. He had been informed by the Chief Justice that such a case had recently happened, in which a man saw himself excluded from property for twenty or thirty years, during which time he had stood by and made no claim. At the end of that time he turned up and made a claim, and it was found that the statutory limitation had not run against him. It was proposed to alter that, and to provide that such a suit should be barred by the lapse of twelve years from the date of the exclusion.

He had mentioned cases in which the Bill altered the starting-point of the periods of limitation. There were some other alterations of the same kind. In other cases the Bill altered the length of the period of limitation. Take for instance No. 39 of its schedule, which answered to No. 11 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit for damages for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege must be brought within one year from the date of the infringement. Now that was a kind of case in which it often took more than a year for the injury to assume sufficient proportions for the injured person to know anything about it, or for him to think it worth while to bring a suit. A piracy may be committed on a book which for a year or more may meet with no success, but after that, by dint of advertising or by some good luck, the piratical work may meet with a great sale, interfere seriously with the genuine one, and make it worth the author's while to protect his rights. In such case he would find that his chance of protection was gone. Therefore it was proposed to fix a limitation of three years for such cases.

The other points in which the Bill altered the periods of time were the last three suits mentioned in the Act, in which the enormous period of sixty years had been allowed. That was a continuation of old law, and was generally felt to be inconvenient. The cases in which this lengthened period of time was allowed were—(1) suits against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (2) before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (3) any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Bill proposed in these cases to fix the more moderate period of thirty years.

The body of the Act contained some general rules applying to *all* suits mentioned in the schedule, and in one or two of these the Bill proposed to make some addition to the law. Section 7 provided for the case of persons who were under successive disabilities. For instance, at the time when a right to sue accrued, a man might be an infant, and before he attained his majority, he might become a lunatic. Here no point of time had occurred during which such person could bring a suit. The question was whether the starting-point

for the period of limitation should not be after he was free from disabilities. It was not so provided in the existing Act, SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought, on the sole ground that such consecutive disabilities were exceedingly rare. The attention of the Legislative Department, however, had been called to this omission, and he thought it a sound principle that every man should, if possible, have some time in which he might bring a suit when he was freed from disabilities. They had adopted the rule of the English law, that when two disabilities were concurrent, the period of limitation should not begin to run until both those disabilities ceased.

Section 30 of the Bill provided for the case of a series of trespassers on land adverse to one another and to the rightful owner. A case might happen in which successive squatters occupied land for periods of time sufficient in the aggregate to bar a suit by the owner. Which should retain the property? It was not a case which often happened, but it did sometimes, and so it was necessary to say which of the wrong-doers should have the property. He thought that it was more convenient and more defensible in principle to let the property be retained by the man who was in possession when the rightful title was extinguished. If the successive trespassers had relations with one another which gave to one a right of possession as against another, that right might be enforced. But if they were entire strangers to one another, and all were alike wrong-doers as regards the rightful owner, the possession had better remain where accident placed it at the time when the law said that no suit should be brought by the rightful owner to disturb it. It had been so decided by the late Master of the Rolls a few years ago.

He did not know that he need go further into the details of the amending Bill. He had given specimens of the various kinds of amendments which had been proposed. If any of his hon'ble colleagues wished to go further into the matter, he should be glad of it, and would be happy to postpone his motion to refer the Bill to Committee. He hoped that in that case his hon'ble colleague would read the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which every one of the alterations was specified, and would state his views before the Bill went into Committee. But perhaps the Council would be content to leave the matter in the hands of the Select Committee: if so, they would accept the motion he had to make, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE would beg to draw the attention of the Council to one or two points in the Bill. In the first place he would observe that under section 27, any person who had enjoyed the use of light, air or a water-course for twenty years without interruption, acquired thereby an absolute and indefeasible right to the easement. Then, by section 24, in the case of a continuing wrong, a recurring right to sue arose at every moment of the time during which the wrong continued. Suppose the person to whose prejudice this right to easements were exercised felt that he had a continuing wrong, in that case MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE thought that twenty years' use would not give a prescriptive right; for this section provided that, in the case of a continuing wrong, a fresh period of limitation began to run at every moment of time during which the wrong continued. He might be mistaken, but it appeared to him that the two sections taken together were somewhat inconsistent.

Then with regard to No. 123 of the schedule, which corresponded with No. 127 of the existing Act, and to which the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill had just alluded, he observed that the period of limitation to enforce his right in the case of a Hindú excluded from joint family-property was proposed to be fixed at twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The existing law provided that the period of limitation should run from the time when the party claimed and was refused his share of the property, but in the present Bill it was proposed to alter the limitation to twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The Mahárájá must confess that this provision might operate very harshly upon a person (a Native of Bengal for instance) who had been living for a long time in the Panjáb; he might not have the opportunity of knowing when he was excluded. His co-sharers might have executed a document excluding him, and registered it, without his having the opportunity of knowing it. It would be very hard therefore if the period of limitation were to run from the date of the exclusion, and not from the time when he claimed and

was refused his share: it was from no wilful negligence that he had no knowledge of his exclusion.

Then again in No. 42 the period of limitation was to run from the date when a sale had been effected by the guardian of a ward. But in other cases the principle had been adopted that the date of limitation in the case of minors and wards should run from the date when they attained their majority. MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE did not see why there should be an alteration in computing the period of limitation with regard to sales by the guardians of wards.

In other parts of the Bill some discrepancy occurred with regard to the periods of limitation fixed by the Civil Procedure Code and by this Bill. In No. 151, for instance, it was provided that an application for an order under section 258 of the Code, compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment, should be made within ten days from the time when the payment or adjustment was made. In the Civil Procedure Code it was provided that such applications should be made within eight days. And so in No. 153, for leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code.

Then No. 160 provided that applications under section 364 or 366 of the Civil Procedure Code by persons claiming to be the representatives of deceased plaintiffs should be made within thirty days from the date of the plaintiffs' death. That appeared to MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE to be too short a time. In most cases thirty days was the time of mourning for Hindús, and unless the time was extended, it might operate harshly: a man could not be expected to come forward and put in his claim within the period of mourning.

These were the points in the Bill to which he would invite the attention of the Council, in order that they might receive the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought it would be most satisfactory, if his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore consented to it, that he should be placed upon the Select Committee. He had paid great attention to various items in the schedule, and he would have an opportunity to state his views in Committee. It would not be convenient if we entered into a discussion of the various items in the schedule at the present time.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 28th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1876.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARK
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, C. FT. PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.								
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.	ZILLAH.	ACRES.	AVERAGE.	DURING MONTH.	NAME.	AREA IN ACRES.	
BÁRI DOÁB CANAL. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·12	3073·60	154·50	*Nil*	*Nil.*	Gurdáspur...	2,851	...	...	Barley ...	777	The
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·95		786·18			Amritsar ...	28,813	...	...	Wheat ...	51,906	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·60		505·92			Lahore ...	49,411	...	...	Mixed Grains...	4,693	
											Others ...	23,699	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	81,075	...	...	...	81,075	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	74,415	...	...	...	74,415	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·15	2546·00	303·08	...	88,665 kurries, bullies, &c., 15,183 maunds Timber and 9,130 maunds firewood.	Umballa ...	1,451	...	...	Barley ...	718	The large increase this year is due to the continuous high supply that has been maintained and partly to the clearance of water courses enabling the Zemindars to irrigate a larger area than last year. The column of water consumed by the Balia Canal is not entered owing to there being some error in the Gauge Register.
Delhi „ ...	4·40	4·48		557·13	...		Karnál ...	26,116	0·5	...	Wheat ...	89,925	
Hansi „ ...	8·80	8·20		818·00	...		Delhi ...	5,671	...	...	Mixed Grains..	9,020	
„ Bulla Head ...	8·00	...		...	...		Rohtak ...	23,380	0·3	...	Others ...	13,066	
							Hissár ...	31,006	0·3	...			
							Jhind ...	24,377	...	...			
							Bíkánir ...	281	...	...			
							Kalsia State	447	...	...			
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	112,729	...	...	...	112,729	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	45,869	...	...	...	45,869	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khán ...	45,000	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Gurgáon...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,804	...	...	...	193,804	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,284	...	...	...	190,284	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF COLONEL C H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

No. 183 E—G, dated Fort William, 7th February 1877.

From—Major-Genl. W. A. CROMMELIN, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—Colonel C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

I am commanded to inform you that the Governor General in Council cannot allow you to vacate the office which you have so long filled, of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, without expressing to you His Lordship's appreciation of the very able and important services you have rendered to the State.

2. As far back as 1851, in the discharge of your duties as an Executive Engineer, you had attracted the attention of the Supreme Government. This led to your being selected as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, where, on the organisation of the Department with which you have ever since been connected, the whole labour of codifying the regulations for the guidance of its officers fell upon you. That labour was rendered all the more heavy, not only because the Code had to be evolved from a heterogeneous agglomeration of isolated orders, but also because the constant issue of new regulations, as the Department gradually became developed, involved eventually an almost complete reconstruction of the work.

3. But whilst this Code was in progress, you also disposed of the heavy arrears of the Military Board; and when, on the abolition of that body, the departmental accounts of the several Governments and Administrations in India required re-organisation, the task was entrusted to you, and the reforms were carried into effect by you in a manner which elicited from Lord Canning the encomium: "I wish that every officer, high and low, were actuated by the temper and true public spirit shewn in Captain Dickens's remarks." (May 1860).

4. Since those words were written, the extension of public works in India, more especially the development of the railway system, both by the agency of the State and by private enterprise, has added largely to your responsibilities; and in accepting them, your devotion to the duties which they involved has been no less conspicuous than the exercise of judgment in their administration, as liberal as it was cautious and as comprehensive as it was sound.

5. The periodical forecast of expenditure on projects for the construction of the great reproductive works of India, in order to secure their continuity of economic execution till completion, is a measure which owes its conception to your experience, and which would of itself alone have been sufficient evidence of your administrative capacity.

6. But it is not only in this capacity that you have distinguished yourself; for it was with you that the Behar Irrigation scheme originated, and it was by you that the details of that project were perfected; your report on the re-organisation of the Survey Department, and the formation and training by you, during the trying epoch of the Indian mutiny, of a Battery of Volunteer Artillery, show how varied have been the fields in which you have successfully laboured.

7. The Governor General in Council commands me to convey to you this record of His Lordship's appreciation of your official career, and to express also the regret with which the Government of India views the cessation of your connection with the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Military & Civil Works.

ABSORPTION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL DIVISIONS OF THE MILITARY WORKS BRANCH INTO THE ORDINARY MILITARY DIVISIONS.

No. 74—76 E—M & C., dated Fort William, 23rd February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read the following papers:—

Public Works Department Notification No. 205 of 12th April 1872.

" " Resolution Nos. 1565—83 E—G of 10th September 1874, and letter from Inspector General of Military Works, No. 6966, dated 4th November 1876.

RESOLUTION.—In re-organizing the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department in 1872, it was decided to divide the charges primarily into "Special" and "Ordinary."

2. Three special circles were formed, each under a Superintending Engineer, with a Chief Engineer for their general control.

3. These special circles were intended mainly for the supervision of the construction of important original projects and of new sets of buildings, of which several remained to be carried out, as it was thought that a complete and specially trained staff should be devoted to these works.

4. Under present circumstances it is no longer necessary to retain this arrangement in the circles or charges of Superintending Engineers; but the principle involved is no doubt sound, and should continue to be applied to the Executive charges so far as may be practicable—as in the cases of the Peshawar Works and the Rawul Pindi Arsenal.

5. It is then possible to re-arrange the charges of the Superintending Engineers in such a manner as to meet the very important object of making them conterminous with the Divisional and District Commands of the Army to such extent, at least, that no Commanding Officer will have more than one Superintending Engineer to look to for the control of the Military Works within his Command.

6. In accordance with the new arrangement the Chief Engineer of the Special Branch will no longer be required as such, but an Officer of high standing will still be necessary to aid the Inspector General, and the Officer now called Chief Engineer will be retained with the designation of Deputy Inspector General. The Office Establishment of the Chief Engineer as a separate one will be abolished, but the Inspector General is authorized to take such of its members as he may require to strengthen his own Office, submitting details to the Government of India for formal sanction. Such of the members of the Office as may not be required must be provided for by being drafted to vacancies in other Offices as opportunities may offer, and failing this, their services must be dispensed with, the authorized gratuities being paid to them.

7. Under the new arrangement it will also be possible to supply a want which has long been felt, and to increase the Head-quarter's staff of the Inspector General's Office by the addition to it of an experienced Officer with the pay and rank of Superintending Engineer, whose principal duties will be the preparation of general designs, estimates and standard plans, and the examination and supervision of general working details. This may be done without additional expense, because seeing that this Officer will relieve Superintending Engineers of some of their duties, the number of superintending circles may be reduced from 7 to 6. The Officer in question will require the aid of Assistant Engineers and Draftsmen, but this can be arranged for without any increase of Establishment or expense.

8. The approved re-arrangement of charges is shown in the tabular form appended, and is within the scale of Establishment already authorized.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Financial and Military Departments for information, and to Inspector General, Military Works, with a request that he will take the earliest possible measures for giving effect to the views of the Government of India.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Inspector General.

Deputy Inspector General.

Superintending Engineer (attached to Inspector General's Head Quarters).

The 1st	Division or District	will have	3	Executive charges.
„ 2nd	„	„	6	„
„ 3rd	„	„	7	„
„ 4th	„	„	4	„
„ 5th	„	„	4	„
„ 6th	„	„	5	„
Total	...		29	Executive charges.

Commands of General Officers			Charges of Superintending Engineers.		
	Presidency District.			Presidency District.	
Head Quarters Fort William,	Fort William.		Head Quarters Calcutta.	Executive Engineer, Fort William.	Fort William.
	Alipore.				Dhullundah.
	Calcutta.				Hastings.
	Dum-Dum.				Kulderpore.
	Barrackpur.				Alipore.
	Hazaribagh.				Bullygunge.
	Darjeeling.				Cossipore.
	Berhampur.	Native troops only.			Calcutta.
	Doranda.				Diamond Harbour.
	Bhagulpur.				Barrackpore.
	Dacca.	No troops.			Dum-Dum.
					Hazaribagh.
				Executive Engineer, Barrackpore.	Ishapore
					Duckinsore.
					Pultah.
					Chinsurah.
					Vuddenpore.
					Darjeeling.
					Silligoree.
				Executive Engineer, Darjeeling.	Suntrabaree.
					Kurseong.
					Pacheen.
					Julpigoree.
					Buxa.
	Allahabad Division.			Oudh Division.	
Head Quarters Allahabad.	Dinapore.		Head Quarters Lucknow.	Executive Engineer, Dinapore.	
	Benares.				
	Chunar.				
	Allahabad.			Executive Engineer, Allahabad.	Dinapore.
	Cawnpore.				Allahabad.
	Segowlee.	Native troops only.			Cawnpur.
	Oudh Division.			Executive Engineer, Lucknow.	Benares.
Head Quarters Lucknow.	Lucknow.				Chunar.
	Sitapur.				Lucknow.
	Fyzabad.			Executive Engineer, Fyzabad.	Sitapur.
	Gurakhpur.	Native troops only.			Fyzabad.
	Saugor District.			Executive Engineer, Saugor.	Saugor.
Head Quarters Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpur.				Nowgong.
	Saugor.				Pachmarhi.
	Nowgong.			Executive Engineer, Pachmarhi.	
	Pachmarhi.				
	Banda.	Native troops only.			
	Nagode.				
	Meerut Division.			Meerut Division.	
Head Quarters Meerut.	Meerut.		Head Quarters Meerut.	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division.	Meerut.
	Debra Dun.				Debra Dun.
	Delhi.				Delhi.
	Landour.				Landour.
	Roorkee.				Roorkee.
	Agra.			Executive Engineer, Agra.	Rajpore.
	Futehgurh.				Saharunpore.
	Muttra.				Agra.
	Chukrata.				Muttra.
	Rohilcund District.			Executive Engineer, Chukrata.	Futehgurh.
Head Quarters Bareilly.	Bareilly.				Toondla.
	Moradabad.				Chukrata.
	Almora.			Executive Engineer, Chukrata Road.	Chukrata Road.
	Shahjehanpoor.				Kulsi.
	Naini Tal.				Umbaree.
	Pithoraghur.				Bareilly.
	Ranikhet.				Moradabad.
				Executive Engineer, Bareilly.	Shahjehanpore.
	Gwalior District.				Almora.
					Naini Tal.
					Pithoraghur.
				Executive Engineer, Ranikhet.	Ranikhet.
					Ranikhet Road.
					Morar.
Head Quarters Morar.	Morar.			Executive Engineer, Morar.	Gwalior.
	Gwalior.				Jhansi.
	Jhansi.				Sipri.
	Sipri.				
	Lalitpore.	Native troops only.			

Commands of General Officers.		Charges of Superintending Engineers.	
	Sirhind Division.		**Sirhind Division.**
Head Quarters Umballa.	Umballa. Ludhiana. Jullundur. Phillour. Kasauli. Subathoo. Dugshai. Jutogh.	Head Quarters Umballa.	Executive Engineer, Umballa.: Umballa, Ludhiana, Kurnaul, Kasauli. Executive Engineer, Kasauli.: Kalka, Subathu, Jutogh. Executive Engineer, Dugshai.: Dugshai, Solun, Simla. Executive Engineer, Jullundur.: Jullundur, Phillour.
	Lahore Division.		**Lahore Division.**
Head Quarters Mean Meer.	Mean Meer. Lahore Fort. Amritsar. Govindgarh Fort. Ferozepur. Mooltan. Kangra. Dharmsala. Dalhousie. Bukloh.	Head Quarters Lahore.	Executive Engineer, Lahore.: Mean Meer, Lahore Fort, Amritsar, Govindgarh Fort. Executive Engineer, Ferozepur.: Ferozepur, Mooltan. Executive Engineer, Mooltan.: Dalhousie, Bukloh, Bunneekhet. Executive Engineer, Dalhousie.: Dhurmsala, Kangra.
	Rawal Pindi Division.		**Rawal Pindi Division.**
Head Quarters Rawal Pindi.	Rawal Pindi. Attock. Murree. Kooldunna. Chungla Gully. Kala Bagh. Bara Gully. Cliffden. Campbellpur. Jhelum. } Native troops only. Telegaon. } Native troops only.	Head Quarters Rawal Pindi.	Executive Engineer, Fort Rawal Pindi: Fort Works, Rawal Pindi; Rawal Pindi Cantonments. Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi.: Attock, Murree, Kooldunna, Chungla Gully, Kala Bagh, Para Gully, Cliffden. Executive Engineer, Sialkot.: Campbellpur, Sialkot. Executive Engineer, Peshawar.: Peshawar, Fort Michni, „ Abozai, „ Mackeson, „ Shubkadar. Executive Engineer, Water-works, Peshawar.: Cherat, Nowshera, Water-works, Peshawar.
	Peshawar District.		
Head Quarters Peshawar.	Peshawar. Michni Abozai. Mackeson. Shubkadar. Cherat. Nowshera.		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			French West India Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	8	18	6	5	11	16	13	29	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	18	14	32	11	6	17	29	20	49	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	83	41	124	57	21	78	140	62	202	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	186	84	270	168	63	231	354	147	501	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	27	11	38	5	8	13	32	19	51	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	4	...	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal ...	2	3	5	1	...	1	3	3	6	
Central „ ...	3	6	9	4	...	4	7	6	13	
Eastern „ ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar ...	45	42	87	136	67	203	181	109	290	
N. W. Provinces ...	134	63	197	73	30	103	207	93	300	
Oudh	101	37	141	17	5	22	121	42	163	
Central India	17	3	20	2	...	2	19	3	22	
Punjab	6	...	6	3	...	3	9	...	9	
Nepal	1	2	3	7	2	9	8	4	12	
Mix., Madras & Bombay, &c.	14	2	16	6	...	6	20	2	22	
Grand Total ...	328	15	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	79	24	103	47	21	68	126	45	171	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Agriculturists (Hindoos.) ...	94	38	132	65	18	83	159	56	215	
Artizans (Hindoos.) ...	25	12	37	26	8	34	51	20	71	
Low castes (Hindoos.) ...	86	54	140	79	36	115	165	90	255	
Mussulmans	44	30	74	31	21	52	75	51	126	
Christians	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	501	211	712
2. Mussulmans ...	75	51	126
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	577	262	839

Calcutta,
The 28th Feb. 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY AT NASIK, BHOSAWAL AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

From—Bombay, *To—Calcutta,*
From—Works. *To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 17th February at Nasik, Bhosawal and intermediate stations about 1,010, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,189 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 5, dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 5th December, No. 44 of 1876, describing the main course of events regarding the scarcity which has for some months prevailed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the principles by which Your Government has been guided in its endeavours to relieve the existing distress, has been considered in Council.

2. The note which accompanies the despatch states with clearness and precision the condition of the problem with which your Government has to deal, and it cannot be doubted that the situation is one of the gravest character, and that the prospect must naturally call forth the greatest anxiety.

3. The policy of Your Excellency in Council in not interfering with the operations of private trade by becoming yourself, to any extent, a purchaser in the market, has my approval. I am glad to find that its beneficial results are already apparent in the activity of private enterprise, and I am glad to observe that the affected districts are now well supplied with grain. The condition of prices up to the date of the last report is reassuring.

4. With respect to relief works, I have a just confidence that Your Excellency in Council will, as the Government of India states, "exercise the discretion vested in you, so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring any expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." With respect to the discussion as to the magnitude of the works to be undertaken, I understand from a telegram of the Government of India, dated 3rd of January, that the Governor-General in Council has, under certain conditions, withdrawn the prohibition previously expressed, and left the entire subject to the exercise of your discretion. Under these circumstances, no remark is at present demanded from me.

5. The measures adopted with respect to the cattle, and the general policy as to gratuitous relief and the transport and importation of grain, have my approval.

6. I will await the result of your deliberations on the subject of the grant of remissions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON LARGE PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 10 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I DESPATCHED to Your Excellency the following telegram, dated 16th instant, copy of which is given in the margin.

Telegram, 16th January 1877. "Important financial rules were laid down to restrict extraordinary expenditure to works shown to be remunerative. If larger projects, not complying with this condition, nevertheless supply means of giving employment for relief purposes, which should not be neglected, I leave you discretion to authorise work on them if designs are sufficiently matured, taking all possible precautions against future liabilities, and reporting to me your orders. You can, if you consider it expedient, apply this principle to Chingleput Extension Railway, before not allowed."

2. In sending this telegram, it was my desire to remove any possible cause of doubt on the part of Your Excellency's Government, when dealing with the present emergency, by reason of the general financial rules that limit the expenditure on large public works. I felt assured that, when I left to Your Excellency full discretion in these cases, the necessity for continued caution in undertaking the larger class of works would be apparent to you, and that the grave financial prospects that are before your Government would rather increase than diminish your desire to avoid embarking in any project likely to lead to embarrassment hereafter.

3. It is already manifest that the circumstances are such that a necessity for commencing some works of magnitude may at any instant arise, or, in fact, may already have arisen, and I have complete confidence, in leaving Your Excellency quite unfettered in this respect, that your attention will be carefully directed to guard against preventible future inconvenience or loss, while you vigorously apply all possible remedies to meet the present calamity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.		Prices during the past week.	Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,612	6,46,944	No change	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous	3,149	3,491	2,20,233	1,06,253	Jowari Bajri	56 54	31 25¾	29¼ 26¼	24·94	11·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,20,252	2,50,000	Grain supply abundant. Small-pox decreasing.	Ditto ...	16,500	17,500	3,59,272	1,37,716	Jowari Bajri	54 47	32 29	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ..	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Migration to a slight extent continues.	Ditto ...	17,673	13,474	4,23,196	2,79,916	Jowari Bajri	76 66	25½ 21	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar.	Ditto ...	46,000	11,100	9,33,263	4,44,231	Jowari Bajri	65 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,064	7,18,034	11 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good; imports Rs. 13,323; exports Rs. 94,760. 64 deaths from cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	Ditto ...	48,256	51,245	11,68,233	7,82,843	Jowari Bajri	66 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply good Six deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	17,122	23,002	5,71,338	2,26,099	Jowari Bajri	39 35	20 20	20 19½	54·60	25·43.
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient, and in one Taluka abundant. Exportation from 3 Talukas. 170 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	45,616	53,285	7,91,031	3,01,197	Jowari Bajri	56 76	17½ 17	18 18	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 173 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	15,000	18,000	5,48,897	2,24,683	Jowari Bajri	43 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,50,000	Grain importation steady. Emigrants from Bellary and Mysore arriving. 463 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,903	27,805	8,11,595	2,53,657	Jowari	43	18	17½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,38,219	2,18,902	58,36,058	27,58,508						

Eleven cents of rain have fallen in Sholapur.

The price of grain has slightly risen in Khandesh, but remains nearly unchanged throughout the remaining eight Collectorates.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 248,902, against 238,219 last week, and there are also 2,521 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 10,683, as compared with last week, in the nine affected districts, and a decrease of 3,785 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a net increase of 6,308 in the number of famine labourers. The local Officers report that the Solapur people—considerable numbers of whom are now finding employment upon the Mhaswad Tank, in the neighbouring Collectorate of Satara—continue, though slowly, to return to the Relief Works they left when more rigorous discipline and task-work were enforced.

2. Government have sanctioned the survey necessary for the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patus.

On the 30th of November last, Government submitted to the Government of India an estimate of the cost of Relief Operations, amounting to 140 lakhs of rupees. At that time, a large number of small works were in progress or contemplated, and the maximum monthly average of labourers upon Relief Works was estimated at 900,000; but recent arrangements having enabled Government to concentrate relief labour upon a comparatively small number of large works under efficient supervision where fair tasks can be exacted, and which are some distance from the majority of the villages in the various districts, it is believed that the maximum average of relief labourers during the worst month will not exceed 650,000.

Under these circumstances, Government have reduced their estimate to 116 lakhs, including the cost of charitable relief, extra establishment, tools and plant, &c.

This reduction is exclusively due to the estimated decrease in the number of people seeking relief on works; the average rate of wages used when the original estimate was made, is still retained.

3. Two tables are appended, one, (A), contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively, from the commencement of December till February 10th; the other, (B), giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon Relief Works during the same period. The figures shown are averages of the weekly attendance, abstracted from the Weekly Progress Returns, and do not exactly correspond with the figures of the Weekly Statements, which are taken from telegrams sent by the Collectors.

It will be seen that on the 10th February the number upon Civil Works had been reduced to about one-fourth of the total. From table (B) it will be noticed that the women slightly exceed the men in number—a result probably due to a larger emigration of men than of women, with cattle, and in search of labour beyond the limits of the affected districts. The number of children is about one-sixth of the total number of work-people.

4. Two maps accompany this Statement; one, showing, by tints, the comparative intensity of the present distress, and, by figures, the number of people upon Relief Works in the different Collectorates, the price of the staple food-grain, and the expenditure incurred upon Relief Operations: the other, showing the principal Relief Works. These maps are on a reduced scale, that formerly sent being too large to be convenient. The full information required is better shown by using two maps.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works: from want of information from all the districts, this return is still incomplete:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 17th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...	...	518	755	71	259
Nasik	12	7	177	4,363	593	1,940
Ahmednagar ...	719	118	4,938	3,025	321	1,314
Poona	1,117	599	6,183	14,406	1,483	10,909
Sholapur	2,063	1,087	13,613	9,148	913	2,728
Satara	40	20	1,185	6,329	740	2,465
Kaladgi	164	77	732	...	...	...
Belgaum	508	184	1,812	...	...	...
Dharwar	305	515	2,367	...	..	...
Total ...	5,228	2,607	31,525	38,026	4,121	19,615

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 5,300 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th February, and during the same week 3,308 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,608 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the only change is the slight increase in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent	Roads .... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,817	21,610	2,96,560	1,47,638	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19½	18⅓ 19⅔
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,967	2,556	26,931	21,963	Jowari 61	20	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,155	3,309	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	428	531	15,400	5,588	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅓
Total ...	7 1	4,648	15.75,284	801,234			20,367	28,006	3,62,562	1,93,395			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XV.)

Districts.	For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Násik ...	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,611	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar ...	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholápur ...	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,001	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813
Satara ...	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363
Kaládgi ...	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239
Total ...	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,281	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,615	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,71,216	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,71,877		2,75,728		2,46,704	

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent	Roads .... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,817	21,610	2,96,560	1,47,638	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19½	18⅝ 19¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,967	2,556	26,931	21,963	Jowari 61	20	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,155	3,309	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	428	531	15,400	5,588	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Total ...	7 1	4,648	15,75,284	801,234			20,367	28,006	3,62,562	1,93,395			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XV.)

Districts.	For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	2.188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Násik ...	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar ...	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholápur ...	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813
Satara ...	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363
Kaládgi ...	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,021	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239
Total ...	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,281	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,71,216	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,71,877		2,75,728		2,46,704	

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XV).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs				
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80.686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18.396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29.974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	70,961	73,403	26,852	1,71,216	23,20,955	1,13,081	1,17,037	41,759	2,71,877
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	1,96,151	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	2,75,728
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the Relief Reports for the week ending 10th February.

Nellore. Salem.
Chingleput. Coimbatore.
North Arcot. Bellary.

The usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin accompany.

2. *Prices.*—There is, apparently, a reaction in the Kristna District, the average prices of the then inferior food-grains having slightly risen. That of rice, however, has fallen slightly. The Board noticed, in last Report, a large exportation from the Kistna District into Nellore, where the average prices of the four principal food-grains have again declined. The fall is chiefly in the extreme south and the extreme north, pointing in both cases to importation. There is scarcely any change in Chingleput. In the Ceded Districts, the prices of all grains show tendency to fall, which is most marked in Kurnool. There are some fluctuations in the several taluqs, but of no great importance; the most noticeable in Bellary being a fall in Dharmaveram and a rise in Pennakonda. From Cuddapah, prices for Madanapally, Pulivendala, and Sidhout are wanting. In North Arcot there is little change. The movement of prices noticed last week for the remaining districts, *viz.*, a slight fall in Salem, prices stationary in Coimbatore, and rising in Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, continues, and points to importation from the Southern districts into Coimbatore.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain is reported from Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. In the first-named district, a heavy shower (1·2 inches) fell at Peelair; but only 0·1 inch was registered at Voilpaud, the Cusbah of the taluq, and the same quantity at Royachoti. The rain extended into North Arcot as far south as Narayanaveram (Puttoor Railway Station), where 1·1 inches were registered. In Coimbatore a slight shower fell at Udumalpettah.

4. The grant made up to the 10th February was 80,69,763, and from this sum Rs. 67,07,619 had been expended on relief works. The outlay in the week was Rs. 5,94,007. The grant had been slightly exceeded. The following Statement shows the totals of works according to class, of which details for districts will be found in Abstract 4. The Kurnool District is not included.

	Estimated cost.	Outlay.	
		In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679
Irrigation works	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519
Miscellaneous	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515
TOTAL ...	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:—

	3rd February.	10th February.	
Kistna	3,151	2,874	— 277
Nellore	58,782	57,006	— 1,776
Cuddapah	1,35,526	1,17,769	— 17,757
Bellary	3,11,503	3,44,343	+ 32,840
Kurnool	2,91,211	2,38,734	— 52,477
Chingleput	10,175	12,779	+ 2,604
North Arcot	22,204	21,524	— 680
Trichinopoly	770	647	— 123
Madura	6,335	7,832	+ 1,497
Tinnevelly	1,801	1,338	— 463
Coimbatore	24,132	23,733	— 399
Salem	30,170	39,154	+ 8,984
TOTAL ...	8,95,760	8,67,733	— 28,027

There is thus a decrease of 28,027 on the whole, and in every district except Bellary, where the increase is very large, Chingleput, Madura and Salem.

6. The *Nellore* taluq return shows again a large decrease in Atmakur and an increase in Kavali, where, according to last report, there was a heavy decrease. Evidently the system of report is at fault. In the other taluqs of the district there is no change of importance. The absence of increase in this district on the whole is probably due to the drafting of coolies to the East Coast Canal, on which there are now 18,045 against less than 5,000 a few weeks ago. The decrease in *Cuddapah* still continues, the numbers being for the last four weeks, 210,550, 170,704, 135,526, and 117,769. The taluq details, as compared with last week, are as follows :—

Jammalamadugu	11,272	10,539	—	733
Pullivendla	11,653	11,653*		...
Proddatur	4,079	2,987	—	1,092
Budwail	9,567	6,788	—	2,779
Cuddapah	6,443	7,712	+	1,269
Sidhaut	5,900	5,901*	+	1
Pullampett	9,471	8,955	—	486
Royachoti	15,987	10,773	—	5,204
Kadiri	14,398	11,874	—	2,524
Voilpaud	17,655	11,316	—	6,339
Madanapalli	29,101	29,241*	+	131
TOTAL ...	135,526	117,769	—	17,757

For three taluqs* reports are wanting, and the figures of last week are taken. In two of these, as will be seen from the Board's last reports, numbers had been decreasing for three previous weeks, and it is probable that this has continued and that the decrease in the district is greater than that above shewn. The decrease in Kadiri, Royachoti, and Voilpaud amounts to 40,000 in the three weeks since the 20th January. The "weeding" of the gangs has gone great lengths, and Mr. Price's report on the subdivision is anxiously awaited. The re-entertainment of the Mysore coolies under recent orders from Government will probably send the numbers up again. The following are the taluk details for the Bellary District :—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.		Present numbers per cent. of population.
Adoni	80,821	88,723	+ 7,902	48·9
Alur	40,202	51,906	+11,704	52·8
Gooty	25,176	25,062	— 114	17·3
Tadpatri	12,398	12,833	+ 435	11·0
Anantapur	12,430	16,615	+ 4,185	16·2
Dharmaveram	13,099	9,736	— 3,363	8·1
Pennakonda	8,489	5,620	— 2,869	6·3
Hindupur	2,497	4,999	+ 2,502	5·7
Madaksira	13,517	22,690	+ 9,173	28·6
Raidrug	8,200	3,689	— 4,511	4·2
Bellary	46,049	49,257	+ 3,208	27·0
Hospett	6,634	13,455	+ 6,821	12·4†
Kudligi	19,374	19,819	+ 445	21·3
Harpanhalli	11,007	8,273	— 2,734	9·4
Hadgalli	11,610	11,666	+ 56	13·0
TOTAL ...	311,503	344,343	+ 32,840	20·6

The enormous numbers in Adoni and Alur, which seem to be steadily increasing, demand the Collector's attention, and are inexplicable to the Board. Mr. Master is requested to report at once the cause of the increase which must, the Board think, be due to the influx of foreign subjects. The Board regret to note an increase in the Bellary taluk. The increase in Hindupur (where, however, the percentage to population is low) and Madaksira, looks as if Mysore coolies were being re-admitted, but there has been a decline in Hindupur, Pennakonda and Raidrug. No explanation of any of the variations is given in the return. The Collector will enjoin upon the Tahsildars the necessity of furnishing such explanation with these reports. The Board hope that the increase of numbers in Bellary is not to be ascribed to relaxation of efforts to restrict relief to those who are fit subjects for it.

The enormous decrease in Kurnool cannot be explained until the detailed figures are

* Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli. The figures are incorrectly given for the last two taluqs. Hence apparent increase.

† Sundar State included.

received. The increase in *Chingleput* occurs in the Madrantakum and Chingleput taluks. In *Salem*, it is chiefly in the subdivision. No less than 3,378 coolies are employed in Ahtur. The Collector will furnish without delay the report called for as regards works in this taluk. The variations in the numbers in other districts do not call for remark.

7. *Rates of Wages.*—There is little to notice under this head. The scale prescribed in the orders of January last (2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies) has been enforced almost everywhere, but grain wages are still paid unnecessarily in a few places, *viz.*, Jummalamadugu and Prodattur in Cuddapah, Sattur in Tinnevelly, Hindupur and Bellary, in the Bellary District. The Collector of Tinnevelly has been repeatedly ordered to discontinue grain wages in Sattur and will report why he has not done so. The maximum of money wage in the district is 1 anna 6 pies.

8. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The following table shows the numbers in each district as compared with last report:—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.		
Kistna	455	Not reported.	—	455
Nellore	9,539	5,406	—	4,133
Cuddapah	1,623	1,723	+	100
Bellary	28,129	14,386	—	13,743
Kurnool	3,674	3,567	—	107
Chingleput	8,081	4,419	+	1,338
North Arcot	...	324	+	324
Madura	296	557	+	261
Tinnevelly	92	71	—	21
Coimbatore	93	1,809	+	1,716
Salem	6,157	4,530	—	1,627
TOTAL ...	53,139	36,792	—	16,347

9. The decrease in Bellary when this form of relief has hitherto been too lavishly given is satisfactory. In Hindupur, where some fraud was discovered, the numbers have fallen from 8,630 to 677, and in Adoni, where there were 2,606, there are none according to the present report. In Gooty also there has been a large decrease. In *Nellore* the numbers have fallen 50 per cent. in the Atmakur and Kavali taluks where 7,521 persons were in receipt of it on the 3rd February. The Collector of Coimbatore is requested to report why the numbers have suddenly sprung up. In Udumalpetta 1,600 persons are now receiving gratuitous relief, though there were none in the previous week. The decrease in Salem is due to the camp system. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 20,024 against Rs. 26,777 in the previous week.

10. The total outlay to date is reported as follows. The Presidency and the East Coast Canal and Special Establishments being excluded:—

	In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
Relief Works	5,94,007	67,07,619
Gratuitous Relief	20,024	2,12,472
	6,14,031	69,20,091

11. The usual Statement of grants sanctioned for relief expenditure by Collectors to the date of these Proceedings accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,94,763.

12. Statements showing the strength and cost of Special Establishments have been received from some districts and are abstracted below:—

	Number.	Say per mensem.
		Rs.
Salem*	191	5,674
Madura†	56	1,049
Tinnevelly	34	349
Bellary	1,072	17,009‡
	1,353	24,081

* Includes four special superior officers drawing Rs. 1,880 and a contingent from the survey party.
† No superior officers. Mr. Special Assistant Turner, being omitted, a survey contingent is included.
‡ Includes five superior officers drawing Rs. 1,430.

A return has been received from Coimbatore, but it is not intelligible.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee, and Rain Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Suzza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·93	9·81	19·15	12·83	13·43	31·56	13·42	14·33	37·81	11·51	11·85	35·94	7·43	6·95	12·63	12·66	12·81	26·43	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·15	8·00	15·28	9·24	9·1[illegible]	29·11	9·82	9·57	31·55	9 12	9·05	29·57	7·0[illegible]	6·79	11·69	8·65	8·33	24·8[illegible]	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·16	7 05	14·46	8 25	8·22	25·78	8·38	8·24	26·73	7·80	7·74	24·32	6·38	6·31	11 76	8·53	8·44	26·19	0·10	0·22	0·22
Bellary	6·85	6·84	14·48	8·17	8·07	25·43	8·33	8·27	26·76	7·70	7·51	23·3[illegible]	6·29	6·09	11·88	8·31	8·25	27·77	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·82	6·67	14 89	8·21	7·83	28·25	9·05	8·56	30·55	8·85	8·01	29 23	6·63	6·32	14·82	7·81	7·75	25·87	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·33	9·20	16·26	11·05	11·64	...	10·91	10·80	24·05	11·13	11·14	...	6·35	5·70	10·28	10·73	10·24	20·19	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·24	8·01	14·82	9·58	9·50	22·14	9·50	9·3[illegible]	22·38	8·75	8·85	20·66	5 76	5·[illegible]0	11·24	11·09	11·05	24·40	0·06	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·54	8·19	13·92	17·50	17 50	28·[illegible]0	10·81	11·79	27·25	10·67	11·43	25·4[illegible]	5·74	5·81	9·90	11·55	12·47	24·1[illegible]	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·51	7·67	15·39	14·34	13·30	35·77	10 57	11·40	32·09	10·34	11·13	30·75	5 59	5·72	10 31	12·84	13·73	25·94	...	0·02	0·19
Tinnevelly (*b*)	8·00	8·15	13·13	8·29	8·5[illegible]	25·02	10·68	12·19	28·08	12·31	12·44	28·82	6·3[illegible]	5·58	7·84	11·23	10·76	21·6[illegible]	...	...	0·13
Coimbatore	7·67	7·42	12·53	9·27	9·36	20·45	10·03	10·09	23·96	10·39	10·94	23·71	4 99	4·91	9·40	10·70	10·89	23·25	0·01	0·01	0·05
Salem	7·66	7·62	13·24	9·76	9·03	22·12	9·72	9·34	21·87	9·35	9·24	21·95	5·86	5·82	10·75	10·55	10·06	24·59	...	...	...

(*a*)—Reports from Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli not received. (*b*)—Report from Nangunary not received.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	Not given.	2,020	20,658	33,233	Not given.		...	...	...	2,874	...	...	Not given.	
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	133,942	164,999	45,402	344,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	Not given.	1,59,239	22,43,266	22,43,266	11,417	1,499	...	...	...	2,38,734	...	...	...	3,567
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
Total ...	80,69,763	...	5,94, 07	62,10,979	67,07,619	2,12,472	20,024	...	...	...	867,733	...	...	...	36,792

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Talukes.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,722	5,556	60,970	86,935	...	...	2,974	3,931	807	7,712	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla (*a*)	...	2,13,000	2,696	72,130	74,331	...	...	3,097	5,967	1,989	11,053	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,343	32,578	53,449	...	...	2,854	3,079	855	6,788	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout (*a*)	...	Not given.	3,262	30,511	30,511	...	...	2,499	2,790	612	5,901	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	6,179	41,211	45,161	...	...	3,849	4,537	599	8,985	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,049	6,177	56,578	58,384	260	48	3,582	5,920	1,037	10,539	63	58	56	177
	Prodattur	...	1,18,803	1,558	42,697	44,084	173	51	1,011	1,488	455	2,987	78	153	20	251
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	8,779	1,01,037	1,05,065	357	32	4,512	4,986	1,275	10,773	280	250	230	760
	Kadiri	...	2,45,074	15,760	1,77,182	(77,950 / 2,16,232)	334	150	4,969	5,368	1,540	11,874	60	54	26	140
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	3,755	1,61,113	1,76,147	788	68	5,367	5,269	740	11,316	97	78	100	275
	Madanapalli (*a*) ...	...	Do.	58,589	2,45,889	2,45,889	267	28	12,086	13,405	3,750	29,241	30	40	50	120
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,054	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	10,781	1,713	16,867	17,521	...	...	1,450	771	603	2,824	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	170	3,147	3,147	39	...	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	16,795	1,613	15,192	15,689	...	...	1,081	964	40	2,085	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,351	511	2,874	3,215	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	43,967	3,324	30,057	31,151	...	...	1,088	2,578	925	4,591	58	41	23	122
	Arcot	...	26,900	2,345	17,099	18,654	60	60	1,976	1,882	259	4,117	56	109	37	202
	Wallajah	...	29,385	2,049	15,520	15,599	...	...	1,110	835	705	2,950	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	36,600	3,457	14,522	14,793	...	...	2,048	1,084	851	3,983	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,080	310	2,152	2,452	3	3	22	12	5	39	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	77	2	2	2	...	...	6	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	24,330	1,231	13,581	23,081	...	...	937	2,576	98	3,611	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	32,310	3,752	15,728	22,240	82	18	1,084	3,052	178	4,914	37	46	9	92
	Udumalpetta	...	34,260	2,118	22,130	24,581	325	81	1,289	2,939	3	4,231	600	700	300	1,600
	Sattiamangalam	...	12,840	1,000	3,618	3,648	...	...	1,027	1,501	126	2,654	...	...	...	...
	Carcor	...	9,300	877	4,572	4,572	...	...	532	977	79	1,588	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,159	5,809	7,199	7	7	651	1,391	107	2,149	8	12	10	30
	Pollachy	..	230	16	61	61	...	...	10	9	...	19	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	2,167	5,993	5,993	1	1	752	1,555	178	2,485	2	...	...	2
	Darapuram	...	6,500	1,496	3,803	3,803	...	...	583	1,285	195	2,063	...	...	...	...
	Coilegal	...	2,500	33	69	69	39	38	16	3	...	19	20	40	25	85
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,304	95,287	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809

	Ponneri	...	...	...	22,050	796	17,419	17,419	210	6	1,935	666	45	2,646	47	41	144	232
		TOTAL	...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY.	Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	6,216	407	1,072	1,072	9	...	206	174	106	486	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	...	...	8,852	188	1,829	1,829	25	4	374	106	29	509	1	6	...	7
	Sankaranainarkoil	...	...	...	5,330	121	526	526	137	...	94	84	2	180	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	...	...	1,893	90	326	326	263	88	121	33	9	163	15	35	14	64
		TOTAL	...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
MADURA.	Madura	...	...	...	11,025	138	3,297	3,297	...	...	136	103	19	258	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	The work has been postponed pending rains.								
	Pulney	...	...	...	54,638	2,687	14,409	16,711	1,005	72	1,343	2,730	61	4,134	62	109	386	557
	Melur	...	...	...	823	27	343	343	...	...	37	21	...	58	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	...	...	7,337	333	1,916	3,107	...	...	850	289	13	1,152	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	9,000	1,127	6,488	6,488	...	...	669	1,351	210	2,230	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
SALEM.	Salem ...	...	...	...	67,016	4,067	22,304	22,304	4,041	166	4,683	3,142	524	8,349	224	415	147	786
	Ahthur ...	...	...	...	38,425	1,635	2,485	2,485	276	27	1,461	1,689	228	3,378	30	30	...	60
	Namkal ...	...	...	...	27,217	945	8,817	8,817	1,181	15	800	782	133	1,715	27	58	5	90
	Trichengode	...	...	...	53,890	1,422	14,046	14,046	1,521	55	2,451	1,874	180	4,505	66	119	43	228
	Tripatore...	...	...	...	20,760	758	1,887	1,887	1,664	232	638	987	117	1,742	142	83	52	277
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	27,587	2,981	7,227	7,352	1,844	283	1,160	1,545	199	2,904	111	164	164	439
	Darampury	...	...	...	43,861	2,546	14,607	18,967	2,752	599	2,896	4,013	731	7,640	339	453	728	1,520
	Oossoor ...	...	...	...	53,338	5,795	23,273	27,281	1,722	388	2,086	3,145	202	5,433	138	230	60	428
	Kistnagiri	...	...	...	44,877	3,719	12,087	16,120	1,220	383	1,378	1,673	437	3,488	159	302	241	702
		TOTAL	...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
NELLORE.	Gudur	...	...	...	29,500	1,505	19,833	19,833	...	...	1,588	1,831	408	3,827	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	...	...	20,964	1,868	15,572	15,572	1,390	468	1,346	1,134	303	2,783	129	161	104	394
	Nellore	...	...	...	9,492	1,145	8,709	8,709	...	...	1,283	2,408	348	4,039	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	...	...	11,545	1,906	61,245	61,245	11,512	1,200	2,701	2,557	404	5,662	1,300	800	300	2,400
	Kavali	...	...	...	29,540	6,731	49,152	49,152	3,141	741	2,903	2,080	627	5,610	373	381	595	1,349
	Udayagiri	...	...	...	6,250	11,336	69,300	69,300	...	...	5,957	4,681	2,473	13,111	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	...	...	39,525	5,860	62,407	62,407	2,095	909	3,923	3,718	609	8,250	not given.			
	Kanigiri	...	...	...	6,000	3,495	18,503	18,503	295	21	2,948	2,548	803	6,299	171	201	181	553
	Ongole	...	...	...	12,760	69	79	79	612	161	99	86	16	201	...	...	...	338
	Adanki Division	...	...	...	5,400	519	3,390	3,390	99	17	445	685	185	1,325	9	10	3	22
	Darsi do.	...	...	...	5,000	571	4,387	4,387	6	...	365	342	112	819	...	...	...	...
	Podile do.	...	...	...	700	569	1,507	1,507	228	...	464	570	223	1,257	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari tracts	...	...	...	33,000	2,516	22,175	22,175	1,543	465	1,416	1,679	728	3,823	...	...	...	350
		TOTAL	...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406

(a) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate. (b) Bandy hire.

(c) The Collector states that gratuitous relief in Vellore Taluq is given through a Contractor. No payments having been made to him during the week, columns 8 and 9 are left blank.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Talukas.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Alur	...	2,02,282	28,040	1,97,266	2,15,801	286	48	23,696	21,425	6,785	51,906	31	53	88	172
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,357	8,226	66,086	66,086	2,338	76	4,210	7,523	1,100	12,833	69	127	203	399
	Gooty	...	1,27,906	14,600	1,27,906	1,78,189	12,631	1,121	7,576	13,760	3,726	25,062	347	519	574	1,440
	Madakasera	...	14,960	14,961	1,35,769	1,35,769	11,737	3,417	7,325	12,901	2,464	22,690	1,051	1,162	2,454	4,667
	Raidrug	...	69,974	3,812	73,530	74,197	130	9	1,529	1,140	720	3,389	30	31	6	67
	Anantapur	...	81,120	9,417	64,012	78,462	539	46	4,851	9,247	2,517	16,615	38	49	25	112
	Hindapur	...	30,450	3,897	1,22,226	1,29,649	54,315	2,718	881	2,985	1,133	4,999	213	322	142	677
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,567	11,010	94,338	1,22,824	2,117	63	2,552	4,717	2,467	9,736	246	283	240	769
	Kudligi	...	3,68,537	9,824	1,20,912	1,22,968	2,929	53	7,423	10,896	1,500	19,819	29	47	25	101
	Huvenhadgally	...	1,09,654	6,159	1,06,086	1,09,945	3,121	361	3,286	6,460	1,920	11,666	85	160	498	743
	Harpanhalli	...	1,04,304	6,018	76,838	82,692	5,169	232	3,901	3,189	1,183	8,273	69	72	619	760
	Pennakonda	...	1,25,238	14,944	1,19,549	1,44,088	19,402	2,283	1,683	3,197	740	5,620	222	356	580	1,158
	Hospet	...	1,33,066	8,010	90,626	1,09,217	6,087	565	4,591	7,250	1,614	13,455	219	464	2,632	3,315
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	47,945	2,88,080	3,74,782	28,531	...	37,580	37,740	13,403	88,723	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	23,624	4,86,113	5,78,101	351	11	22,858	22,269	4,130	49,257	3	3	...	6
	Total ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	1,33,942	1,64,999	45,402	3,44,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	
Nellore ...	1,62,665	33,627	2,61,385	12,500	2,112	53,160	34,511	2,321	21,714	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	
Cuddapah ...	11,02,589	1,02,736	9,14,571	94,604	5,965	51,607	55,479	8,953	65,051	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	
Bellary ...	21,85,171	1,90,971	19,13,244	1,76,254	8,190	1,07,025	2,31,990	11,326	1,49,068	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary alone received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,12,249	4,103	40,836	5,945	432	3,591	50,122	2,576	32,838	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	
North Arcot	1,43,330	10,064	73,779	15,500	1,340	13,071	43,098	4,450	30,792	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	387	1,917	1,200	387	1,917	
Madura ...	56,950	3,772	20,137	26,363	487	6,996	780	53	393	84,093	4,312	27,526	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	182	1,171	11,021	624	2,582	22,291	806	3,753	
Coimbatore...	1,07,640	9,753	52,760	7,100	1,950	4,998	26,410	2,476	17,636	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	
Salem ...	1,47,050	11,442	53,967	1,22,894	5,867	18,242	1,07,027	6,559	34,524	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	
Total ...	40,17,644	3,66,168	33,30,679	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 16th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	33,233	Not given.
Nellore	4,53,000	3,36,259	20,921
Cuddapah	13,20,000	11,21,203	2,179
Bellary	33,16,000	25,22,770	1,49,683
Kurnool	21,21,000	22,43,266	11,417
Chingleput	1,45,365	77,265	9,806
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,22,238	102
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,917	...
Madura	93,748	31,019	1,255
Tinnevelly	44,200	3,753	434
Coimbatore	1,00,000	95,137	454
Salem	2,11,000	1,19,559	16,221
Total ...	80,94,763	67,07,619	2,12,472

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	.....	.....	97,407	5,17,221	11,019	60,200	108,426	5,77,421
„ Paddy	.....	.....	1,173	4,005	.....	.....	1,173	4,005
Bimlipatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore	.....	.....	34,510	1,88,544	.....	.....	34,510	1,88,544
„ Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,016	54,690	16,016	54,690
* Tranquebar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Negapatam	582	3,180	6,201	33,880	.....	.....	6,783	37,060
„ Paddy	1,279	5,239	.....	.....	3,582	9,784	4,861	15,023
Tuticorin	.....	.....	8,671	53,410	.....	.....	8,671	53,410
Cochin	.....	.....	23,197	1,19,065	.....	.....	23,197	1,19,065
Tellicherry	.....	.....	783	4,280	.....	.....	783	4,280
Calicut	.....	.....	27,182	1,32,769	.....	.....	27,182	32,769
* Quilandy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Cannanore	.....	.....	1,464	7,500	.....	.....	1,464	7,500
„ Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343	7,424	2,343	7,424
Mangalore	.....	.....	1,140	6,080	.....	.....	1,140	6,080
* Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1,861	8,419	201,728	10,66,754	32,960	1,32,098	236,549	12,07,2

* No returns received.

C. HOPE,
Addi onal Se o the Govt. of Indi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyook-phyoo.		TOTAL.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	59,336	2,27,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,706	84,782	91,142	3,11,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	978	...	...	289	978
„ Paddy ...	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	9,505	38,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,505	38,880	14,118	48,986	358	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,476	50,394
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919
Tuticorin ...	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	75,158	2,84,969	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,134	3,18,914	2,009	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	6,750
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292
Tellicherry ...	2,992	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	18,139	58,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,374	56,272	36,513	1,14,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,509	29,332	11,509	29,332	...	...	2,204	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204	7,500
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,976	10,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,976	10,345	26	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	115
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117
	197,599	7,38,707	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	61,589	1,70,386	269,164	9,43,038	16,153	55,851	45,573	77,188	...	...	289	978	...	..	62,015	1,34,017

* No returns have been received from Cuttack, Pooree, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1875-76.

Nos. 24—39 I.—Fort William, 5th February 1877.

Read—

Letter No. 1824A of the 4th December 1876, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Irrigation Revenue Report of those Provinces for 1875-76, together with a Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report, which has been punctually submitted, is one of considerable interest, and shows satisfactory results.

2. The Capital Account has been increased during the year under review by Rs. 40,38,381, and at the close of the year the total capital expended amounted to Rs. 4,93,95,259, of which Rs. 3,98,56,800 was on completed works paying revenue, and of the balance, Rs. 93,16,489 was on incomplete works which at present yield no return, and Rs. 2,21,970 on works now abandoned.

3. There appears to be a slight error in the figures given in the 3rd para. of the Chief Engineer's Review detailing the expenditure of the year under the heads "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary." The figures given are "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,461, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,920. They should have been "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,451, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,930, according to the figured statements; but as in these returns the outlay of Rs. 65 on the Eastern Ganges Canal has been erroneously classed as Extraordinary, a further alteration is necessary, and the corrected totals will stand thus—"Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,561, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,865.

4. The net profit on the year's transactions was Rs. 24,25,894, including indirect returns, giving a profit of 6·08 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation, including the Agra Canal, which has barely commenced irrigation; and a profit of 4·91 per cent. on the entire capital sunk, including works under construction and abandoned.

5. In the 4th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review the income assessed by Canal Officers for the year is said to be Rs. 29,85,606. This sum is less by Rs. 4,803 than that shown in the Examiner's abstract at page xxiii; no explanation of the discrepancy, which occurs in the item of water-rate, Rohilkhund Canals, is given, but the Chief Engineer's figures are assumed to be correct.

6. The net income for the year based on the return of realisations after meeting the year's charge for interest shows a sum of Rs. 5,92,757 available for reduction of accumulated interest charges on works in operation; or, allowing for interest on works under construction, the accumulated interest charges for the entire Department are reduced this year by Rs. 2,19,897. If the calculation were based on assessments instead of realisations, the result shown would be more favorable by upwards of a lakh of rupees.

7. In the 12th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review it is stated that the interest charges on works in operation were Rs. 2,10,713 in excess of the direct assessments. The term "direct assessments" was probably written by mistake instead of "net direct revenue."

8. The attention of the North-Western Provinces Government is invited to the necessity for adding to the Capital Account of each canal such portions of the outlay on drainage works as may appertain to it: these sums have been placed under the heading "Other Works" pending the receipt of orders, and as orders have since been issued, adjustments should be effected as early as possible.

9. The receipts from irrigation works are shown to be still expanding, but it is also apparent that the working expenses have been expanding in a larger ratio, causing a slight falling off from the percentages of profit realised in the preceding year. The Government of India trusts that the necessity for careful watch over this portion of the expenditure will be kept in view.

10. The area irrigated is also increasing on the whole, and the Government of India notice with satisfaction that for the year under review the area is the largest recorded since the famine in 1868-69.

11. With reference to para. 7 of the Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and to para. 57 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Government of India desire that the Hindun Dasnah Navigation Project should receive early consideration.

12. The views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the assessment of owner's rate on canal irrigated lands, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Resolution, will be awaited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Financial and Revenue Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* Madras.	British Burmah.	
Bombay.	Mysore and Coorg.	
Bengal.	Hyderabad.	
Punjab.	Central India.	
Oudh.	Rajpootana.	
Central Provinces.	Assam.	

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT, N. W. P.,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. C. 283A., dated Camp, 22nd November 1876.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read—

Review of Irrigation Revenue Report, North-Western Provinces, for 1875-76, by the Officiating Chief Engineer.

His Honor has read with much interest the Officiating Chief Engineer's review of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the North-Western Provinces during 1875-76, and has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the results exhibited in it. To all the Superintending Engineers concerned but especially to Major Moncrieff, Superintending Engineer of the Ganges Canal, Sir G. Couper offers his thanks for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

2. With reference to Colonel Brownlow's remarks in para. 36 of his review, His Honor observes that there is no present intention of recommending any increase in water-rates beyond the limit of the rates approved by the Government of India for the Agra Canal, but that the propriety of extending these rates to the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals may advantageously be considered.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue should be drawn to the increase of uncollected balances of water-rate on the Ganges Canal at the close of the year under review.

4. His Honor will reserve his opinion upon the advisability of modifying or maintaining the existing rates for water-power employed on a large scale (alluded to in para. 46 of the Chief Engineer's review) until he has been furnished with more detailed information on the subject, but endorses most fully the recommendations made in paras. 47 and 66 of the review, that the very useful mill for crushing sugar-cane designed by Lieutenant Clibborn should be extensively introduced, and the driving power employed also to work "rice-huskers" where such an application of it appears likely to yield profitable returns. The attention of the Superintending Engineers of the 1st and 2nd Circles should be especially turned to this subject.

The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle should also lose no time in submitting proposals for economizing the available water-power of the Dehra Dun.

5. The establishment of a Government boat train on a moderate scale does not seem in any way objectionable on the Agra Canal, where no private interests can be injured by it, and where it would advantageously familiarise the native traders with canal navigation; but His Honor is opposed to any interference with the action of private carriers by establishing a Government train on the Ganges Canal.

6. While approving generally of the arguments advanced by Colonel Brownlow in para. 55 of his review, Sir G. Couper would like to see the question of the best size of boat and of the nature and amount of navigation rates more fully discussed. There should, however, be uniform rates for navigation on the Ganges and Agra Canals, in view of the necessity that exists for making a navigable connection between the two channels at the earliest possible date.

7. His Honor took occasion in his Resolution on the Progress Report for 1875-76 to press upon the Government of India the importance of establishing navigable communication between the two canals, and would now point to the striking confirmation of the soundness of this recommendation afforded by the fact, noticed in para. 57 of Colonel Brownlow's review, that 100,000 maunds of salt were carted from the Delhi and Ghaziabad Railway Stations to the Ganges Canal at Muradnagar and Dasna for shipment to Cawnpore. It appears to Sir George Couper that the early execution of the still-water canal from the Ganges Canal to the Hindun Dam at Ghaziabad would confer a benefit, not only on the Canal Department but on the whole community, by cheapening and improving the carriage of salt.

8. His Honor will have no objection to recommend the Traffic Manager to the Government of India for an increase of salary when the navigation on the Agra Canal begins to take shape and bring in revenue.

9. Colonel Brownlow's recommendation in para. 85 of his review to let the Agra Canal rates stand unaltered, accepting, if necessary, slow progress at first in the spread of irrigation, is approved.

10. Under the rules issued in notification, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, No. C 879W., dated 7th September 1875, the owners' rate on canal-irrigated lands is assessed at one-third of the water-rate, provided that it shall nowhere exceed half the difference of the rates of rent on dry and irrigated land. But after careful consideration of the subject, Sir Geroge Couper is unable to accept this method of assessment as sound. The assumption that the owners' rate, which is part of the rent, must necessarily vary with the water-rate, which is part of the cost of production, involves us in many difficulties and anomalies which need not be discussed in detail here. Nor is His Honor prepared to accept half the difference between wet and dry revenue rates on the land as necessarily a just limit to the amount of owners' rate. A certain proportion of this difference may fairly be taken in excess of the half share claimable by Government to represent the interest upon capital which, but for the canal, would necessarily have been sunk in wells, the expenditure upon maintaining these wells, and a premium upon the first-class policy of insurance against drought represented by irrigation from a canal. The fairest and most accurate method of assessing owners' rate should have regard to the rent-rates of each kind of soil; but this would require much time and labour, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, Sir G. Couper is inclined to believe that, in the adoption of an all-round rate, based on a rough average of the difference between the wet and dry revenue rates of the land, will be found the true solution of the question. It must, however, undergo further enquiry and consideration before it can be submitted for the final orders of the Government of India.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated 2nd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE proceed to lay before you a summary of the matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Southern and Western India during the past week.

2. In our last despatch we informed your Lordship that, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple, concurred in by the Government of Madras, we had sanctioned the commencement of the earth-works of a Railway from Bellary to Hubli in the Bombay district of Dhárwár, which forms a section of a line projected some years ago to connect the Madras Railway at Bellary with the port of Kárwár in North Kanara. The commencement of this line, as a relief work, was recommended by the Government of Madras at an early stage of the famine in that Presidency; but we declined to sanction it on grounds similar to those which influenced us in refusing our assent to the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Railway when first proposed by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, that we did not consider it expedient to sanction large and expensive works, the ultimate cost of which would greatly exceed the expense involved for providing labour for the distressed poor. At the time at which the proposal was made, the 27th October, it was not too late to look for rain from the North-East Monsoon, which would have materially altered the aspect of affairs in Madras.

3. More recently the Bombay Government, in their letter of the 23rd January, enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, recommended the line as one which would afford a useful relief work to their southern districts as well as to the Madras district of Bellary. The principal questions connected with the line are discussed in Sir Richard Temple's minute* of the 16th ultimo, and in the memorandum* annexed to it. The entire length of the line from Bellary to Kárwár is 236 miles. It would pass through the cotton-growing tracts of Bellary, Dhárwár, and North Kanara. It would also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and the southern talukas of Kaládgi. The average cost of the line is estimated at about £7,000 a mile, or somewhat more than a million and a half for the whole line. The estimated cost of that portion of the work which could be done by unskilled labour is Rs. 16,06,000, but it is stated that a proportion of the labourers on the relief works in Bellary and in Dhárwár are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary employment is working in stone; that considerable gangs of stone-workers could be found in the Ceded Districts and in Dhárwár; that there is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhadra bridge, and heavy cuttings in rock, laterite, and gravel. The estimated cost of the stone-work at the ordinary rates is Rs. 3,62,000. The estimated cost of the work which could be done by relief labour during the present season is, at the estimated rates in ordinary years, Rs. 14,60,000, and, allowing for the expensiveness of relief labour, Rs. 19,00,000 is the sum which would be diverted to this work from comparatively unremunerative works.

4. It is doubtful, however, whether during the present season it would be possible to organize large relief gangs and transport them into Kanara in time to make any serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the Ghât section of the line. The traffic is estimated to yield about four per cent. on the capital. As your Lordship is aware, the Secretary of State in 1873 declined to sanction the line, entertaining doubts as to whether the export of cotton from India, on which the line would depend for two-fifths of its whole traffic, would be maintained. Sir Richard Temple was not in favor of undertaking the line as a whole, on the ground that other lines were politically

* Enclosures in our despatch of 23rd February 1877.

and generally more important than the Bellary and Kárwár line, and that there seemed to be much doubt as to the capabilities and the need for future expenditure on the Kárwár harbour; but inasmuch as useful work was wanted for 350,000 labourers in Bellary, and that there would soon be no useful work left for them to do, he recommended that they should be employed in constructing the earth-work on the section from Bellary to Hubli, which is the cheaper and easier section of the line, and which, according to an opinion expressed to him by the Bellary cotton-dealers, would bring a great deal of cotton traffic upon the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Guaranteed Railways.

5. Sir Richard Temple had already satisfied himself that there was no other work of magnitude in or near the Bellary district which could be organized for the relief of distress. The only other one which had been suggested, was a high level canal from the Tungabhadra, projected some years ago, which, if practicable, would unquestionably be a most valuable work, bringing under irrigation a very considerable tract of land in the Bellary district; but the cost of the work would be very considerable, involving the construction of a costly reservoir in Mysore; and he had not been able to satisfy himself that this was a project which ought to be undertaken.

6. In these circumstances we thought it right, as stated in our despatch of last week, to sanction the earth-work of the Railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work, on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the line.

7. With your Lordship's permission, sanction has been accorded to doubling the line from Ambatur, near Madras, to Arconum on the Madras Railway. Arconum is the point at which the north-western branch of the Madras Railway leaves the main line, and consequently up to this point the Railway, with its single line of rails, has had to carry the traffic, not only of the western districts, which are traversed by the main line, but that of the two branches to Bangalore and to Raichore, where the Madras line and the Great Indian Peninsula join. It is to be hoped that the doubling of the line to Arconum will greatly diminish the difficulties now experienced in carrying into the interior the large stores of grain which have been recently imported into Madras.

8. Another step which has been taken with the same object, is the equalisation of the through rate for grain from the port of Negapatam in Tanjore to Bangalore, and the suspension of port dues at Negapatam in the case of vessels importing grain equal to a quarter of their whole cargo. A telegram from the Madras Government, dated the 23rd ultimo, notifying these measures, which has been communicated to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and published in the Calcutta newspapers, is enclosed. As the freights from Calcutta to Negapatam are the same as from Calcutta to Madras, it may be expected that these measures will lead to some of the grain from Calcutta, Burma, &c., which in the ordinary course would be sent to Madras, being shipped to Negapatam, whence it will find its way by the Great Southern of India Railway to Bangalore, and also probably to the distressed districts in the south of the Madras Presidency.

9. From a telegram addressed to us by Sir Richard Temple on the 24th ultimo, we were gratified to learn that he had "received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of the Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety." We have since received the following telegram from Mr. Bernard, dated from Madras, yesterday, containing Sir Richard Temple's weekly bulletin:—

"Sir Richard Temple is visiting Nellore. He sends following for mail: favourable points, same as per last bulletin, regarding activity, internal trade, food supply, condition of people, and energy of Government officers. Price of millet cheaper in Bellary, whither large importations continue from north. Railway despatches of rice from Madras are short, and accumulation of stocks there great. Good deal grain coming from Beypore. Further arrangement for strengthening railway at Madras proposed. Doubling line to Arconum progressing. Ten more miles double line will shortly open. Numbers on works reduced in all districts, except Nellore and Salem, which Sir Richard will now

visit. Spring crops irrigated from wells and river channels in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and some other places surpassing expectation; will yield food for those neighbourhoods for two months. Tinnevelly district doing very well; large saving on estimated expenditure will accrue there."

The intelligence contained in this telegram is on the whole satisfactory.

10. We enclose for your Lordship's information a further correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding that part of our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, in which we endeavoured to define the duty of the Government in times of famine. A strike having recently occurred among the labourers on the relief works at Sholapur, owing to a reduction in the rate of wages, the Government of Bombay enquired what course they were to take in the event of the strike continuing; in which case they apprehended that, before the majority who were comparatively strong were brought to reason, some of the weakly might be reduced to a condition of great prostration and might die out of reach of assistance. We had previously, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, paragraph 8, been in correspondence with the Government of Bombay by telegraph regarding the strike, and had expressed our concurrence in their opinion, that it would be very mischievous to yield to a strike on relief works attributable to combination, and that relief wages should not be raised if the Government of Bombay were satisfied that the rates were sufficient. In replying to their subsequent representation, we observed that, while we were fully prepared to support the Government of Bombay in its refusal to yield to the demands which had been made, the most efficient measures that were practicable should be taken to guard against the danger which they pointed out, and to give relief in each individual case in which it was necessary. We remarked that when a man was obviously in danger of dying from starvation no efforts should be spared to save him, although he may have been misled into joining a strike; but that if after all such efforts had been made, the case anticipated, as possible, by the Government of Bombay should occur, and persons to whom no relief could be given should die out of reach of assistance, the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. It is obviously impossible for the Government, in carrying out its humane policy, to guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or to save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly. We trust that there will be no further misapprehension as to the precise meaning of our instructions on this point.

11. We have sanctioned a special grant of five lakhs of rupees to enable the Government of Bombay to make advances to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees who, being in a position to carry out relief works, consent to pledge their revenues as security for advances made to meet the present emergency.

12. The Government of Bombay have drawn our attention to a passage in our despatch to your Lordship's address under date the 9th February, which does not sufficiently describe the extent to which Sir Richard Temple's suggestions had been anticipated by the Local Government. We said, in the 5th paragraph of the despatch in question, that the Government of Bombay had anticipated the most important of the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple, *viz.*, the reduction of grain wages. We ought to have framed our remark in terms of more general application; for, as the Government of Bombay observe, the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple had been anticipated, not only as regards reduction of wages, but also as regards the rejection of persons not really in need of relief, and in reference to a more rigid exaction of task work. In the same letter, a copy of which has been sent to your Lordship by the Local Government, referring to a remark made by us in the same despatch, that we were not then aware whether anything had been done in either Presidency, in the direction of closing small works, the Government of Bombay state that, as soon as they had been put in a position to do so, by receiving sanction for the prosecution of large works, they proceeded with all practicable expedition to close as many as possible of the small and more scattered works that had previously been in progress, and over which a proper control could not be effectually maintained. We have noticed that, since the

beginning of January, when the restrictions on large works were removed, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned provisionally a very considerable number of small works; but we feel sure that when they accorded these sanctions, the Government of Bombay had satisfied themselves as to their necessity, and we entertain no doubt whatever as to the earnestness of the efforts which that Government is making to prevent all needless expenditure. The last weekly return shows that the number of persons employed on relief labour under Civil Agency, most of whom probably were on small works, had diminished from 136,629 on the 13th January to 63,659 on the 10th February.

13. According to the latest return the number employed upon the relief works in the nine distressed districts of Bombay was 248,902 against 238,219, the number for the previous week. In Ratnagiri and Kanara, where hill-men and immigrants are employed upon relief works, there was a decrease of 3,785. There was thus a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers in Bombay, which seems to be principally attributable to the gradual cessation of the strike, already alluded to, in the Sholapur District. In Madras there has been a considerable further diminution in the number of relief labourers. The number stated in our last despatch was 767,281, which has fallen to 713,921.

Telegram, dated 23rd February 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Additional Secy.	*To—Revenue Additional Secy.*

PLEASE inform Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that railway through rate for grain from Negapatam to Bangalore is equalised with rate from Madras to Bangalore. Port dues at Negapatam suspended in case of vessels importing grain equal quarter of whole cargo.

Telegram, dated 24th February 1877.

From—Tirupetty,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

I YESTERDAY received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety.

No. 78, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the question of the port of landing for the supply of grain destined for Mysore.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

I DESIRE that Captain Bisset will be good enough to enquire from the Mysore traders regarding the question of the sea-borne grain destined for Mysore being sent from the port of Negapatam by the South of India Railway to Bangalore, instead of being sent from the port of Madras by the Madras Railway Company's line.

2. When I visited Bangalore, I understood that the Government of Madras preferred that the grain should be sent from Negapatam rather than from Madras, in order to relieve the unavoidably over-burdened Madras line. I therefore urged this view upon the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and upon the native traders assembled at Bangalore. I explained to them the merits of the Negapatam route, and the convenience which would result if they could, consistently with their trading interests, adopt that course. They did not give me a clear answer at the time, though they promised that they would consider the matter. My impression, however, was, that they felt considerable doubt, and that they might prove unwilling to change from Madras to Negapatam, partly because the freight to Negapatam might be higher, and the conveniences of that port less, partly also because they already had their agencies established at Madras. By this time, however, they will be able to form a more definite answer. I therefore shall be glad if Captain Bisset will proceed to Bangalore and learn, as exactly as may be possible, how the matter stands. He could ascertain whether, in the event of the Negapatam project failing, the grain could be brought from the Western Coast.

3. With a view to prepare himself for the discussion with the Mysore traders, he should first visit Negapatam, in order that he may be able to explain to them what the advantages of that port are.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore (to whom a copy of this minute will be forwarded) will, I am sure, give him every assistance.

R. TEMPLE.

No. 91E.—325, dated 12th February, 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commce.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 116, dated 2nd instant, which was received in Bombay on the 7th idem; a copy of this letter, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, had reached this Government, in that form on the day previous to the receipt of the original.

2. From this communication His Excellency in Council learns that, when he issued the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 30 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877, he had "seriously misunderstood" the views of the Government of India, as expressed in their instructions to Sir Richard Temple, and His Excellency in Council is so fully sensible of the responsibility cast upon this Government for correctly interpreting all orders of the Government of India in the present crisis, that he feels compelled first to call attention to certain prominent passages in the Instructions to Sir Richard Temple.

3. In the 2nd para. of those Instructions you observe—

> "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimate of the local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines, such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself."

And in the 3rd para. you add—

> "If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them."

4. This Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the Government of India, there was a limit, in respect of cost, beyond which, even for the preservation of life, the measures of Government could not go; and, further, that with the object of keeping the expenditure within that limit, and thus enabling the Government to give the largest amount of relief to the population, it was the duty of this Government to exact labour strictly from all who were physically able to work; and they, therefore, ordered that a person refusing to perform work, which he was capable of doing, should not, while persisting in that refusal, be relieved at the public expense.

5. In the 4th para. of your letter of the 2nd instant, the idea of limiting the efforts which the Government should make for the preservation of life by any consideration of cost, is, however, entirely discarded, and you announce the determination of the Governor General in Council, "which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear," to be, that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it." The Government of India then rules as follows:—

> "We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation."

From these words it is to be understood that there are no limits to the responsibility of the State either as regards the efforts it may make, or the outlay it may incur, with the object of preventing people from dying of starvation.

6. The test case taken by this Government was that of a man "who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him;" and in modification of the previous orders, which were, that no person was to be permitted "through obstinacy to die of starvation," it was, in accordance with what was, at the time, believed to be the intention of the Government of India, ordered, that no relief should be given to "an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing." Your 5th paragraph, however, contains the following instructions:—

> "Under almost all circumstances, which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that 'in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.'"

7. This sentence, I am to submit, seems practically to confirm, and to accord approval to, the orders issued by this Government, which, earlier in the letter, the Government of India hold to have indicated a "serious misunderstanding" of the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council, I am to state, feels himself, therefore, in some difficulty. It is true that your letter goes on to state that "the result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation;" but the question is, should there be such obstinacy, is the individual to be allowed to die?

8. The Governor General in Council expresses his disbelief "that any one ever died of starvation through obstinacy," and the Governor in Council would be glad to think that His Excellency is right in this opinion; but there is some reason to apprehend that instances of the nature referred to are not so unlikely to happen as is assumed. Recent reductions in relief wages have been made in this Presidency, with a view of giving full effect to the policy first announced by the Government of India, orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been reiterated, and measures have been taken for transferring able-bodied people from the Civil to the Public Works Department works. The immediate effect has been, that large numbers of people have left the works, declining to submit to the reduction of wages, or to perform the required tasks, or to accept the work tendered. There are other influences at work to sustain them in this movement, and the people are, many of them, voluntarily, suffering great privations.

9. Some of those who are on strike are comparatively strong and robust, and able, for a time, to endure privation, but others are weakly; they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is, that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about, and may die out of reach of assistance. The Government, therefore, is placed in this dilemma: if they give way to the people, they cannot successfully carry out the policy of the Government of India—in which they concur—of strictly limiting expenditure: and if they do not give way, some deaths may occur. Feeling, therefore, that their rule has been approved by the Government of India, under what they cannot but hold to be too sanguine a view of the case, they will, until otherwise instructed, act upon the positive injunction contained in your 4th para., "that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

10. As regards the cases put in your 5th para. of the respectable class of women who cannot appear in public, and of those who have caste prejudices, I am to observe that this Government endeavoured to guard themselves as regards both. It was stated in their Resolution which the Government of India review, that the orders would apply to those only who refused *a reasonable equivalent*, or who refused to perform work *which he is capable of doing*, and in the Summary No. XI., for the week ending the 26th January 1877, it was stated as follows: "It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules." This Government had no intention to compel women to appear in public, whose habit it is not to do so; or to demand from any individual work or service which his caste prejudices would render it impossible for him to perform.

11. His Excellency in Council, I am to say in conclusion, is fully sensible of the privations to which large masses of the people are now subjected, and from which the utmost efforts of the Government can only partially relieve them. He will persevere in his endeavours to enforce economy without a sacrifice of life, and he is confident that the District Officers will continue to afford their assistance with the praiseworthy energy and ability they have up to this time exhibited.

No. 240, dated 27th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91E.-325, dated 12th February 1877.

2. The first seven paragraphs do not appear to the Governor-General in Council to require particular notice. He regrets that his instructions to Sir Richard Temple in respect of the necessity of preventing, to the utmost of our power, the loss of life from starvation, should not have been correctly understood by the Government of Bombay; and he would regret it the more if, as the Government of Bombay appears to think, the misunderstanding arose from some obscurity of expression, or inconsistency in the language which was used. It may, however, be observed that the interpretation placed upon the

instructions by Sir Richard Temple to whom they were addressed has been from the first in complete accordance with the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the obscurity by which the Government of Bombay thinks that it has been misled. These, however, are matters of little practical importance, and as the Governor-General in Council has never attached any blame to the Government of Bombay for the misapprehension which has arisen, it is needless to continue what would be a merely verbal discussion.

3. The 8th and 9th paragraphs of your letter refer to a more important and practical question. It appears that the Government of Bombay has most wisely determined to take active measures for carrying out the decision that relief shall be given to those persons only who require it; that certain reductions in the amount of relief wages have been made, and orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been issued. The result has been a strike among the labourers, who, it is presumed, prefer to obtain good wages for doing little or nothing to obtaining reduced wages and having real work to perform. Large numbers of people have left the works; "they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about and may die out of reach of assistance."

4. The Government of Bombay wishes to know what, in the opinion of this Government, ought to be done under these circumstances, and it is understood that while the determination is being strictly adhered to that the orders which were given shall be enforced, measures are at the same time being taken to carry out the injunction that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

5. You have already been informed by telegraph that the action of the Government of Bombay is entirely approved by the Governor-General in Council. The Government of Bombay may confidently rely on the support of the Government of India in its refusal to yield to the demands that have been made, and in its determination to introduce a more satisfactory system. At the same time the change must be carried out with care and caution, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that this is being done. The most efficient measures that are practicable should be taken to guard against the danger pointed out in your letter, and to give relief in each individual case in which it is necessary. When a man is obviously in danger of dying from starvation, it is evident that we cannot refuse to save him because he has been misled into joining a strike, or has neglected to comply with certain orders or conditions. If, however, after all practicable efforts have been made, the case anticipated as possible by the Government of Bombay should occur, and some of the more weakly should "wander about and die out of reach of assistance," the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. In carrying out the humane policy which has been adopted, the Government does not pretend that it can guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or that it can save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar, Kistna, and one taluk of Kurnool: the total number on relief works reported is 713,821, showing a decrease of about 60,000 on last week; the decreases are 35,000 in Bellary, 12,000 in Cuddapah, 10,000 in Kurnool, and 7,000 in Nellore: there is an increase of 4,700 in Salem and 700 in Coimbatore. No rain fell in Mysore: number on relief works 21,266. A light shower is reported from Belgaum and another at Amednagar: there is no change elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency. Showers have fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces: prospects are favourable. The *rabi* harvest has ended in Berar. In Central India a shower fell at Indore,: prospects here and in Rajputana are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in Behar and in a few other districts: reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces the rain was confined to Benares. A few showers fell in parts of Oudh. In the Punjab light rain has been almost general. From all these provinces and from Assam and Burma the accounts of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 27th)	·89	Castor, cotton, *varagu*, and gram being harvested, outturn from ¼ to ¾; *raggi* being still planted, it is doing well; prices almost stationary; cholera, seizures 1,374, deaths 622 in 9 taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; pasture failing throughout the district, and dry fodder difficult to get in Narsarowpet, Nandigama, and Vinukonda taluks; markets fairly supplied; rice 9·69, *cholum* 12·38, *raggi* 13·97, *cumboo* 10·42; imports by sea—rice 83·75 tons; by land—rice 42·70, *cholum* 18·91, *raggi* 2·45, *cumboo* 1·73 (seers of Rs. 80 weight); number on relief works 3,247; number fed gratuitously by Government 154, by people 878.
Kurnool („ 27th)	...	A few showers of rain in some villages of Nandikotkur taluk, and none elsewhere; *raggi*, white *cholum*, and *varagu* in good condition under the irrigation canal and wells; cholera continues, except in Nandikotkur; seizures 64, deaths 62; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, and suffering from rinderpest; experiment commenced yesterday to feed cattle with prickly pear; 2nd sort rice per rupee, in imperial seers, 6·97, *cholum* 8·29, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·09, *raggi* 9·35; number on relief works 203,453; gratuitously fed 3,538; decrease in number of coolies due partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per Rupee, 2nd sort rice 7·10, *cholum* 8·96, *raggi* 10·18, *cumboo* 8·90; people on relief works 67,728; gratuitously fed 1,705; cholera deaths 770; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 598 and 589, respectively.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 7·34, *cholum*, or great millet, 8·65, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·25; import, tons 4,714; accounts from 3 railway stations only; 2,69,213 persons on relief works; decrease on last week 35,240, owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well to do, desertion on account of task-work and prevalence of cholera; 14,708 gratuitously fed; 4,171 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore* ...	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 8·12 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·50, *raggi* 10·43, *cumboo* 9·12; imports on behalf of Government, rice 299 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 978 tons, *cholum*, 1 cwt., *raggi* 42½ tons, *cumboo*, 5 cwts., *varagu* 5 cwts.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 66,278, several deserted on account of reduced wages, and task-work being required from them; hence decrease in number of coolies; number fed gratuitously 8,666; decrease is due to more efficient supervision; 483 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Kanigiri, and Gudur; in some villages water is not procurable even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

* Each ounce of rainfall given in the rainfall column opposite Nellore in the report published at page 315 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 24th, 1877, represents one-tenth of an inch.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 9·32, *raggi* 10·91, *cholum* 10·80; number on relief works 8,137; number gratuitously fed 4,819; public health—cholera, small-pox, and fever prevail throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 27th)	*Nil*	For week ending 23rd February, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·8; relief work coolies 18,572; persons gratuitously fed 557; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* 10⅜, *raggi* 11⅛, *cholum* 11¾; rice imported 1,420 tons; number employed in Deputy Collector's Division 730; gratuitously fed 147; cholera attacks 58, deaths 42; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices of grain—seers of 80 tolas rice 7 ⅞, *ragi* 9₁⁵, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 9⅛; import of all grains 1,010 tons; number on relief works 41,400; number gratuitously fed 3,100, ditto private 1,050; cholera in all taluks; labour number rise 13 per cent., due to better organization of relief works under Department Public Works.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; rice, second sort, 7·62, *cholum* 9·62, *raggi* 10·11, *cumboo* 10·34; imports—rice 366 tons, other grains 342; cholera prevailing in all taluks, chiefly in Sattiamungalum and Oodoomulpetta; attacks 876, deaths 678; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation, except to a small extent under wells; number on relief works 22,900; gratuitously fed 1,297; no loss of physique reported except from Oodoomulpetta.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—seers per rupee, rice 8⅜, *raggi* 12⅛, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 10⅝; no import of rice; no relief works; 223 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 2nd sort 7⅝ seers per rupee, *cholum* 11₁⅕, *raggi* 9₁⅞, *cumboo* 10₂¼; import of rice 727 tons; other grains 58; cholera in Ramnad, Melur, Pulni, Dindigul, Periakolum, Tiruvadaunai and Mudukolattur; total deaths 278; scarcity of water increasing; cattle want fodder; number on relief works 9,478; charitable relief 451; small-pox in Mudukolattur and Periakolum to a certain extent; cattle disease in some parts of Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7⅞ seers, *cholum* 16½, *raggi* 10⅓, *cumboo* 10⅛; import of grains for week ending Saturday, 116 tons; number on relief works on 24th instant, 489; gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription, 1,209; cholera, 140 attacks and 86 deaths; small-pox, 168 attacks and 25 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* rising, owing to large consumption and little import.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 12, and *raggi* 12; import of grain—rice 890, *cholum* 7, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,295; number gratuitously fed 138; cholera increasing; cattle healthy; decrease in number on relief works owing to harvest in river valley; no freshes; standing crops drooping; pasture scanty; water supply insufficient; prices stationary; cattle healthy.
Malabar („ 27th)	Below 1·0	Showers in north-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 3,910, *raggi* 297, *cholum* 439, tons; exports—rice 1,218, *raggi* 744, *cholum* 104, tons; price of rice fallen slightly in 5 taluks, stationary in 4, and slightly risen in Palghaut; highest 7¾ Indian seers; Wynaad, lowest 10½; Chirakal average 9¾ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad; average elsewhere 13 Indian seers; cholera in all taluks; 102 deaths from small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 901 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 1st)		
Sind. (Feb. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 14th, and 41 recovering on 16th; last death on 6th; Baghar commenced flowing on 16th.
Shikárpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in city; only 2 fresh cases and 2 deaths; but spreading in Tando, Alahyar, and Moro talukas; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; *rabi* prospects good.
Guzerat (Feb. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting going on.
Kaira ...	..	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change, except small-pox at Surat.
Khandesh and Násik. (Feb. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Small-pox decreasing.
Konkan (Feb. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; condition of crops middling; small-pox prevalent in two, and fever in almost all, talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Deccan (Feb. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox in Sirur taluka; cholera in Sirur and Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·02	
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Khatau; 23 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	·08	Deaths from cholera, 200.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 512.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera, 40.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 144 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Feb. 28th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	State of weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Small-pox continues in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, and parts of the Deccan; it has also broken out in Surat; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the cold weather crops promise well; the late rain has had the effect of partially abating cholera.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; the reaping of the *amun* crops has been completed; the cold weather crops, such as pulses, &c., have suffered much from the rain which fell during the first part of this month; the cultivators are busy in preparing their lands for the early rice; cholera has much abated throughout the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the whole week; heavy fogs up to 9 o'clock in the morning; the tobacco plants are thriving well; the outturn of the mustard crop has been an average one; the hill people are engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the northern part of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather—the 20th and 21st instant were much warmer; there is nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; no where does cholera exist in an epidemic form, but isolated cases are reported from many parts of the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	The weather was abnormally cold during the early part of the week, but has now become suddenly warm; the prospects of the crops are good; no special sickness reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and has become very appreciably warmer; the prospects of *boro dhan* are good; this is the only crop now on the ground worth mentioning.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and dry; the cold weather crops are being harvested; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is thriving well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *amun* or late rice has all been cut and gathered; the cold weather crops have been more or less damaged by the late rains; public health is better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the prospects and present outturn of the cold weather crops are good; early cultivation for rice and indigo has begun.
Nuddea ...	·12	Weather cloudy and warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops, which are fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; perceptibly warmer; no change to report about the prospects of the crops; *boro dhan* is doing well, and the land is being got ready for *aous*; prices are steady; the public health is good on the whole, though cholera begins here and there.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather still rather cold for the season; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; it is gradually getting warmer; mornings and evenings are still cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; *til* is being sown; public health is good; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine and getting warm; the prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the crops are good; ground is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather just beginning to be warm; there was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant; mustard is being cut; fields are being prepared for *bitri dhan*; the late rains have proved very seasonable; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather—days are unusually hot for the time of the year; land is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice; mustard is coming into market; it has yielded a good harvest; other crops are doing favourably; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; land is being prepared for sowing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer, but still pleasant; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the hot weather may be said to have begun; no crops on the ground.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; lands are being ploughed; potatoes are still being gathered; vegetables are doing well; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The prospects of the crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad; public health is otherwise fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and gradually getting hot; the prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable; there were a few sporadic cases of cholera during the week.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and warm; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·21 ·31 at Godda.	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops are reported not to have been damaged by the late rain; ploughing is in progress.
Bhágalpur ...	·17 ·40 at Banka ·02 at Soopole.	Weather very fine, except on the 22nd, when it rained; the crops are all excellent; the general health is very good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; west wind blowing; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ..	Few drops	Weather fair, except on the 19th and 22nd instant, when it was cloudy, with a few drops of rain on the latter date, which were not appreciable by raingauge; north-east wind blew during the cloudy days, west and south-west at other times; the maximum heat was 73°, and the minimum 55°; the weather is getting warmer at midday; the crops are in excellent condition, as before; 18 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Mozuffurpore ..	22	Weather growing warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·34 ·88 at Sewan.	Weather clear and cold; there was a fall of rain on the morning of the 22nd instant; the sky appears to be settling; wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are fast reaching maturity, and the prospects are everywhere favourable; the late rain, if general throughout the district, must have slightly injured gram, wheat, and *rahur*; poppy, too, must have suffered, as the opium from the capsules was washed away by the rain; mustard and peas are being harvested; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·08	Weather cloudy; hot during the middle of the day; cool at night; the late rain has not done any material injury to the existing *rabi* crops; which are still in very good condition.
Patna ...	·20	Weather clear after slight rain on the morning of the 21st instant at sudder station; heavy rain fell towards the south of the district; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; health is excellent.
Gya ...	·64	Some rain fell all over the district nearly; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day time; the late rain injured the poppy crop, but not so much as was originally supposed; wheat and barley suffered to a small extent, but have revived; mango trees are late in coming into flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	1·06	Weather now clear; the *rabi* crops are reported generally to be promising, but the rain has done some damage.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; no change to report; the prospects are all very good; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·14	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue favourable; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; days are getting warm; sugarcane is being cut and pressed with an average outturn; there are no other crops now on the ground save patches of barley here and there over the district.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil* 1·05 at Bhadrak.	Weather warm; settled fair; no crops on the ground; a few cases of cholera reported here and there.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy crop is in the ear; the state of the other crops is good; ploughing for 1877 has commenced and is in good progress; the late rains had the effect of lowering the market to some extent; the selling price of common rice at present is 18 seers and 6 chuttacks per rupee; exportation is going on; cholera has made its appearance in the city in consequence of influx of pilgrims for the Dole Jatra.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain is reported to have fallen in almost all the Behar province, and in Nuddea, Lohardugga, and parts of Balasore; it has somewhat injured the poppy crop in Gya and Sarun; the cold weather crops are ripe, and are being gathered in places; spring rice is doing well, and the ploughing for the autumn rice is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 26th)	·4 on 22nd	Prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 27th)	..	No change; prospects favourable.
Agra („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 28th)		No change.
Almora („ 26th)		Some rain on morning of 21st; weather cleared since; crops very good.
Punjab (Feb. 28th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar	·2	Health good, and crops flourishing.
Umballa	·4	Health and crops good.
Jullundur	1	
Lahore	·5	
Ráwalpindi	2	Continuous rain has caused some damage to crops; health good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan	·2	
Pesháwar ...	·8	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks—Health and agricultural prospects continue good throughout the province.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 28th)	·2	Weather clear; general prospects fair; public health good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ 28th)		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 24th)		*Rabi* nearly gathered; health good; prices decreasing.
Sambalpur ...		Cloudy; ploughing continues; slight cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...		Prospects continue favourable; fever and slight cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...		Wheat favourable; other *rabi* crops injured by recent rain; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bálághát ...	70	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·46	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 25th)		Threshing of *rabi* continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 26th)		*Rabi* reaping; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 27th)		Cloudy, with slight rain; prospects favourable; fever and cholera continue.
Nágpur („ 28th)	·80	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	1·0	Threshing of *rabi* continues; health good.
Nimár ...		Cloudy and warm; slight damage to poppy by recent rain; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·25	Prospects good; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...		Several heavy showers of rain and hail fallen during the week, but slight damage reported; prospects favourable as yet.
Jubbulpore ...	·03	Prospects excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; *rabi* ripening; no epidemic.
Mandla ...		Prospects favourable; measles prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue on the whole favourable.
British Burma— (Mar. 1st)		
Arracan Division ...		Fifteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town; few cases of cholera in two townships of Akyab district, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon		Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa		Health generally good, two cases of cholera at Moobin.
Bassein		General health good.
Henzada		One fatal case of cholera in Mengyee township, otherwise public health good.
Prome		Cholera in Prome, 8 cases; Mahathaman 3; Padoung 3; Shwedoung 1.
Thayetmyo		Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division		Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Mar. 1st)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugarcane is being manufactured, and land being ploughed for *asu* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Ploughing continues; less cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Number on relief works, 5,079; charitably relieved, 7,523.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 13,737; ditto 2,471.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,256; ditto 3,274.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 319; ditto 150.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 175; ditto 258.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 700; ditto 861.
Kolar ...	...	Figures not complete.
Hassan ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 pounds to 15 pounds per rupee; prospects unimproved; cholera, deaths 2,422 in Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting completed in most parts of province; outturn below usual average.
Central India—		
(Feb. 28th)		
Indore ...	·41	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior ...	...	Prospects fair.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 1st)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Jeypore (,, 1st)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health fair.
Jhallawar (,, 24th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 32:—

The Indian Limitation Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 5th March 1877.

No. 183.—Mr. J. A. Crawford is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 192.—Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 198.—Mr. J. C. Colvin is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 163.—The services of Surgeon D. J. Macdonald are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras. The transfer of Surgeon A. Barclay's services, announced in Home Department Notification No. 122, dated the 21st ultimo, is cancelled.

SANITARY.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 34.—Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, M.D., received charge of the Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, from Surgeon-Major J. M. Cuningham, M.D., on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

EDUCATION.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 33.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, C.S.
S. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
J. Geoghegan, Esq., C.S.
A. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S., B.A.
W. M. Souttar, Esq., C.S., M.A.
Surgeon T. Lewis, M.B.
Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
Syud Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
E. Lethbridge, Esq., M.A.
W. Robson, Esq., M.D.
A. W. Garrett, Esq., B.A.
J. Elliott, Esq., M.A.
Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna.
Revd. Lall Behary Dey.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Revd. Father E. Lafont, S.J.
Revd. J. E. Payne.
Babu Anund Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Kali Churn Banerji, M.A., B.L.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March 1877.

No. 68.—The services of the Reverend John Jefferis Bartlett Coles, M.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 6th March 1877.

No. 359.—Mr. C. J. Ponsonby, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is granted two years' furlough under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Ponsonby is also granted subsidiary leave for thirty days.

SURVEYS.

The 6th March 1877.

No. 142.—Mr. James Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Revenue Survey, is granted eight months' furlough on private affairs in India, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 6th March 1877.

No. 566*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel C. R. Blair, Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, to officiate as Commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Carnell, on furlough.

Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Blair.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 576*G.*—The following promotions and appointment are made in the Mysore Commission with effect from the date of the retirement of V. Krishnaswami Moodelliar, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

N. Tirumalachari, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

P. N. Purnaiya, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.

Ganes Singh, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 582*G.*—Captain S. A. Swinley, Station Staff Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkund, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 13th December 1876 to the forenoon of the 15th January 1877, inclusive.

No. 583*G.*—Surgeon G. E. Burroughs, Bombay Medical Department, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Residency Surgeon, Indore, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th December 1876 to the 8th January 1877, inclusive.

No. 584*G.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Menzies, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Inspector General of Registration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amraoti, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 25th January 1877 :—

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain H. deP. Rennick, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 586*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. Prayero to be Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from 14th January 1877.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 593*G.*—With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 1769G, dated 14th August 1876, Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, has been granted 10 days' additional leave by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., resumed charge of his office of Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, from Major C. K. M. Walter on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th March 1877.

No. 1372.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., received charge of the offices of Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, before noon, on the 1st March 1877.

No. 1427.—Furlough, without medical certificate, for one year ten months and seven days, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.C.S., Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Mr. W. Waterfield, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency during the absence of Mr. Harrison on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 1432.—Furlough, without medical certificate, for nineteen months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for sixteen days, under Section 24 *(a)* of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. R. Taylor, B.C.S., Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Mr. Taylor availed himself of his subsidiary leave from the 28th February 1877, after noon.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 1473.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, B.C.S., received charge of the offices of Accountant General, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr. W. Donald, after noon, on the 26th February 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 1351.—The Governor General in Council ects that Section 4 (*a* 3) of the Civil Leave de be cancelled, and that the following be insert- as a foot-note under the word "duty" in Sec- n 4 (*a*) :—

In a despatch No. 16, dated 18th January 1877, e Secretary of State declined to lay down a neral rule that the period of absence of an icer deputed or detained on duty out of India all count as service for leave as well as for pen- n, and wrote—"The occasions when Indian fficers are employed out of India on duty are mparatively so rare, and the circumstances of eir employment vary so much, that it will be eferable to consider each case that may arise in ture on its merits, and this course I shall be epared to adopt."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—ACTING ALLOWANCES.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 1333.—The Governor General in Council irects that the following be added as a new entry etween the entries relating to an Assistant uperintendent of Police serving in the hill tracts f Ganjam, &c., and an Assistant Superintendent f Police serving elsewhere, &c., in the list contain- d in Section 37 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency holding no substantive appointment under Government, Rs. 250.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—TRAVELLING.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 1457.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that when any public officer is compelled to leave a station where there is no medical officer, in order to procure medical advice, he may draw travelling allowance at the ordinary rates to and from the station where the nearest civil medical officer is located.

Bills for travelling allowance drawn under these orders must be countersigned by the medical officer consulted, who must certify that the journey was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary. Supervising officer must take care that no undue advantage is taken of this privilege. Halting allowance may not be drawn while the officer is at the medical officer's station, and if the absence of the sick officer from his station be prolonged, he should be required to take leave on medical certificate.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 1471.—Mr. E. R. Douglas, Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Post Master General, Bengal.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 1468.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1876-77.*

	Latest Month.				Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Eleven Months' Duty on Malwa Opium.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	458,800	490,920	32,120	...	5,418,428	6,001,651	583,223	...
Bombay	210,726	194,040	...	16,686	2,361,258	2,657,581	296,323	...
TOTAL ...	669,526	684,960	15,434	...	7,779,686	8,659,232	879,546	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 200.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery in India, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., proceeding on furlough.

No. 201.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, in succession to Brigadier General W. Payn, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

No. 202.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., in medical charge, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Tresidder, proceeding on furlough.

No. 203.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Cavalry.

Captain C. J. O. FitzGerald, Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the date on which

he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Major A. A. Johnson, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Infantry.

Surgeon A. Adams, Officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Surgeon C. Little.

No. 204.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Alfred Ollivant,—4th March 1877.
Captain Lindsay Charles deLorentz Daniell,—6th March 1877.
Captain Henry Isham Wheler,—6th March 1877.

No. 205.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Joseph Thorp, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd March 1877.

No. 206.—BREVET—

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Captain Wellesley Campbell, late 71st Native Infantry,—4th March 1877.

No. 207.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

To be Sub-Conductors.

Sergeant George Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Oudh, from 9th December 1873, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. S. Saunders, promoted.
Sergeant William James, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation, from 24th March 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. Montgomery, promoted.
Sergeant Robert Chalmers, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, from 3rd August 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. S. Beckett, promoted.
Sergeant Patrick Burke, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, from 16th September 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Robinson, deceased.
Sergeant James Keenan, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore, from 2nd October 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Stock, resigned.
Sergeant William Ramsden, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, from 8th January 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor P. C. Caernarton, resigned.
Sergeant James McCauley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, from 13th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Buchanan, promoted.
Sergeant William Robinson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways (since deceased), from 15th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor R. Bruce, promoted (since deceased).
Sergeant Adolphus Freeman, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Bengal, from 16th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Brown, remanded.
Sergeant John Coupland Johnson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore, from 27th December 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. Peart, resigned.
Sergeant William E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, from 1st January 1876, vice Sub-Conductor R. Bruce, deceased.
Sergeant George Wallace, Clerk, Public Works Department, India Secretariat, from 1st January 1876, vice Sub-Conductor Walker, seconded.
Sergeant Robert Miller, Supervisor, 1st Grade, British Burmah, from 1st January 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor Wallace, seconded.
Sergeant Alfred Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, from 12th October 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Robinson, deceased.

No. 208.—The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned Warrant Officers are altered, *vice* Sub-Conductor Michael Shanahan, employed in the Account Branch of the Public Works Department, seconded:—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Hall, to 24th July 1873.
Sub-Conductor Philip Justin Ryan, to 12th August 1873.
Sub-Conductor John Henry O'Farrell, to 28th August 1873.
Sub-Conductor John Howlett Quilter, to 20th September 1873.

No. 209.—NATIVE ARMY—

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Tarra Singh is appointed Subadar-Major, *vice* Utter Sing, dismissed. Dated the 9th March 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 210.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, in medical charge, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 211.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. MacKenzie, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 212.—The services of the under-mentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 21st February 1877:—

Surgeon W. E. Griffiths.
Surgeon G. Bomford, in medical charge, Right Wing, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.
Surgeon Shibram Borah, M.B.
Surgeon P. deH. Haig.

No. 213.—The services of Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PENSIONS.

No. 214.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Im-

perial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

John Webster, late 65th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

John Burke, late 1st Battalion 2nd Foot,—one shilling per diem.

William Henry Lightfoot, late 66th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

Denis McTague, late 39th Foot,—one shilling and one penny per diem.

Barrack Sergeant Joseph Walmsley, late 45th Foot,—two shillings per diem.

William Perry, late 1st Battalion 21st Foot,—eleven pence per diem.

William Ball, late 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Sergeant John Faux, late 48th Foot,—one shilling and eight pence half-penny per diem.

Shaik Tippoo, late Ceylon Gun Lascars, six rupees per mensem.

Robert Gale, late 20th Brigade Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

William Francis Parks, late 2nd Battalion 19th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

George Thompson, late 5th Brigade Royal Artillery,—ten pence per diem.

William Mulley, late 1st Battalion 2nd Foot,—one shilling per diem.

2nd Corporal Henry Cousens, late Royal Engineers,—six pence per diem.

No. 215.—Hukum Kour, widow of Havildar Esar Sing, 4th Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the sepoy's rate of 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Re. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 14th September 1875, payable in the Punjab Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 216.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel Charles George Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India,—medical certificate, for nine months, under paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 25th February 1874.

Colonel Ralph Young, Royal Engineers, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Philip Sydney Yorke, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Callander, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Story, Infantry, Wing Commander, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Raffles Tucker, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Nicholas Tresidder,—private affairs, to the 31st March 1877, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Batchelor, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Sutlej Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Constable Gregory, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 3rd Goorkha (The Kamaoon) Regiment,—private affairs, for one year four months and four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Horace Christopher Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Officiating Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major William Siddons Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Chunar Fortress, and, European Invalid Battalion,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Arthur Moffat Lang, Royal Engineers, Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Blackall Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Chadwick Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Murphy Tulloch, General List, Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 13th February 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Crocodile*.

Captain Ralph Anstruther Price, General List Infantry, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Frank Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh,—private affairs, for ten months and twenty-eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edwin Henry Hayter Colles, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant Francis Mascall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) John Grieve Hall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Khasgunj Division, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon William Duncan, M.B., in medical charge, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 217.—The privilege leave for three months, from the 1st October 1876, granted to Lieutenant-

Colonel W. Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, in Notification by the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 4413, dated the 20th October 1876, has been converted into leave on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phaire has also been granted an extension for one month.

No. 218.—Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, leave in England for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the 28th July 1876, the date on which he quitted India on privilege leave, under Rule IX, note 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 219.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1089 of 1874, Major R. D. Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one year on the English pay of his rank.

The leave will reckon as service for pension.

No. 220.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 496 of 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension of furlough to the 1st January 1877.

No. 221.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. D. Morgan, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—Bombay, 26th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. L. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwál, North-Western Provinces,—Bombay, 28th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 2nd March 1877.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 19th February 1877.

Surgeon-Major F. Carter, in medical charge, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—Fort William, 16th December 1876.

Captain C. McK. Hall, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 19th February 1877.

Surgeon R. Moodie, M.B.,—Bombay, 21st February 1877.

Captain F. Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—Fort William, 3rd March 1877.

Captain N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—Bombay, 28th February 1877.

Captain R. Smyth-Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—Bombay, 16th September 1876.

No. 222.—Lieutenant N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th February 1877.

No. 223.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. W. Gulliver, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1095 of 1876,—*Avoca*, 8th January 1877, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Brankeome Hall*, 27th February 1877, from Bombay.

Major W. W. Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 160 of 1877,—*Deccan*, 22nd February 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain A. N. Phillips, late 19th Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877,—*Deccan*, 22nd February 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock, G. G. O. No. 195 of 1877,—*Navarino*, 3rd February 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain R. J. Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*City of Venice*, 1st March 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant F. W. Snell, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 92 of 1877,—*Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 224.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Abdullah Khan, No. 746, Nagpur Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with, with effect from the date of his suspension

GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS.

No. 225.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 992 of 1876, declaring the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th August 1875 applicable to the European non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian army and Unattached list, the following regulations are promulgated for information and guidance in supersession of all previous orders governing the issue of medals with and without gratuity for long service and good conduct :—

1. The classes eligible to receive the medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct are as follows, *viz.* :—

European non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in the Ordnance, Commissariat, Barrack Branch of the Department Public Works, Stud, Telegraph and Clothing Departments.

Military staff clerks serving in the offices of the Adjutant General in India (including the offices of the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, and the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Army Head-Quarters), Quartermaster General in India, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Judge Advocate General, Surgeon-General, British Forces.

Embarkation, Transport and Bazar Sergeants.

Drill Instructors, Volunteer corps.

Non-commissioned staff of Hill depots.

Ditto garrisons and forts.

Provost Sergeants of garrison cells and of station and military prisons.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the Viceroy's Band.

European non-commissioned officers of native regiments, including Drummers, Fifers and Buglers of European parentage.

Royal Engineers and other European non-commissioned officers and men serving with the corps of Sappers and Miners.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the European Invalid Battalion present with their corps.

Staff Sergeants of Gymnasia.

Paragraphs 3 and 11 of the Royal Warrant are not applicable to India.

2. Recommendations for the medal and gratuity are to be submitted annually on the 1st April, on Bengal Form No. 376, and all men who are then entitled should be included, a separate roll being furnished in each case.

3. No soldier is, except under special circumstances, to be considered to have served with an irreproachable character unless he is in possession of, or entitled to, four good conduct badges.

4. No soldier who has been twelve times entered in the regimental defaulter book, is to be considered to have served with an exemplary character.

5. If circumstances should prevent a soldier getting the medal from the hands of his commanding officer, it will be delivered to him through the Adjutant General of the Army.

6. A warrant officer, whether in a department or public office, retains his medal granted to him before his promotion to the warrant grade, and is entitled to the gratuity on final discharge.

8. A non-commissioned officer or soldier serving in a public office or department retains the medal previously granted to him, the gratuity with accumulated interest being transferred to the Military branch of the Government Savings Bank, and is entitled to his gratuity on receiving his final discharge from the army.

9 If the soldier recommended has ever been tried by court martial, a copy of the charge, finding, sentence and confirmation, must also be attached to the application.

10. The character given to the applicant must be entered in the handwriting of his departmental commanding officer.

11. The grant of the gratuity will be notified in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and republished in the garrison or station orders, where the recipient is serving, and a copy of the latter order is to be transmitted to his regiment, for the necessary entry in the soldier's record of service.

12. Men whose fathers and maternal grandfathers or whose mothers and paternal grandfathers were of pure European origin, are considered to be of European parentage, and a certificate to the effect that the individual recommended fulfils these conditions is to be inserted at the foot of the rolls of Drum, Fife or Bugle Majors, and of Drummers, Fifers and Buglers, of native corps.

13. A non-commissioned officer remanded to regimental duty for misconduct, but afterwards re-admitted to the unattached list, is to be treated in regard to these rewards as if he had been tried and reduced for the offence which entailed his remand.

14. The medal will be transmitted direct to commanding officers of corps, when the recipient is serving with a regiment; and in other cases to officers commanding at the station where the soldier may be serving, and will be delivered to him on parade by the commanding officer. Should a regiment be serving in a station or garrison where other troops are quartered, the commanding officer will report the receipt of the medal to the General or other officer commanding, so that, should he think proper, he may order a general parade of the troops to witness the presentation. The recipient's receipt for the medal to be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General in India, Simla, as soon as practicable after presentation.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 226.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops:"—

Article 368, Clause *a*, is re-constructed as follows:—

"If, after the expiration of his tour of foreign service, a medical officer of the British Service is detained in India with a view to his proceeding in charge of troops returning to England—up to date of embarkation."

G. O. No. 132 of 1870.

Article 1711. *Add*—"If acquitted of the charge on which he may have been placed in confinement, no forfeiture of pay or staff pay will be incurred.

G. L. No. 832—5 of 16th February 1877.

Article 60, Clause *f*, page 22.—To the foot note "†," after the word "Lahore" *add*—

"If a medical officer, who has not passed in the colloquial, be nominated to the charge of a 1st or 2nd class lock hospital in the Bengal Presidency, he will be required to pass within six months, failing which, he will forfeit the appointment and charge allowance after the expiration of that period."

G. O. Nos. 125 of 1870, and 115 of 1875, British Medical Code, VIII—IV—5.

No. 227.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops":—

Article 404.—In the fourth line after the word "families" *insert* "(wives and children only)."

G. L. No. 187 of 5th February 1877.

Article 343.—In the *note*, *for* "The Bengal Sappers and Miners" *substitute* "The Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners," &c., &c.

Madras G. O. No. 103 of 1876.

Article 636.—In Clause *c*, after the words "Bombay Army" *insert* "(except those who were not entertained originally in India)."

Bombay G. G. O. No. 741 of 1876.

Article 559, page 117.—The foot-note "(9)" to read as follows:—

"With the Aden Troop of cavalry, and native mountain artillery," and the foot-note "(*)" to read:—

"With native mountain artillery."

Bombay G. G. O. No. 809 of 1876.

Page 118.—In the fifth and sixth lines *for* "Goojerat Mountain Train" *substitute* "with native mountain artillery." Make a similar alteration in foot-note "(12)."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 276 of 1876.

Insert the following article at page 1 immediately above the word "Bengal":—

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877, G. L. Nos. 1-4 of 1st January 1877.

5a. "A grant of Rs. 30 will be made on enlistment, to every recruit of Artillery, Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Madras Cavalry, and Governor General's Body Guard, to aid in the provision of the established kit. The amount should be expended as required, under the direction of commanding officers, and if, in any case, the whole amount is not found necessary, the balance should be re-credited to the State."

Insert the following articles at page 66 immediately above the words "Money Prizes":—

"HALF MOUNTING.

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

"340*a*. An annual allowance of Rs. 4 will be given to every non-commissioned officer, drummer, bugler and private, of Artillery, Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Madras Cavalry, and Governor General's Body Guard, in aid of half mounting. This allowance will not be given to soldiers of less service than eighteen months."

G. L. No. 6 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.

"340*b*. The allowance authorized in article 340*a* is also admissible to men belonging to the following local corps:—

Hyderabad Contingent, Artillery and Infantry.	Malwah Bheel Corps.
G. L. No. 5 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 22nd January 1877. Deolee and Erinpoora Infantry.	Bhopal Battalion.
Meywar Bheel Corps.	Nepal Escort."

G. L. No. 3 of 1st January 1877. Expunge Article 32, which is cancelled.

Insert the following article at page 4 immediately above the word "II.—Discharge."

"LOCAL AND CIVIL CORPS.

G. L. Nos. 6 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877, G. L. Nos. 5 C.-D. of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

33a. A grant of Rs. 20 will be made on enlistment, to every recruit of the following corps, to aid in the provision of the established kit: the amount should be expended as required under the direction of commanding officers, and if, in any case, the whole amount is not found necessary, the balance should be re-credited to the State:—

Hyderabad Contingent, Artillery and Infantry.	Bhopal Battalion.
Deolee and Erinpoora Infantry.	
Meywar Bheel Corps.	Nepal Escort.
Malwah Bheel Corps.	

Article 111 is re-constructed as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877, G. L. Nos. 6 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877, G. L. Nos. 5 C.-D. of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

"111.—Good-conduct pay is granted to all sowars, privates, drummers, buglers, &c., at the rates and under the rules following:—

ARTILLERY, VICEROY'S BODY GUARD, CAVALRY (EXCEPT THE BOMBAY CAVALRY*) INFANTRY, SAPPERS AND MINERS, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, DEOLEE AND ERINPOORA FORCE, MEYWAR AND MALWAH BHEEL CORPS, BHOPAL BATTALION, AND NEPAL ESCORT:-

* This advantage is already enjoyed by the Bombay Cavalry, the sowars of which draw on enlistment, the highest rate of pay, inclusive of good conduct pay, attainable by sowars of the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force.

1st rate.—After three years' service,—one rupee monthly.

2nd rate.—After nine years' service,—two rupees monthly.

3rd rate.—After fifteen years' service,—three rupees monthly.

(NOTE.—For good-conduct pay to drivers, mahouts, muleteers, &c., see Section III, Division II.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY ONLY.

1st rate.—After five years' service,—one rupee monthly.

2nd rate.—After ten years' service,—two rupees monthly.

NOTE.—Men of the Hyderabad Contingent who were in receipt of extra pay for length of service prior to the 1st January 1874, retain this privilege unaffected by the rules for grant of good-conduct pay.

Article 78, Clause *a*, page 15.—The following rates of pay for Subadars and Jemadars are to be substituted for the existing rates:—

	ARTILLERY.	Pay.			Pay including cantonment or half batta.			Extra batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage.		
	PUNJAB AND BOMBAY.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadar after 6 years' service ...	85	0	0	100	0	0	15	0	0
	Ditto under 6 years' service ...	65	0	0	80	0	0	15	0	0
	Jemadar after 6 years' service ...	42	8	0	50	0	0	7	8	0
	Ditto under 6 years' service ...	32	8	0	40	0	0	7	8	0

Clause *b*, page 16.

	"CAVALRY.	Consolidated pay inclusive of extra batta. Rs.	A.	P.
	VICEROY'S BODY GUARD.			
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadar	180	0	0
	Jemadar { One	70	0	0
	{ One	60	0	0
	GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD, MADRAS.			
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadar ... } Madras Cavalry rates of pay Jemadar ... } and extra batta."			

Page 17.—Substitute the following table of pay for the existing one:—

	"GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD, BOMBAY.		Consolidated pay. Rs.	A.	P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Ressaldar ...	With an addition of Rs. 10 per mensem whilst serving with the Body Guard.	250	0	0
	Ressaldar ...		135	0	0
	Jemadar ...		70	0	0
	Farrier ...		40	0	0
	Other Grades		Bombay Cavalry rates.		

The following rates of pay to be substituted for the existing rates:—

Page 17

	MADRAS CAVALRY.		Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs.	A.	P.	Extra batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage. Rs.	A.	P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadars ...	One-half ...	150	0	0	30	0	0
		One-half ...	110	0	0	30	0	0
	Jemadars...	One-half ...	60	0	0	8	0	0
		One-half ...	50	0	0	8	0	0

Page 18

BOMBAY (SILLADAR) CAVALRY.
(Including the Sind Horse.)

			Consolidated pay. Rs. A. P.
Ressaldar-Major			300 0 0
Ressaldar	One		250 0 0
	One		200 0 0
Woordie-Major			150 0 0
Ressaidar	One		150 0 0
	One		135 0 0
	One		120 0 0
Naib-Ressaldar	Three	each	80 0 0
	Three		75 0 0
Jemadar	Three		70 0 0
	Three		65 0 0'

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

'SAPPERS AND MINERS AND INFANTRY.
BENGAL, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

			Pay.	Pay including cantonment or half batta.	Extra batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage by the State.
			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Subadars	One-half		85 0 0	100 0 0	15 0 0
	One-half		65 0 0	80 0 0	15 0 0
Jemadars	One-half		42 8 0	50 0 0	7 8 0
	One-half		32 8 0	40 0 0	7 8 0

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

NOTE.—In the Bombay Sappers and Miners two Subadars and three Jemadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining officers the lower rates of pay."

Page 19.—"30TH (BOMBAY) NATIVE INFANTRY, OR JACOB'S RIFLES—

				Pay including cantonment or half batta.
				Rs. A.P.
Subadars	One-half	...	...	100 0 0
	One-half	...	...	80 0 0
Jemadars	One-half	...	...	50 0 0
	One-half	...	...	40 0 0

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

"GUIDE CORPS, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

			Pay.	Pay including cantonment or half batta.
			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Subadars	One-half	...	85 0 0	100 0 0
	One-half	...	65 0 0	80 0 0
Jemadars	One-half	...	42 8 0	50 0 0
	One-half	...	32 8 0	40 0 0

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

"DEOLEE AND ERINPOORA FORCE, AND BHOPAL BATTALION.

			Pay.	Pay including cantonment or half batta.
			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Subadars	One-half	...	85 0 0	100 0 0
	One-half	...	65 0 0	80 0 0
Jemadars	One-half	...	42 8 0	50 0 0
	One-half	...	32 8 0	40 0 0"

G. L. Nos. 5 C-D of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

"MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

			Pay.	Batta per diem when in the field or marching.
			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Subadars	One-half	...	50 0 0	*0 4 0
	One-half	...	40 0 0	
Jemadars	One-half	...	30 0 0	0 3 0
	One-half	...	25 0 0	

* The Subadar-Major draws 8 annas a day batta."

G. L. Nos. 5 C-D of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

Page 20. "MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS.

			Pay.
			Rs. A.P.
Subadars	One-half	...	50 0 0
	One-half	...	40 0 0
Jemadars	One-half	...	30 0 0
	One-half	...	25 0 0"

G. L. Nos. 5 C-D of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

"NEPAL ESCORT.

			Pay including full batta.
			Rs. A. P.
Subadar	...	...	100 0 0
Jemadar	...	...	50 0 0

The existing tables of pay for the Hyderabad Contingent are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

ARTILLERY.

			Pay including cantonment or half batta.	Extra batta when marching and not provided with carriage.
			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Subadars	After 5 years' service	...	90 0 0	15 0 0
	Under 5 years' service	...	70 0 0	
Jemadars	After 5 years' service	...	45 0 0	7 8 0
	Under 5 years' service	...	40 0 0	
Havildar		...	14 0 0	5 0 0
Naick		...	12 8 0	5 0 0
Bugler		...	10 8 0	1 8 0
Private		...	8 4 0	1 8 0
Farrier		...	9 0 0	1 8 0
Salootrie		...	9 0 0	1 8 0
Boy		...	3 8 0	...

G. L. Nos. 6 C-D of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.

DRIVER ESTABLISHMENT.

Havildar of Drivers	...	12 8 0	2 0 0
Naick of Drivers	...	10 12 0	2 0 0
Syce Driver — After 4 years' service	...	7 8 0	1 0 0
Syce Driver — Under 4 years' service		6 12 0	

CAVALRY.

			Consolidated pay.	Entertained prior to 1st January 1854. Consolidated pay.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ressaldar Major		...	300 0 0	
Ressaidar	One	...	200 0 0	
	One	...	185 0 0	
	One	...	170 0 0	
	Three	each	150 0 0	
Woordie Major		...	120 0 0	
Jemadar	Two	each	80 0 0	
	Two	"	70 0 0	
	Two	"	60 0 0	
Kote Duffadar		...	49 0 0	
Duffadar, Farrier Major, and Salootrie.			41 8 0	
Trumpeter		...	30 0 0	33 0 11
Trooper		...	30 0 0	33 0 11
Camel-Gunner		...	24 0 0	24 12 8

INFANTRY.

			Pay including cantonment or half batta.	Batta when marching and not provided with carriage.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subadars	Two	each	90 0 0	15 0 0
	Two	"	75 0 0	
	Four	"	65 0 0	
Jemadars	Two	each	45 0 0	7 8 0
	Two	"	40 0 0	
	Five	"	35 0 0	
Havildar		...	14 0 0	5 0 0
Naick		...	12 0 0	
Drum and Fife Major		...	12 0 0	1 8 0
Bass Drummer		...	10 0 0	
Drummer, Fifer and Bugler			8 4 0	
Private		...	7 0 0	
Boy		...	3 8 0	...

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

Article 98, item I; *Substitute* "Rs. 50" for "Rs. 25" as the allowance to the Subadar-Major. Make the same alteration in items XIII, XXVII, XXXVII and XLVIII. In the latter item, at page 26, instead of the words "Meywar Bheel Corps" *substitute* "Meywar and Malwah Bheel Corps." Expunge the words "Ditto–Malwah Bheel Corps,"&c.,together with the amount "Rs. 10."

G. L. No. 813 of 22nd January 1877.

In item LIII, after the words "Guide Corps." *insert* "Deolee and Erinpoorah Force, Bhopal Battalion."

G. L. No. 643-4 of 13th February 1877.

Enter the following at bottom of page after the words "Jacob's Rifles:—"

	Rs.	A.	P.
"Native Adjutant, Malwah and Meywar Bheel Corps ...	12	0	0"

Article 98, Clause *g*, page 28, is reconstructed as follows:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

ARTILLERY.

			Rs.	A.	P.
'g					
G. L. No. 1192-3 of 22nd December 1875 and 313 of 11th January 1877.	Subadar-Major	One (the senior Subadar of all the Batteries) for the four Batteries.	40	0	0
	Havildar-Major	One of each grade per Battery.	4	0	0
	Pay Havildar ...		5	0	0
	Drill Naick ...		2	8	0
	Rough-Rider Naick ...		2	0	0

CAVALRY.

	Trumpet-Major ...	One per Regiment.	8	0	0
	Ditto (Entertained prior to 1st January 1854)		8	4	3
	Quarter Master Duffadar ...		9	0	0
	Pay Duffadar ...	(One per troop).	6	0	0
	Lance Duffadar ...	(Two per troop) each.	2	0	0

INFANTRY.

	Subadar-Major ...	One of each grade per Regiment.	40	0	0
	Jemadar-Adjutant ...		10	0	0
	Drill-Havildar ...		5	0	0
	Drill-Naick ...		2	8	0
	Drum-Major ...		5	0	0
	Fife-Major ...		5	0	0
	Havildar-Major ...		5	0	0
	Color-Havildar ...	One of each grade per Company	2	0	0
	Pay-Havildar or Company-writer ...		5	0	0

The table of pay for Native followers of the Hyderabad Contingent, at pages 118 and 119, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

G. L. Nos. 60-D of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.	Batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage. Rs.	A.	P.
Armourer ...	12	6	4	...		
Barber ...	5	12	0	1	0	0
Bellowsboy or File-man	5	0	0	1	0	0
Bheestie ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Bullock Driver ...	5	0	0	1	0	0
Carpenter Mistry ...	16	8	0	3	0	0
Ditto Workman ...	10	0	0	3	0	0
Chuckler ...	6	8	0	2	0	0
Chaprassie, Bazar ...	6	8	0	...		
Dhobee ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Farrier ...	9	0	0	1	8	0
Grass-cutter ...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hammerman ...	6	8	0	2	0	0
Hurkarah ...	5	12	0	...		
Lascar, Store ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Tent ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Lascar ...	6	0	0	1	0	0
Moochee ...	7	0	0	...		
Moonshie, Moulvie or Pundit ...	12	8	0	...		
Mutsuddy, Regimental ...	30	0	0	...		
Puckallie ...	11	8	0	3	0	0
Salootrie ...	9	0	0	1	8	0
Smith Mistry ...	16	8	0	3	0	0
Smith ...	10	0	0	2	0	0
Syce, Jemadar ...	8	12	0	1	0	0
Syce ...	5	4	0	1	0	0
Sweeper ...	6	8	0			

Article 379, page 74.—To the words "Hyderabad Cavalry," "Hyderabad Artillery" and "Hyderabad Infantry" affix an asterisk (*) and enter the following at foot page:—

G. L. Nos. 6 C-D of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.

* "Soldiers of the Hyderabad Contingent who may be admitted to the Order of Merit on or after the 1st January 1877, will receive the Bengal rates."

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

Article 204.—In the fourth line after the word "farriers" *insert* "sowars" and after "Viceroy's Body Guard" *insert* "Cavalry."

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

Article 217.—In the second line, after the word "Artillery," *insert* "Cavalry (including the three Regiments Sind Horse)." Expunge the third line and the word "horse" in the fourth line.

Article 370.—Substitute the following for the scale of establishment of the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India.

G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877.

"1ST CLASS.		
Bengal	...	88
Madras	...	53
Bombay	...	34
TOTAL	...	175
2ND CLASS.		
Bengal	...	88
Madras	...	53
Bombay	...	34
TOTAL	...	175"

G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877.

Article 371 is re-constructed as follows:—

"371. Vacancies in the establishment of the Order of British India "will be filled up as they occur, whether caused by an effective or non-effective member of the Order."

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified at report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was ceived in the Military Department from 10th February to 9th March 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
h Foot	Captain C. A. Fillingham ...	1st January 1877 ...	Lucknow.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Establishment.

Fort William, the 5th March 1877.

No. 96.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred to Madras for mployment on Famine Relief Works :—

From Bengal.

Mr. W. McCullagh, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
„ H. E. B. Fox, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Corporal R. Higgins, Overseer, 1st Grade.

From North-Western Provinces—Irrigation.

Mr. T. O'Connor, Overseer, 1st Grade.
„ J. Clowsley, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 97.—The services of Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., on special duty with the Government of India in connection with the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, are replaced at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, from 23rd February 1877.

No. 98.—Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and Mr. W. R McKoy, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 99.—Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Military Works Branch.

No. 100.—The following changes are ordered in the posting of Officers of the Superior Account Establishment, Public Works Department :—

Major D. H. Trail, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. Moss, proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is (on return from furlough) posted to the Examinership of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, but will remain in charge of the accounts of the Punjab Northern State Railway till relieved.

Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana, to be Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Examiner in Rajpootana, to be Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana.

Mr. F. Morrison (Temporarily), Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to be Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 101.—Mr. (late Lance Corporal) E. J. Topple, Supervisor, 1st Grade (Supernumerary), attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 28th October 1871, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian from that date.

The 6th March 1877.

No. 102.—Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 103.—Mr. H. Leonard, Accountant, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is dismissed from his appointment and declared ineligible for future employment under Government in any capacity.

No. 104.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 89, dated 28th February 1877.

No. 106.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, is granted six months' leave on private affairs to Europe, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Brand is also granted subsidiary leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the 5th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 108.—In Notification No. 44, dated 6th February 1877, for Mr. *J. G.* Hamer, read Mr. *J. E.* Hamer.

No. 109.—Mr. W. Ogden, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Rajpootana State Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of 4th Grade, with effect from the 5th December 1876, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

No. 110.—Lalla Tulsi Ram, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab, Public Works Department, Provincial Branch, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 30th September 1876.

No. 112.—Sergeant J. Herbert, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to Military duty.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 113.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated 2nd February 1877, the under-mentioned Officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from 9th February 1877:—

Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Colonel Pollard joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 19th February 1877.

No. 114.—Mr. T. Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and also subsidiary leave for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

RAILWAY.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 107R.—In accordance with Section XXVI of Act XVIII of 1854 as amended by Act No. XXV of 1871, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the substitution of the following rules relating to trollies and lorries on State Railways, proposed by the Director of State Railways, for the rules which have hitherto been in force, and which were published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 12th April 1873, page 357, (Notification No. 1 R, dated the 3rd April 1873):—

205.—Material lorries shall not be placed on a Railway, except under the charge of the Inspector of the District, or, with permission of the Inspector, of a Foreman or other efficient subordinate officer.

205A.—Before any such lorries are placed on the line, notice shall be given in writing, or by telegraph, to the Station Masters at each of the nearest stations, and the Station Masters shall advise Engine-drivers and Guards of trains that lorries are on the line.

205B.—When any such lorry is placed upon the main line, a line-clear shall be obtained whenever it is possible to do so; but when this is not possible, such lorry must be preceded and followed at intervals of 600 yards (except on a descending gradient steeper than 1 in 100, on curves, in cuttings and tunnels, or during fogs and storms, when the distance shall be 800 yards) by a man bearing a red signal, being a red flag by day and a red lamp by night.

206.—Light-riding trollies shall not be placed on the line, except under the charge of officers or subordinates who have been specially authorized to use them.

206A.—When any such trolly is placed upon the main line, a line-clear shall, if possible, be obtained. When it is not possible to obtain a line-clear, and in front, or in rear, or both in front and in rear, a clear view along the line for a distance of at least 800 yards cannot be obtained by reason of curves, cuttings, tunnels, fogs, storms, or any other cause, such trolly shall be preceded or followed, or both, as the case may be, at a distance of 800 yards, by a signal similar to that prescribed for a lorry by Rule No. 205 B.

206 B.—Whether otherwise protected or not, no trolly shall be placed on an open line without a red flag by day, or a red lamp by night, showing both ways, constantly and conspicuously displayed. The flag shall be placed in a socket, and the lamp so placed that it can be readily seen by approaching trains.

206 C.—"Trollies when not in use must have the wheels chained and locked together, and must never be left in such a position as to allow of their being tampered with."

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1877.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William E. Richardson, of 21, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Theodore Bell, Esquire, a member of the Firm of Messieurs Miller, Smith and Bell, Solicitors of 3, Salters Hall Court, Cannon Street, London, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Grace M. Wyatt, of Goalundo, in the Zillah of Furreedpore, wife of the late Harry George Wyatt, died at Goalundo on the 16th November 1876.

Elizabeth C. Haward, of the Town of Calcutta, a spinster, died at Calcutta on the 3rd January 1877.

Francis Bonaventure Bouchez, Telegraph Master of the Government Telegraph Office at Burhee, died at Burhee, on Grand Trunk Road, on the 13th January 1877.

James Daniel Highby, sometimes called James Highby, Junior, of Colchester, in the County of Essex in England, died in England on the 23rd April 1876.

George Francis Blowers, a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps, died at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, on the 31st May 1876.

Edward Courtenay Vaughan, Captain the Honorable, of the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, died at Umballa on the 3rd October 1876.

Andrew Hugh George John Hervey, a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of Foot, died at Peshawur on the 25th October 1876.

Samuel Edward Sharphan Rose, a Master Mariner in the Inland Service, died at Calcutta on the 9th December 1876.

Edward Arthur Sherd, a Chemist and Druggist, carrying on business at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces of India, died at Calcutta on the 13th June 1876.

Anna Maria Green, of No. 10, South Road Entally, a widow, died in Entally on the 11th August 1876.

Alexander Gordon, of No. 3, Mission Row, Calcutta, carrying on business as a Merchant, Broker and Agent, died at Calcutta on the 1st December 1876.

George David Boyd, of No. 15, Chandney Choke 1st Lane, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 29th February 1876.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, *Administrator Genl.*
The 24th Feb. 1877.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. D. M. Daniel, 1st Assistant to Traffic Manager and Accountant, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 22nd February 1877.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th February 1877.

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 27, dated 29th January 1877, Captain H. W. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 13.—Mr. G. A. Laval, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, 1st Peshawar Division, Military Works.

Mr. J. A. Freitas, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Peshawar Division, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

No. 14.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the 8th to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 15.—Conductor A. Forsyth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 16.—Lieutenant R. F. Moore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, from 15th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of the leave.

Three months' privilege leave is also granted to Lieutenant Moore, in extension of the leave granted above.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawul Pindi, the 1st March 1877.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, R.E., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the 7th Circle, Military Works, from Major J. Birney, R.E., on the 12th February before noon.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Major Genl.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1877.

No. 672.—Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, took charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from Colonel F. J. Davies on the afternoon of 30th November 1876.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th February 1877.

No. 37.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 16, dated 29th January 1877, for "Mr. H. B. Ginger, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Mr. H. B. Ginger, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade."

No. 38.—Mr. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for one year eleven months and one day, with effect from the 3rd April 1877, and the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 39.—Mr. A. Barns, Temporary Inspector of Maintenance, 3rd Grade, open line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 30th November 1876.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 39, dated 3rd February 1877, Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was temporarily attached to the Director's Office from the 1st to the 21st February 1877, both days inclusive.

No. 41.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1272 of the 21st December 1876, Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1877.

No. 42.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for two years, from the 15th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 43.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, returned on the 3rd January 1877 from the leave granted him by Director in Notification No. 53 of the 20th March 1876, and is granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 3rd March 1877.

No. 44.—Consignments of "Traps, rat and mouse" will in future be carried at 2nd class rates, and of "sandal-wood, bark chips and sawdust," at 1st class rates, over Indian State Railways.

The additions should be made alphabetically in the Indian State Railway General Classification of Goods.

The 5th March 1877.

No. 45.—Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana Railway, returned on the

forenoon of the 6th December 1876 from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 32 of the 21st February 1876, and is transferred to the Northern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 12th January 1877, the date he rejoined the Establishment under Director.

No. 46.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the construction of a Railway between Ajmere and Ahmedabad, about 300 miles in length, will probably be invited in the course of the year 1877. The object of this advertisement is to give Contractors timely notice so that they may go over the ground, make enquiries, collect information, &c., during the present season; but the Government of India does not bind itself to call for tenders. Information regarding the alignment, works, &c., can be obtained on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmere.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.
6th March 1877.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 26th February 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. E. J. Lemaistre, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned from the one year's furlough granted to him in Notification No. 171 of 1876, on the forenoon of 6th November 1876, on which date he joined the Western Rajputana State Railway.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 5th March 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 63 of the 16th February 1877, Mr. J. Jackson, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 3rd March 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-Keeper, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, from the privilege leave for three months granted to him in Notification No. 71 of 1st November 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sinde District, to the Khanpur Division.

No. 37.—The transfer of Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Western Extension Survey District, made in this office Notification No. 150 of the 5th December 1876, is cancelled.

No. 38.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Sinde District.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 40.—The following transfer and posting of Store-keepers have been made:—

Mr. J. W. Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, from the Humdee Depôt to Mooltan.
Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, to the Humdee Depôt.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd March 1877.

No. 34.—Mr. S. Williams, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Division to the Office of Examiner of Accounts. He left the former Division on the forenoon of the 19th February 1877, and joined the latter Office on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

No. 35.—Mr. D. P. DeMello, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts to the Jhelum Division. He left the former Office on the afternoon of the 16th February 1877, and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

No. 36.—Mr. G. W. Rolle, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1876. Notification No. 181, date 16th December 1876, is hereby cancelled.

No. 37.—Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed twelve days' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February 1877.

No. 38.—With reference to Notification No. 28, dated 17th February 1877, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the

Indus Division on the forenoon of the 24th February 1877.

No. 39.—Referring to Notification No. 18, dated 13th January 1877, Mr. S. Wilson, 1st Class Apothecary, joined the Ravi Division on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTIFICATION.

The post of Chief Accountant in the Office of the Commissioner of Currency, Bombay, is vacant. Salary Rs. 180 rising to Rs. 240. Candidates for this appointment are requested to apply personally or by letter to the undersigned up to the 31st March 1877.

The qualifications required are, *1st*, a thorough knowledge of English both in speaking and writing, *2nd*, of accounts, *3rd*, testimonials to moral character and general ability.

None need apply who are below 25 years or above 45 years of age.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Currency, Bombay.

BOMBAY.
26th February 1877.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Nazir for the District Judge's Court at Sylhet, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 200, by annual increment. Security to be furnished in cash or land to the amount of Rs. 5,000. He must be well acquainted with the Civil Court's procedure, and must possess a competent knowledge of the English and Bengali languages. Applications will be received up to the 25th of March 1877.

SYLHET,
The 26th February 1877.

H. MUSPRATT,
District Judge.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIF ISSUED	BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 26	...	...	79	1,50,671	73,00,210	17,05,973
„ 27	...	...	...	1,50,671	73,00,210	17,05,973
„ 28	...	...	1,44,675	156	72,70,950	17,56,489
Mar. 1	...	...	...	156	72,32,816	16,56,489
„ 2	...	...	163		72,15,072	16,56,645
„ 3	3,07,778	...		3,07,778	71,20,584	16,56,645

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 95.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 28th February 1877.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Simla Imperial Circle.	Dec. 1876	Feb. 3, 1877
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10 „
3	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 12 „
4	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „
5	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
6	North-Western Provinces. Punjab ... Hyderabad ... Coorg ... Central India ... Port Blair ... Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
13	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
14	Berars (Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
15	Bombay ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 30, 1877
16	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „
17	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1877
18	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 „
19	Madras ... Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „
21	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ...	Dec. 1876	Feb. 8, 1877
2	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
3	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
4	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
5	British Burmah ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 26, 1877
6	Bombay ... Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
8	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, 1877
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Central Provinces	Dec 1876	Feb. 21, 1877
2	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
3	Bombay ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
4	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1877
6	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Jan. 1877	Feb. 21, 1877
2	Nagpur and Chatisgurh.	Dec. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
3	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1877
4	Tirhoot Survey ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 „
5	Calcutta & South-Eastern. Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „
7	Rajputana ... Sindia ... Tirhoot ... Western Rajputana.	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „
11	Northern Bengal Assam Extension Scebsagur Coal Line.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
14	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
15	Holkar ... Indus Valley ... Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
18	Punjab Northern Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
20	Hubli and Karwar Dhond and Munmar.	Nov. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
22	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Feb. 12, 1877
	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
1	Oomraotee ... Khamgaum ...	Dec. 1876	Feb. 5, 1877
3	Calcutta and South-Eastern. Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „
6	Punjab Northern Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
8	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1876	Dec. 15, 1876
9	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 24, 1877
10	Holkar ... Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „

Dated 2nd March 1877.

G. J. MELLISS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1877.*

PARTICULARS.	4 per cent Loans								4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent.		5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	of 1824-25	of 1829-30	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,43,600	1,56,68,400	1,07,91,400	1,61,23,800	39,73,700	2,57,000	2,93,76,000	82,800	4,20,64,800	27,96,000	33,13,000	12,94,35,925
Add—																
Stock transferred to London	...	.	.	.		1,500	.	...		.	. .	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13,900	44,000	72,100	...	2,000	...	...	1,32,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1877 ...	...	..	...	...	1,000	. .	1,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	6,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	..	15,000	38,700	25,300	195,500	1,000	...	20,000	...	2,700	...	1,000	2,99,200
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,59,600	1,57,08,600	1,08,17,700	1,63,22,300	39,88,600	3,01,000	2,97,68,100	82,800	4,20,70,300	27,96,000	33,14,000	12,98,74,625
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...			3,55,100	13,000	70,500	..	...	61,000	..	...	1,73,000	...	6,72,600
Balance on 28th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,59,600	1,53,53,500	1,08,04,700	1,62,51,800	39,88,600	3,01,000	2,97,07,100	82,800	4,20,70,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,92,02,025

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1876, enfaced from India, 2,374 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,142 lacs.

„	1st Jan. 1877	to 15th Jan. 1877	„	14 „	„ „	6 „
„	16th „	„ to 31st „	„	13 „	„ „	4 „
„	1st Feb.	„ to 15th Feb.	„	22 „	„ „	6 „
„	16th „	„ to 28th „	„	4 „	„ „	6 „
				2,427 lacs.		2,468 lacs.
						2,427 „
					Balance against London ...	41 lacs.

28

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 59,44,604 2 1			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,19,23,107 14 9	1,78,67,712	0	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,99,47,649	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,77,270	14	7
Sundries	7,05,536	13	8
TOTAL ...	6,04,69,288	7	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	99,93,187	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	58,05,063	13	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,98,316	12	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,77,76,637	11	5
Balances with other Banks ...	57,509	11	5
Bullion	9,27,359	2	10
Dead Stock	10,41,529	1	0
Stamps	11,249	2	11
Sundries	3,06,545	7	10
	4,03,17,398	6	3
Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 81,73,199 3 6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,19,78,690 13 3	2,01,51,890	0	9
TOTAL ...	6,04,69,288	7	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 8th March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
72	D 4—64839	...	50	Agents, Hattighore Tea Estate, Calcutta.
	„ —68276	...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

123	D 10—53345	...	5	The Post Master General, Bombay.
124	D 7—78930	...	100	Balmokand Chotaylall, Allahabad.
125	D 4—47844	...	50	Kally Coomar Dutt, Maldah.
44	L 49—85206 wrongly joined.		50	Rustomji Bhicojee, Bombay.
	„ —85216 wrongly joined.			
45	D 11—53524 ditto	...	10	Shamlall, Saharunpur.
	„ —53525 ditto			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st March 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	E 6—77052	...	10	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.
	G 7—64725			
15	E 10—40229	...	10	Bukhtawar Sing, Hazara.
	E 7—43818	...	5	
16	E 12—37314	...	20	E. Smith, Esq., Jullundur.
27	E 3—89754	...	100	Cuddoo, Jeweller, Cashmere.
	„ —91770	...	100	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 3rd March 1877.*

J. W. McNAIR, *Offg. Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
26	F 10—57094	...	100	Hastings Read, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Raipúr.
	F 13—23570	...	5	

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The — March 1877.*

H. KEENE, *Asstt. to Depy. Accts. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
452	... L 78—61941	20	... Mr. Walter Newton.
453	... L 66—33132	50	... Babu Woodoy Chand Addy.
454	... L 83—33646	100	... Babu Sarnomoi Ganguly.
456	... L 24—88719	5	... Shaik Hadha Bux.
458	... L 82—77022	100	... Hozaree Lall.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
337	... L 24—90022 „ —90023	5	... The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
338	... L 83—30273 „ —30272	100	... Dooly Chund.
339	... L 46—75745 „ —75746	20	... Babu Sham Chand Paul.
340	... L 65—43225 „ —43226	20	... Messrs. Raj Narain Ghose and Raj Narain Bose.
342	... L 22—41744 „ —41757	5	... Babu Chunder Sekur Bose.
343	... L 44—53553 „ —53554	10	... Babu Woodoy Chunder Mullick.
	L 64—66214 „ —66216	20	... Babu Woodoy Chunder Mullick.
344	... L 13—18819 „ —18816	20	...
	L 37—45911 „ —45910	20	.
	L 3—07175 „ —07176	10	.
	L 60—28756 „ —28759	10	. Tara Chand Ghonessam Das.
	L 20—30569 „ —30582	5	.
	L 20—37120 „ —37117	5	.
	L 21—25929 „ —25926		
514	... L 74—42835	10	... Babu Lakhmi Kanta Ghosh.
515	... L 26—57356	5	... Babu Sreeram Chunder Sircar.
516	... L 82—81727	100	... Pernalal Soorjo Mull.
517	... L 26—26380	5	... Babu Gain Sunker Sen.
518	... L 10—98947	5	... Babu Rakhal Chunder Ghosh.
519	... L 26—15788	5	... Mrs. M. Higgins.
520	... L 46—60104	20	...
	L 64—18695	20	... Babu Mohendro Nath Sen.
	L 48—42646	20	... Babu Mohendro Nath Sen.
	L 41—66758	10	... Babu Mohendro Nath Sen.
521	... L 22—06413	5	... Babu Kaliprosad Mookerjee.
522	... L 25—14102	5	... Babu Doorga Churn Seal.
347	L 78—45906 „ —45907	20	... Messrs. Bathgate & Co.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
95	... B 50—45235	... 100	... T. N. Ganapatt Pillay, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
248	... B 43—55574	... 50	... Ananda Row, of Owk.
249	... B 43—69299	... 50	... Kinhal Raghavendra Charry, Triputty.
250	... B 39—40452	... 5	... P. Moonoosawmy Moodeliar, Madras.
251	... B 39—67957	... 5	... Sidanniengar, Madura.
252	... B 42—21865	... 20	... Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras.
253	... B 49—90356	... 10	... L. A. Sami Aiyer, Dindigul.
254	... B 50—50437	... 100	... H. Groves, Esq., Koppa.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

8th March 1877 ... Rs. 1,62,085-12-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
9th March 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 7501.—Leave granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in the Postal Circle of Madras:—

Mr. M. Percy, Post Master, Madras, is granted privilege leave for five weeks under Sections 29 and 30 of the Civil Leave Code, 3rd edition, with effect from 27th January 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 9th March 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Monday, the 12th March.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, iwll be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 13th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *vi*â Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th March 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion and Zanzibar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th March 1877.

Adams, Mrs. J. H.
Allan, W. H.
Attfield, J. S.
Austin, R. A.
Baildon, S.
Balhally, Mrs.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Bateman, W. E.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Cannon, C. E.
Carroll, Dr.
Cantwell and Co., Messrs.
Croman, I. I.
Daunt, E.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
D'Costa, V.
D'Santo, Mrs. B.
Douglas, J.
Doyle, P. J.
Dundas, Mrs.
Falmon, B.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Finney, J.
Fox, M.
Fox, William.
Funlong, Mrs. Mary.
Gasper, M. P.
Gonsalves, E.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Mr.
Greenbury, Miss.
Gurd, Sergt. T.
Harrison, H. D.
Harriss, J. S.
Hayter, W. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Holloway and Co., Messrs.
Hornaday, W. T.
Howe, E. C.
Inglis, W.
Irwin, Mr.
Jackson, L. H. C.
Jellicoe, J.
Knight, I. W.
Lackerstein, A. L.
Lafarque, Mr.
Lawrie, J. R. H.
Mackenzie, G. R.
McDarmott, W.
McKeon, A. B.
McNeil, Miss C.
Martin, Mrs.
Matthews, Mrs.
Metcalfe, M.
Newman, J. B.
Nichol Henry, Sergt.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Otto, Geo.
Paton, G.
Paulson, P. L.
Perkins, Lieut.-Col. A. E.
Pulson, Capt.
Ray, Mr.
Reaks, Mrs. M.
Rees, Mrs. E.
Ruchwaldie, H.
Samuells, H. E.
Scott, James.
Sherriff, R.
Short, B. H.
Simpson, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, C. G.
Stoddard, H.
Thilstone, Mrs.
Thomas, E. C. G.
Wane, Innes B.
Watson & Hayton, Messrs
Watson, Mrs. L. E.
White, W. M.
William, G.
Williams, B. A.
Williams, A.
Wilson, Thos.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Brownlow, A.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crammer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Curlender, Solomon.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Huguenot, M.

Jones, B. F.
Jones, Edward John.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Leadbeater, W. E.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Meers, William.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
W. H.
Pemberton, G.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Roberts, Chas.
Roberts, W.
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Shutz, J.
Smith, J. W.
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Storey, Wm.
Strahan, Major.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Townsend, E. B.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Artell, H. F
Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

A. B. C.
Corbitt, Mrs. B.
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned hitherto carrying on business at Cawnpore under the style and title of Mitchell & Co., have by mutual consent dissolved partnership from this date, and the business will be carried on by Mr. Cuthbert Cooke.

W. MITCHELL.
CUTHBERT COOKE.
F. J. MITCHELL.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

With reference to the above, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Agent at Cawnpore under the title of Cuthbert Cooke & Co.

CUTHBERT COOKE.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041654 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Kally Podo Chatterjee, and last endorsed to Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE,
Baniatollah, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

On the 16th January 1872, one Government Promissory Note, No. 005235 at 4½ per cent., for Rs. 500.

OMES CHUNDER BANNERJEE,
No. 12, Old Post Office Street.

Found!

In Fort William, on the night of 1st March 1877, Currency Notes aggregating in value to Rupees One Hundred and Seventy. Any person having lost same is requested to communicate with the undersigned, furnishing number, date, and amount of each note.

Owner will be called upon to defray expense of this advertisement, which will appear in three successive issues of this Gazette.

C. HELY, *Captain,*
Adjutant, 2-12th Regt., Fort William.

The 2nd March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

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Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1877.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Saving of powers under local laws.
4. Matters indicated in second schedule.
5. Pending cases.
6. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

SECTIONS.

7. Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
8. Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.
   Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.
   Local limits of their jurisdiction.
   Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.
9. Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.
10. References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.
11. Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.
12. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
    Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.
13. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
14. Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.
15. Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.
16. Power to record statements and confessions.
17. Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

18. Place for inquiry and trial of offence.
19. Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.
20. Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

SECTIONS.

21. Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain ;
or offence not committed in one district only ;
or offence is continuing ;
or consists of several acts in different districts.
Offence committed on journey or voyage.
22. Being a thug, or dacoit.
Escaping from custody.
Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.
Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.
Stealing cattle.
23. High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.
24. Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

25. When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.
26. Who may make complaints.
27. Process to compel appearance.
28. Jurisdiction given by complaint.
29. Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.
30. Magistrate to examine complainant.
31. Effect of omission to examine petitioner.
32. Dismissal of complaint.
33. Issue of process.
34. When summons may issue.
35. Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.
36. Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.
37. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

38. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
39. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
Power of Government as to prosecution.
Definitions of 'Government,' 'Judge' and 'Public servant.'
40. Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.
41. Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.
42. Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.
43. Nature of sanction necessary.
44. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.
45. Prosecution for adultery.
Prosecution for enticing away married woman.
46. Application to be deemed a complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

SECTIONS.

47. Form of summons.
48. Summons how served.
49. Service when accused cannot be found.
Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.
50. Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.
51. Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.
52. Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.
53. Issue of warrant in addition to summons.
54. Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.
55. Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.
56. Form and direction of warrant.
Continuance of warrant.
57. Fees for summonses and warrants.
Power to remit fees.
58. When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.
Recognizance to be forwarded.
59. Warrant to several persons.
60. Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.
61. Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.
62. Arrest in presence of Magistrate.
63. Where warrant may be executed.
64. Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.
65. Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.
66. Magistrate and Police-officer.
67. Proclamation for person absconding.
Proclamation how published.
Evidence of publication.
68. Attachment of property of person absconding.
69. Restoration of forfeited property.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

70. Custody of person arrested.
When bail shall be taken.
71. When bail shall not be taken.
When bail may be taken.
Warrant for intermediate custody.
72. Recognizance of accused and sureties.
73. Discharge on bail.
74. Admission to bail after failure in first instance.
75. Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.
76. Discharge of sureties.
77. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

SECTIONS.

78. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
79. In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.
Remission of part of penalty.
80. Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

81. Procedure in preliminary inquiries.
82. Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.
83. Examination to be in presence of accused.
Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.
Accused may examine, cross-examine and re-examine.
84. Examination of accused how recorded.
85. Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.
86. Adjournment of inquiry and remand.
87. When accused person to be discharged.
88. When accused to be committed for trial.
89. Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.
Form of commitment.
Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.
Commitment when to be notified.
90. Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.
91. List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.
Further list.
Power to summon supplementary witnesses.
92. Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.
93. Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.
Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

94. Charge to state offence.
Specific name of offence, sufficient description.
How stated where offence has no specific name.
What implied in charges.
Language of charge.
Previous conviction when to be set out.
95. Particulars as to time, place and person.
96. When manner of committing offence must be stated.
97. Forms in schedule.
98. Effect of errors.
99. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
100. Magistrate may alter charge.

SECTIONS.

101. When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.
102. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.
Adjournment.
103. Recall of witnesses when charge altered.
104. Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

Joinder of Charges.

105. Separate charges for distinct offences.
106. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
107. I.—Trial of more than one offence.
II.—One offence falling within two definitions.
III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.
108. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
109. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
110. When offence proved included in offence charged.
111. What persons may be charged jointly.
112. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

113. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

114. Cases may be tried summarily.
115. Record of evidence.
116. Charge when dispensed with.
Charge when necessary.
117. Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.
118. Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.
119. Procedure on appearance of parties.
120. Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.
121. Procedure when no such admission is made.
122. Charge when drawn up.
123. Procedure on examining accused.
124. Adjournment.
125. Withdrawal of complaint.
126. Acquittal.
Sentence.
127. Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.
128. Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

SECTIONS.

129. Permission to conduct prosecution.
130. Right of accused to be defended.
131. Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.
132. Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.
133. Compounding offences.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

134. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
135. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
136. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
137. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
138. Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.
139. Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.
140. Power to order complaints, &c., to execute recognizances.
141. Committal of person refusing to answer.

B.—Of Witnesses.

142. In cases triable upon summons.
143. In cases triable upon warrant.

C.—Of securing Documentary Evidence.

144. Summons to produce document required as evidence.
145. Issue of search-warrant in first instance.
146. Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.
147. Power to impound document produced.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

148. Examination of accused.
149. No influence to be used to induce disclosures.
150. Tender of pardon to accomplice.
151. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

152. Deposition of medical witness.
Power to summon medical witness.
153. Report of chemical examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
Power to summon chemical examiner.
154. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.
155. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
156. Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.
157. When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.
158. Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.
Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.
Complainant and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

F.—Of Search-warrants.

159. Search-warrant when grantable.
160. Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.
161. Direction, &c., of search-warrants.
162. Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.
163. Place to be searched may be broken open.
164. Search of zanáná.
165. Search to be made in presence of witnesses.
Occupant of place searched may attend.
166. Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Appeal by person convicted.
168. Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.
169. Copy of order to accompany petition.
170. Copies of proceedings.
171. Procedure when appellant in jail.
172. Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.
Power to reject appeal summarily.
Power to call for record.
Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.
173. Notice of day for hearing appeal.
Service of notice.
174. High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.
175. Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.
176. High Court may make or direct further inquiry.
177. Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.
178. Irregularity before trial properly held.
179. Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.
180. Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.
181. Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, section 147.
182. Magistrate may state grounds of his decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

183. Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence, to officer in charge of jail.
184. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

SECTIONS.

185. Levy of fine.
Section to what cases applicable.
Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.
Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.
Who may issue distress-warrant.
186. Payment of fine in compensation.
187. Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment, in appealable case, when to be inflicted.
188. Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.
189. Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.
Stay of execution.
190. Not to be executed by instalments.
191. Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.
192. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
193. Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

194. Procedure when accused is a lunatic.
195. When accused appears to have been insane.
196. Release of lunatic on bail.
Custody when bail not given.
197. Resumption of inquiry or trial.
198. Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.
199. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
200. Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.
201. Visiting of lunatic prisoners.
202. Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.
203. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 199 is declared capable of being discharged.
204. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. Procedure in certain cases of contempt.
206. Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.
207. Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

SECTIONS.

208. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
209. Sureties for keeping the peace.
210. Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep the peace.
211. Extension of time for which person is bound.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

212. When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.
213. When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.
214. Procedure where security required for more than one year.

C.—Provisions as to both kinds of Security.

215. Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep the peace or for good behaviour.
216. Contents of summons.
217. When warrant of arrest may issue.
218. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.
219. Discharge of person informed against.
220. Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.
221. Proceedings to be laid before High Court.
222. Contents of order for security.
Form of recognizance.
223. Imprisonment in default of security.
Term of imprisonment.
224. Binding of sentenced person.
225. Release of prisoner under requisition of security.
Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.
226. Discharge of sureties.
227. Commission, &c., of offence a breach.
228. Recovery of penalty from principal.
229. Recovery of penalty from surety.
230. Proof of previous conviction.
231. Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.
232. Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

233. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

SECTIONS.

234. Order for maintenance of wives and children.
Enforcement of order.
Proviso.
235. Alteration in allowance.
236. Enforcement of order.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

237. Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.
238. Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.
239. Extent of jurisdiction.
240. Reference to High Court.
241. Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.
Direction as to costs.
242. Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.
243. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
244. Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in police-custody.
245. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.
246. All persons to give information of certain offences.
247. All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—FORMS.

An Act to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient, to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section 14,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Definitions.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"writing."

"writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

"bailable offence" or "bailable case."

"bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"non-bailable offence" or case."

"non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and "non-bailable case" means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"chapter." "chapter" means a chapter of this Act:

"place." "place" includes also house, building and vessel: and

Words referring to acts done. words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts. **7.** The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(*b*) define the extent thereof respectively,

(*c*) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(*d*) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates. **8.** The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts, and any two or more of such persons may (subject to rules made under section 9) sit together as a Bench.

All persons appointed under this section shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace. Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is Magistrate,

Local limits of jurisdiction and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions. Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate. **9.** In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, consistent with this Act, to regulate

(*a*) the conduct and distribution of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town:

(*b*) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit:

(*c*) the constitution of Benches:

(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

Notwithstanding the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police. **10.** All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass. **11.** Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine. **12.** In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section or different sections of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict, such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Power to record statements and confessions.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any confession or other statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person with reference to any offence.

Such confessions shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 84, and such statements shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115, clauses 3, 4 and 5, and such statements and confessions shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) *A. B.*,
Presidency Magistrate.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried, in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d*.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain; or offence not committed in one district only; or offence is continuing; or consists of several acts in different districts;

21. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or where an offence consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through or into which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Stealing cattle.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen, or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.

25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*). upon receiving a complaint by a private person,

(*b*) upon information or report by a Police officer,

(*c*) upon information received under section 246,

(*d*) if committed in his presence,

(*e*) upon application under chapter V.

Who may make complaints.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Process to compel appearance.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance;

and in the cases mentioned in section 25, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), the Presidency Magistrate may proceed as if he had received a complaint.

Jurisdiction given by complaint.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate—

(*a*) to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial,

(*b*) to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed, and

(*c*) to issue process for the arrest or to compel the appearance of such person.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be, on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

31. Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Effect of omission to examine petitioner.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

Dismissal of complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings against the person complained against.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

Issue of process.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

When summons may issue.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed—

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

(*a*) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if the thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney or pleader.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction or under the direction,

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

(*a*) of the Government, or

(*b*) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(*c*) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

In this section, the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the expressions "Judge" and "public servant" have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Definition of "Government," "Judge" and "public servant."

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against any party to or witness in such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.

44. When any civil, criminal or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from disposing of cases under sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 of the Indian Penal Code where he himself is the public servant concerned.

Prosecution for adultery.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

Application to be deemed a complaint.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

Form of summons.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons how served.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

Service when accused cannot be found.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved—

(*a*) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(*b*) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(*c*) by a receipt under section 48.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country: provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, shall be directed to one or more Police-officers, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

Continuance of warrant.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Fees for summonses and warrants.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Power to remit fees.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant, that if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate.

If bail be taken, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

59. When a warrant is directed to more Police-officers than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of such officer.

Warrant to several persons.

60. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

61. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

62. Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for endorsement, either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall endorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Proclamation for person absconding.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

Evidence of publication.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (*a*) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (*b*) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (*c*) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

Restoration of forfeited property.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

Custody of person arrested.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that, in cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall not be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum

of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Discharge on bail.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the Presidency Magistrate may issue his warrant of arrest directing that the accused person be brought before him and may order such person to find sufficient bail, and on his failing so to do may commit him to prison.

Discharge of sureties.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dipensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, or may in case of a bailable offence release him on bail; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the

Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused has been committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed

thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Magistrate may alter charge.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

Adjournment.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge, the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

107. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grevious hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*). A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*). A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,
(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,
(*c*) the name of the complainant,
(*d*) the name of the accused person,
(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,
(*f*) the prisoner's plea,
(*g*) the final order,
(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Charge when dispensed with.

116. In cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when necessary.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

122. Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Charge when drawn up.

123. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Procedure on examining accused.

124. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

Withdrawal of complaint.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Sentence.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the

Compounding offences.

offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the of section 205 or 206.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

B.—Of Witnesses.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceedin six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion-

In cases triable upon summons.

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

In cases triable upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or

Issue of search-warrant in first instance.

other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities to deliver such letter to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Compitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the conditions under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon Chemical Examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*), in case of a conviction either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act

on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial or inquiry under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories, in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness, may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-Warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorize a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59, 60 and 61 shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

162. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

Search of zanáná.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Appeal by person convicted.

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section, the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith; provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Power to call for record.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or other officer

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons unless in the case of persons present in Court, to whom they may be given orally.

Service of notice.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government Solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order, and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

185. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under this or any other Act for the time being in force, he may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Levy of fine.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Section to what cases applicable.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser, for defect of form in proceedings.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

Payment of fine in compensation.

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court; but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: provided that, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may order it to be inflicted in his own presence.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his descretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to

Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.

imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

Release of lunatic on bail.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 200 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his Court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused person, shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for

Extension of time for which person is bound.

which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both Kinds of Security.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

Contents of summons.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Discharge of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I), as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence, a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 154.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit,

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

Alteration in allowance.

235. On the application of any person receiving, or ordered to pay, a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

Reference to High Court.

240. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.

242. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

243. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any moveable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

244. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under section 160,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complain-

245. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction

payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

246. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

247. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and." Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation of life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

PTER OFFENCES RELATING THE RMY AND NAVY 'uded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

C APTER OFFEN S AG NST T LIC TRANQUILLITY

43	Being membe unlaw mbly	May arre S no wi wa ra			mprisonment eitl e description for 6 months, ne both.	agistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act..	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Dto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant for not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

	Persons employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY

Offences affecting life—concluded

1. Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	[illegible]st without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of carriage; In rie unborn of the Expo of Infa and of the Concea of Birth

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
			Of Rape.			
376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Cheating.					
417	Cheating - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.					
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Of Mischief.					
426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

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CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPER' MARKS—(

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arr without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 47).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (*state shortly the offence complained*) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [*or* of Act No. of 18 , *as the case may be*] : You are hereby required to appear in person [*or* by advocate, attorney or pleader, *as the case may be*] on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon [*or* afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(*Signed*) *C. D.*

Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (*section* 56).

To (*name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 71).

To the officer in charge of the

Whereas of is accused of ( ) you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before by whom [*or* which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [*or* enquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (*section* 72).

We, *A. B.* of , *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of , do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said *A. B.* will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of , and in case of the said *A. B.* making default herein, we the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signatures.*)

Dated the day of 187 .

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT (*section* 89).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 93, 140).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER SENTENCE (*section* 184).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated day of

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 222).

Whereas I, *A. B.* [*or* we, *A. B.*, *C. D.*, *etc.*], of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself [*or* each of us hereby binds himself]

not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [*or* any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [*or* he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I, *E. F.* of , hereby declare myself surety for the abovementioned *A. B.*, that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

I.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 222).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 97.)

(1).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

(*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 124.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery. an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at , did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of

the High Court." *In* (*c*), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*.) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*.) And I hereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

ALTERNATIVE CHARGES.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute, "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court," *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st February 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 5 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.
Commencement.
Extent of Act.
2. Repeal of Act IX of 1871.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.
5. Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.
Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.
6. Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.
Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

SECTIONS.

7. Legal disability.
Double and successive disabilities.
Disability of representative.
8. Disability of one joint-creditor.
9. Continuous running of time.
10. Suits against express trustees and their representatives.
11. Suits on foreign contracts.
12. Foreign limitation-law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

13. Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.
Exclusions in case of appeals and certain applications.
14. Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.
15. Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.
Like exclusion in case of application.
16. Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.
Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.
17. Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution-sale.
18. Effect of death before right to sue accrues.
19. Effect of fraud.
20. Effect of acknowledgment in writing.
21. Effect of payment of interest as such.
Effect of part-payment of principal.
Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.
22. Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.
Proviso where original plaintiff dies.
Proviso where original defendant dies.
23. Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.
Computation where the breach is continu-

SECTIONS.
24. Continuing wrong.
25. Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.
26. Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Acquisition of right to easements.
28. Exclusion in favor of reversioner of servient tenement.
29. Extinguishment of right to property.
30. Possession by successive trespassers.

SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,' and shall come into force on the first day of July 1877.

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

And notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of July 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871 shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'minor' means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years:

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any law not mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and now or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India, a period of limitation differing from that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for any suits, appeals or applications, nothing herein contained shall alter the period so prescribed.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

Legal Disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Legal disability.

When he is at such time affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Disability of representative.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Disability of one joint creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to the same firm. B and C are insane, and D is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Continuous running of time.

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

11. Suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Suits on foreign contracts.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

Foreign limitation law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, an application to the High Court for the admission of a special appeal, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 60.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another suit, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned suit is founded upon the same cause of action, and is instituted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to try it.

Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 19, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a suit to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution sale.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

Effect of fraud.

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

20. If a promise or acknowledgment in respect of any property or right has been made in writing signed, either personally or through a duly authorized agent, by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the promise or acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

When the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section a promise or acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to any person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

but it must amount to a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of the property, or right in question.

EXPLANATION 2.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written promise or acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the delivery and receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach; and where the breach is a continuing breach, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach continues.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

Computation where the breach is continuing.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

(*b*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

24. In the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the wrong continues.

Continuing wrong.

Illustration.

A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced

in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1871 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1850 to 1st January 1870. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1871 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1848 to 1868. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a deceased Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section , to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a domestic servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto	The date of the death of the person wronged.
12.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto	The date of the death of the person killed.
13.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
14.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
15.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto	The date of the act.
16.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
17.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto	When the payment is made.
18.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
19.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto	The date of the refusal to complete.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
20.—For false imprisonment ...	One year ...	When the imprisonment ends.
21.—For any other injury to the person	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
22.—For a malicious prosecution	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
23.—For libel	Ditto	When the libel is published.
24.—For slander	Ditto	When the words are spoken.
25.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto	When the loss occurs.
26.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ..	The date of the breach.
27.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ..	The date of the distress.
28.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ..	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
29.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Two years ..	The date of the obstruction.
30.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ..	The date of the diversion.
31.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto ..	When the loss or injury occurs.
32.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ..	When the goods ought to be delivered.
33.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ..	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
34.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto	When the wrong complained of is done.
35.—For compensation for any wrong, malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto	When the wrong is done or the default happens.
36.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto	When possession is demanded and refused.
37.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto	When restitution is demanded and refused.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
38.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Three years ...	When the trespass takes place.
39.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto	When the infringement takes place.
40.—To restrain waste	Ditto	When the waste was committed.
41.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 321, to compel a legatee to refund.	Ditto	When the legacy was paid.
42.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto	The date of the sale.
43.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
44.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
45.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
46.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto	When the person, owner of the property, first learns in whose possession it is.
47.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
48.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto	When the hire becomes payable.
49.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto	When the goods ought to be delivered.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the delivery of the goods.
51.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto	The expiry of the period of credit.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
53.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto	The date of the sale.
54.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto	When the work is done.
55.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto	When the loan is made.
56.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto	When the cheque is paid.
57.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto	When the demand is made.
58.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
59.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto	When the money is received.
60.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto	When the interest becomes due.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto	When the accounts are stated, unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
62.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
63.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto	The day so specified.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
64.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Three years ...	The date of executing the bond.
65.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
66.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
67.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto	When the bill is presented.
68.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto	When the bill is presented at that place.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto	When the fixed time expires.
70.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto	When the demand is made.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
72.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made.
73.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
74.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
75.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.
77.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
78.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
79.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
81.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
82.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto	When the injunction ceases.
83.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
84.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Three years ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
85.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
86.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
87.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
90.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
91.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
92.—For relief on the ground of fraud ...	Ditto	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud.	Ditto	Ditto.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto	The date of the failure.
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then been occasioned, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Three years ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By a Hindú manager of a joint estate for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that his right is denied.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
116.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
117.—To avoid incumbrances of under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
118.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
119.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
120.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
121.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
122.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123.—By a Hindú excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the exclusion.
124.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance or for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are claimed and refused, or the right is denied.
125.—To establish or set aside an adoption ...	Ditto ...	The date of the adoption, or (at the option of the plaintiff) the date of the death of the adoptive father.
126.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
127.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
128.—For money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued*.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*continued*.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
129.—To recover moveable property conveyed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
130.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
131.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
132.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
133.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
135.—Like suit when the purchaser had possession, but was afterwards dispossessed.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
136.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
137.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
138.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
139.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
140.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
141.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
142.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor or pawnor, or of his right of redemption, has before the expiration of the prescribed period been made in

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IX—Thirty years—continued.	writing, signed by the depositary, or pawnee, or some person claiming under him, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment.
143.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Thirty years ...	The date of the mortgage, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the mortgagor or of his right of redemption has, before the expiration of the prescribed period, been made in writing, signed by the mortgagee or some person claiming under him or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment: Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
144.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
145.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
146.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
147.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the same Code to the High Court.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
149.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
151.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto	When the payment or adjustment is made.
152.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
153.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the same Code.	Ditto	When the summons is served.
154.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file rejected application for review.	Fifteen days	When the application for review is rejected.
155.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days	The date of the judgment.
156.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
157.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto	The date of the dispossession.
158.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto	The date of the sale.
159.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of such property.	Ditto	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
160.—Under sections 364 or 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Ditto	The date of the plaintiff's death.
161.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto	The date of the dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.	Sixty days	The date of the sale.
163.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ninety days	The date of the decree appealed against.
164.—To a High Court for the admission of a second appeal.	Ditto	Ditto.
165.—For a review of judgment.	Ditto	The date of the decree.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months	The date of the decree.
167.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto	The date of the award.
168.—For the execution of a decision (other than a decree or order passed in a regular suit or an appeal) of a Civil Court or of a Revenue Court.	One year	The date of the decision or of taking some proceeding to enforce or keep in force the decision.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
169.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 172.	Three years ...	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
		made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under sections 227 or 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
170.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.
171.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Limitation Act (IX of 1871) contains, directly or indirectly, numerous references to the Code of Civil Procedure. And therefore the revision of the Code, which the Indian Legislature has resumed and hopes soon to complete, entails the revision of the Limitation Act.

2. The object of the present Bill is primarily to adapt the law of limitation to the revised Code; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain amendments which the experience of nearly six years has shown to be desirable. Of these the following are the principal:—

Preliminary.

3. Titles acquired under the old Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) or the present Act (IX of 1871) will be saved.

'Easement' is defined so as to include what is technically called a profit *à prendre.*

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

4. Suits will not be 'instituted' for the purpose of the Act, unless the plaints are stamped in accordance with law.

5. Section 7 has been extended so as to provide for supervenient and successive disabilities.

Computation of Period of Limitation.

6. To section 15 has been added a clause providing for the exclusion of the time during which an applicant has been making a *bonâ fide* application in a Court unable to grant it.

7. Section 20 (as to the effect of acknowledgments in writing as to debts and legacies) has been extended to promises or acknowledgments in respect of any property or right, and oral evidence of the contents of the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment will not be receivable, unless it has been wrongfully destroyed by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

8. Section 21 (as to the effect of payment of interest or part-payment of principal) has been made to comprise the case of delivery and receipt of the produce of mortgaged land in the possession of the mortgagee.

9. Section 24 (as to continuing nuisances) has been extended so as to cover all cases of continuing wrongs independent of contract.

Acquisition by Possession of the Ownership of Easements, Land and Hereditary Offices.

10. The exception as to light and air has been struck out of section 28 (as to exclusion in favour of the reversioner of the servient tenement). This exception complicates the law, and the reasons which led to a like exception in the English Prescription Act do not seem to apply to India.

11. Provision has been made in section 30 for the case of a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any land or hereditary office, taking and keeping possession thereof for several periods, each less than the period limited by the Act, but collectively exceeding that period. The rule adopted is that the person who is in possession when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession. But the right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him is expressly saved.

The Schedule.

12. The time when the period fixed for the following suits begins to run has been altered as follows :—

No.		
9.	For the price of lodging.	When the price becomes payable.
22 (=23 of Act IX of 1871).	For a malicious prosecution.	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
33 (=38 of Act IX).	Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
46 (=47, 48, of Act IX).	For specific moveable property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for damages for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	When the owner of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
47 (=26, 33, 34, 35 of Act IX).	For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
83 (=87 of Act IX).	For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
87 (=90 of Act IX).	By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88 (= 91 of Act IX).	Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89 (=92 of Act IX).	To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
109 (=112 of Act IX).	For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	When the call is payable.
111 (=114 of Act IX).	For the rescission of a contract.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded become known to him.
122 (=125 of Act IX).	By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123 (= 127 of Act IX).	By a Hindú excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	The date of the exclusion.

13. The period of limitation has been altered in the case of the following suits :—

No.

39 (=11 of Act IX). For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege : from one year to three years.

46 (=26 of Act IX). For taking or detaining lost or wrongfully acquired moveable property : from one year to three years.

47 (=48, 49 of Act IX). For wrongfully detaining other moveable property : from two years to three years.

143 (= 148 of Act IX). Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged : from sixty years to thirty years.

144 (= 149 of Act IX). In a Charter Court by a mortgagee to redeem : from sixty years to thirty years.

145. Suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council : from sixty years to thirty years.

14. The following classes of suits have been specially provided for :—

No.

40. To restrain waste.

41. To compel a legatee to refund.

42. By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian.

124. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.

15. The following eight applications have also been provided for :—

No.

151. For an order under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment.

152. For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.

153. For leave to appear and defend a summary suit on a negotiable instrument.

154. For an order under section 629 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] restoring to the file a rejected application for review.

160. Under sections 364 and 366 of the same Code, by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.

162. By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.

166. For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.

171. To enforce an order of Her Majesty in Council.

16. On the other hand the Bill omits as useless the following numbers of the schedule to Act IX of 1871 :—

73. By the endorsee of a bill or promissory note against the endorser.

79. By payee against drawer, when the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance and afterwards by non-payment.

146. For a declaration of right to an easement.

17. In Nos. 144 and 145, the Bill provides for acknowledgments signed by the agent of a depositary, pawnee, mortgagee or some person claiming under him.

18. Lastly, in No. 169 it explains, in accordance with decided cases, when an application to execute a decree passed in favour of, or against, several persons enures in favour of, or against, them all, and when in favour of, or against, only those by, or against, whom the application is made.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Railway.

CONTROL OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 91—93 E—R., dated 28th February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 138 R, dated 22nd October 1873.
„ from „ „ „ „ 7 P W, „ 29th January 1874.

RESOLUTION.—In 1873, when the appointment of a Director of State Railways was resolved on, there were in all India—

		Miles.
State Railways open for traffic	...	160
„ „ under construction	...	1,213
„ „ under survey	...	1,294
Total	...	2,667

On 31st March 1876 there were—

		Miles.
Open for traffic	...	849
Under construction	...	1,294
Under survey	...	1,239
Total	...	3,382

Of this, the following shows what constituted the charge of the Director of State Railways—

		Miles.
Open for traffic	...	666
Under construction	...	1,124
Under survey	...	1,079
Total	...	2,869

2. The appointment of one Director was from the commencement regarded as provisional, and as work increased, it was intended to break up the control into several agencies or directions. This was represented to Her Majesty's Government when sanction to the appointment of the first Director was asked for.

3. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the time has now arrived when the control should be divided. The amount of business of multifarious kinds that has to be transacted by the Director has continuously and rapidly increased. The works are spread over a vast area. Complex questions connected with the working of the open lines frequently arise. The work connected with stores is most onerous. In order therefore to prevent the confusion that would arise from unduly deferring the change, the Government of India has resolved to anticipate the time when the direction of State Railways will inevitably outgrow the powers of one officer, and to allow the business to develop in permanent channels.

4. With this end in view it has been determined to divide the charge of the present Director of State Railways into four, in the following way :

A.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (CENTRAL SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters (for the present), Agra.*

(*a*) The Rajpootana Railway.
(*b*) The Holkar Railway.
(*c*) The Neemuch Railway with extension to Nusseerabad.
(*d*) The Sindia Railway.
(*e*) The Western Rajpootana Railway.

Total length of lines when complete, 1,166 miles.

B.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (WESTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Rawal Pindi.*

(*f*) Indus Valley Railway.
(*g*) Punjab Northern Railway, including surveys for extension.

Total length of lines, 873 miles.

C.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Darjeeling.*

(*h*) Northern Bengal Railway.
(*k*) Assam Surveys.
(*l*) Tirhoot Railway.
(*m*) Tirhoot Surveys, East.
(*n*) Tirhoot Surveys, West.
(*o*) Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
(*p*) Nalhati Railway.

Total length about 830 miles when complete.

D.—DIRECTOR OF STORES : *Head-Quarters, with the Government of India.*

The three Directors of State Railways will have rank and pay as Chief Engineers, one of each class. The Director of Stores will rank as a Superintending Engineer.

5. The sanctioned number of superior officers in the State Railway Establishment under the present Director is—

Chief Engineer 1st class	...	...	... 1	The Director has the rank and pay of this class.
„ „ 2nd „	...	...	... 1	
„ „ 3rd „	...	...	... 1	
Superintending Engineers, 1st grade	...	4		
„ „ 2nd „	...	3	... 11	
„ „ 3rd „	...	4		
	Total		... 14	

The number of Superintending Engineers now employed on the several Railways under the Director is—

Punjab Northern	1
Indus Valley	3
Holkar and Neemuch	1
Sindia	1
Western Rajpootana	1
Northern Bengal	1
Tirhoot	1
Total ...	9

Besides one Chief Engineer on the Indus Valley and one on the Punjab Northern.

6. At present two of the sanctioned posts may be reduced, and by substituting two Directors on the same salaries for the Chief Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd class hitherto employed on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern lines, and placing Superintending Engineers in charge of the now reduced works on these Railways, the *personnel* of superior officers for the new arrangement will be provided as follows :—

	Directors.	Superintending Engineers.		Total.
		Employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	Not employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	
A	1	3	1	5
B	1	2	3	6
C	1	2	...	3
D	1	...	...	1
Total ...	4	7	4	15

That is to say, the present Director and two Chief Engineers and eleven Superintending Engineers will be replaced by three Directors and eleven Superintending Engineers, of whom seven will hold the position of Engineers-in-Chief. So far there is no excess over sanctioned expenditure.

The creation of the post of Director of Stores is covered by the sanction for a Superintending Engineer for State Railway Stores at Calcutta.

7. The powers of the Directors of State Railways will be the same as those conferred on the present Director, and they will eventually submit printed abstracts of their proceedings to the Government of India monthly. For the present, and till further orders, the abstract of their proceedings should be submitted in manuscript and weekly. The functions of the Director of Stores will be defined hereafter.

8. The corresponding changes in the Accounts Branch will be that one Examiner will be placed in charge of the accounts of the Railways under each Director, and will be aided by Deputy and Assistant Examiners as required. The organization to be adopted in the first instance is shown in the following table :—

Systems.	Railways.	Present.			Proposed.		
		Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.	Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.
Western	Punjab Northern ...	1	...	1	1	3	1 General.
	Indus Valley ...	1	2	...			
Central...	Rajpootana ...	1	2	...	1	4	
	Sindia ...	...	...	...			
	Holkar and Neemuch	1	...	...			
	Western Rajpootana	1	...	...			
North-Eastern	Tirhoot ...	1	...	...	1	1	
	Northern Bengal ...	1	...	...			
Stores ...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
		7	5	1	3	9	1

That is, the number of superior Accounts Officers will remain the same, but four Deputy Examiners will be substituted for four Examiners resulting in some saving of charge.

9. Office Establishments may be employed by the Directors within the limits of the following sums, subject to detailed review and sanction hereafter:—

	Monthly. Rs.
Director, Central System	... 2,000
„ Western „	... 1,000
„ North-Eastern „	... 1,000
„ of Stores	... 600
TOTAL	... 4,600
Establishment of the present Director of State Railways	... 3,111
INCREASE	... 1,489

10. In addition to this increase the Directors of the Western and North-Eastern Systems will each require an Assistant, while the present Assistant Director will become the Assistant Director of the Central System. Putting down their pay at the average of an Executive Engineer, there will be an increase of Rs. 720 × 2 = Rs. 1,440 per mensem.

11. The establishment of the Examiners will be fixed tentatively by the Accountant General within the amounts at present sanctioned under that head.

12. The foregoing arrangements will be carried into effect from the commencement of the next official year. The Director of State Railways has prepared the budget estimates of his charge for 1877-78 to suit the new Systems.

13. The following officers are nominated Directors under the new arrangement, and will be provisionally gazetted in due course:—

Director of the Central System—Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

Director of the Western System—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (on furlough, Mr. A. Grant to act).

Director of the North-Eastern System—Mr. A. Grant, M. Inst. C.E. (Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., to act).

Director of Stores—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of State Railways for information and guidance.

Also to the Financial Department for information.

And to Home Department for publication in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE APPROVING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO MEET THE FAILURE OF FODDER.

No. 9 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 8th January, No. 1 of 1877 (Public Works Department), forwarding a summary relating to the progress of the scarcity and the measures adopted to relieve distress during the fortnight ending 5th January, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The number of persons employed on the relief works has increased by 34,931, but it is satisfactory to find, on the other hand, that the price of grain has again fallen, and that the public health, except in the district of Belgaum, is generally good.

3. Your arrangements to meet a serious failure of fodder, which is anticipated in the eastern districts during the next two months, have my approval

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1876, AND JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 64, 65, 66, 67, 250, 251, 256 AND 257, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH JANUARY AND 24TH FEBRUARY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
half of December 1876.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
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Cachar	12 4	12 4	11 2	13 5	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	11 6	22 12	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 6	8 6	8 10	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
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Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...
Khasi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 4	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...
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GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spi*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
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a ...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	17
lesh (Dhulia) ...	13 10½	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	16 7	27 12	14 2	14 13	21
...	12 14	12 8	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	9 15	13 5	16 7	16 12	28 0	12 11	12 11	21
dnagar ...	11 8	12 5	17 6	...	...	...	7 6	8 2	9 6	8 5	8 11	9 15½	12 0	12 12	27 3	11 11	12 7	25
...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18
pur ...	9 15	10 14	17 13	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	9 14	10 5	24 11	10 9	11 15	25
gi ...	7 1	7 1	18 2	...	...	...	6 5	...	12 12	7 0	6 8	14 0	8 3	8 3	27 10	...	...	29
...	9 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	11 10	10 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	10
am ...	9 9	8 14	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	14 6	8 8	8 8	15 5	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 3	23
var ...	8 0	8 0	21 7	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 2	9 10	9 2	27 9	10 4	10 6	25
giri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 14	12 3	10 1	10 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	17 8	11 11	11 11	15
a (Karwar) ...	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	17
Mahals (Godhra)...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	23
...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	15
ah ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	27
a ...	9 9	9 9	11 11	18 0	18 4	18 4	8 11	9 2	8 14	11 0	11 7	11 7	18 4	20 2	29 0	14 1	14 14	29
...	14 4	15 7	17 7	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 11	29 0	40 0	21 6	25 0	31
h ...	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10
ibad ...	22 8	24 0	19 0	36 7½	37 0	29 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	29 15	24 15	26 0	20
t ...	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	
Sind Frontier ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hi ...	13 10	13 10	13 13	18 0	18 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	24 8	17 0	16 0	19
rabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
rpur ...	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	25 12	29
and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	21
Western Districts.																		
van ...	18 0*a*	14 12	18 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	
orah ...	15 0*b*	16 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	22 8	21 4	26 0	23 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
hoom ...	15 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
pore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	
hly ...	17 0*d*	16 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
ah ...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
ntral Districts.																		
tta ...	14 8	15 8	17 12	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	14 8	14 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	
rgunnahs ...	...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	
ea ...	16 0	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
re ...	13 8*f*	17 0	18 12	...	32 0	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
hedabad ...	17 8*g*	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	

and grain 18-12 to 20-4 seers.

DIA.

ICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

for the 1st half of February 1877.

S OF 80 TOLAHS.

illets, Ragi, &c. n, Veragu, Sawee, ,Coraloo, Murh- iglee), *Panicum*, *um*, *&c.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
29 3	38 1	16 6	16 6	26 6	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
18 2	26 3	19 9	16 4	28 1	136 1	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
16 4	36 4	19 9	15 7	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
16 2	35 3	13 7	15 8	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
8 4	27 5	9 2	7 6	26 2	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
8 2	24 0	8 6	6 9	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
8 7	22 3	9 5	8 4	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
8 1	23 2	8 2	8 6	27 7	194 4	194 4	221 1	14 4	14 0	16 4	Kurnool ...		
10 3	20 6	10 4	10 3	19 0	102 7	98 4	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
11 0	21 2	10 5	9 4	18 7	145 8	145 8	97 2	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9 4	23 1	10 8	10 8	24 0	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
11 1	22 3	11 9	14 6	22 9	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot ...		
10 6	29 4	11 4	13 1	24 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore ...		
10 5	22 3	10 8	13 1	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
10 1	31 0	12 9	13 3	26 7	109 3	106 9	97 2	19 6	18 7	17 3	Madura ...		
...	21 9	12 5	14 0	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
10 7	22 2	11 4	12 3	25 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	15 1	8 3	9 1	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	7 4	12 9	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	22 5	9 1	9 1	25 8	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem ...		
10 6	18 5	10 6	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1 / 15 4	16 1* / 15 4†	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
11 7	21 9	12 6	11 8	21 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
10 15	15 5	13 1	13 0	20 6	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	17 10	17 10	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 14	18 0	10 15	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	15 4	16 2	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 3	27 10	14 11	14 8	25 9	160 0	160 0	128 0	15 9	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
...	...	12 6	14 3	28 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	12 10	12 10	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	11 14	12 5	23 4	106 10	106 11	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	9 4	8 11	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi ...		
11 5	...	11 11	10 6	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	14 9	16 6	Satara ...		
11 8	24 3	10 0	10 0	19 1	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 3	16 10	17 8	Belgaum ...		
12 0	30 0	9 8	10 2	20 8	100 0	100 0	92 12	20 0	18 8	18 5	Dharwar ...		
13 10	26 0	12 5	12 5	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	15 4	17 6	14 4	91 0	91 8	91 8	16 5	16 1	14 12	Baroda ...		
...	...	21 5	22 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	21 8	21 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	39 1	40 3	27 3¼	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	111 0	109 0	112 0	50 0	60 0	54 8	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	23 8	22 14	13 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	106 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
											Western Districts.		
...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	17 0	17 8	20 8	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0 to 21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
											Central Districts.		
...	...	19 0	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
...	...	17 8	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	17 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	24 0	22 14	29 0	100 0	120 0	130 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	19 11	22 12	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	22 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

* In the [illegible] ... ... 25 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throu

QUANTITIES PER R

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush M (Cumboo, B *Penicillaria*
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ıtral Districts—contd.																
agepore ..	11 0*h*	12 0	13 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
shahye ...	13 8 to 15 0	15 0	21 0 to 30 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	17 4 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 19 11	19 11 to 22 8	22 8	22 8 to 25 5	...	...	...	...
ıgpore ...	22 8	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	19 15	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...
rah ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
na ...	15 0*j*	18 12	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 4	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
jeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
ɔáiguri ...	8 0*l*	...	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																
ca ...	14 4*m*	13 4	17 0	42 8	42 8	38 0	17 8	11 8 to 16 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
reedpore ...	22 0*n*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	..	...	...	...
kergunge ..	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
ncnsingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...
perah ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
ctagong ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
khally ...	..*q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
ctagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Behar.																
ıa ...	19 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	37 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	40 0	...
...	18 0*r*	17 8	24 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	23 8	...	..	...	...
habad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...
bhunga ...	16 8*t*	16 8	23 0	35 8	33 0	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 10	20 12	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	...
ufferpore ...	15 0*u*	16 0	22 0	...	32 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
in ...	18 0	19 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 4	23 0	30 0	32 0	...	...
mparun ...	14 0*v*	17 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...
ghyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	36 7	41 0	36 7	16 8	15 7	16 8	21 0	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...
ugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	23 6	18 15	15 2	38 9	20 3	21 7	20 3	22 1	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
neah ...	14 0*x*	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
lah ...	14 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0
hal Pergunnahs ...	13 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0
Orissa.																
ack ...	15 12	17 1	22 5	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	19 11	18 6	19 11	28 14	...	...	...	...
ree ...	15 12	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	30 3	...	...	...	...
sore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...
pta Nagpore—South-stern Frontier Agency.																
áribágh ...	13 8*z*	16 12	21 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 12	26 0	...	..	...	...
rdugga ..	15 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	..	...
bhoom ..	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
nbhoom ...	1	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...
et ...																
ar ...																
pará ...																
Hills ...																
rúp ...																
ung ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gong ...																
gar ...																
ipur ...																
i & Jaintia Hills ...																
Hills ...																
a Dún ...	21 8	21 8	19 8	23 0	22 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
ranpur ...	23 11	24 3	22 2	34 8	34 5	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 8	32 5	40 0	26 15	30 3
affarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	24 3	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13	30 13	27 8	26 6
ut ...	25 0	25 8	22 7½	35 0	31 14	9 8	9 0	8 5½	17 0	18 8	18 1	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0
ndshahr ...	26 0	26 8	27 0	41 0	41 8	34 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	35 0
rh ...	28 0	27 8	27 8	38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	35 8	32 0
aun ...	13 12	14 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...

the Roygunge sub-division the prices are as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 28-8 seers, and gram 24-8 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 26-4 seers, and gram 12 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 12 to 14 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gra to 16 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, com non rice 20 to 23 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 19 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, common rice 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 17 seers
the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 17 seers, barley 21 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.

for the 1st half of February 1877 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. ru, Veragú, Sawee, a, Coraloo, Murh- inglee) *Panicum, cum, &c.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARK
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
											Central Districts—contd.		
...	...	13 0	20 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0	24 0 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	12 13	18 0	12 13½	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	12 0	22 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	10 0	13 3	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	6 6	Julpáiguri ...		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	14 8	16 0	22 8	97 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	7 9	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	14 0	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
											Behar.		
...	...	22 0	23 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	18 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
28 0	...	22 0	21 0 to 22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
35 8	29 11	18 12	18 0	28 9	176 0	187 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	40 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	39 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Sarun ...		
38 0	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	120 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	18 15	17 11	30 6	151 9	151 8	157 13	8 13	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	13 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
											Orissa.		
19 11	17 1	18 6	21 0	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	113 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Balasore ...		
											Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	16 0	16 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
44 0	48 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
											Sylhet ...		
											Cachar ...		
											Goálpará ...		
											Gáro Hills ...		
											Kamrup ...		
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received				Darrang ...		
											Nowgong ...		
											Sibsagar ...		
											Lakhimpur ...		
											Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
											Nága Hills ...		
...	...	30 0	29 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
...	...	36 10	33 6	28 0	129 0	129 0	149 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	34 2	33 0	25 5	110 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	37 0	35 8	26 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	42 8	43 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	40 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

BENGAL—*continued.* ASSAM. N.-W. PROVINCES.

[t] In Tajpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 15 seers, maize 36-4 seers, and gram 18 seers.

[u] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 34 seers, lesser millets 21 to 30 seers, 33 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 42 seers.

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, 38 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 28 seers.

[w] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 24 seers, common rice 28 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.

[y] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 24 seers, common rice 30 seers, maize 36 to 38 seers, and gram 13 seers.

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 36 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.

[z1] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

C

Prices-Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba *Pennisetum* sp	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
wál ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
r ...	20 4	21 15	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 2	13 2	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 0	17 7	30 15	30 15	24 12	26 7	27 9
dabad ...	24 1	24 1	22 8	35 0	35 0	36 14	11 14	11 14	8 12	18 2	19 6	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	30 0	31 4
un ...	22 3	22 13	27 9½	36 0	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12½	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 3½	28 13
lly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	18 12	20 0	29 11	31 4	37 8	27 3	29 6
juhánpur ...	23 0	23 2	31 8	40 8	40 8	51 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	24 0	33 8	35 8	45 0	33 0	34 8
Pergunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	25 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	18 12	28 1	31 1	30 0	27 8	30 0
ra ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
...	23 12	23 8	24 0	34 4	34 9	32 3	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	31 4	28 0	28 0
chabad ...	22 8	22 10	28 12	40 12	40 0	40 2	8 0	8 0	7 12	15 2	16 8	15 0	33 12	35 8	37 14	33 12	35 8
puri ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	31 0	31 8	32 0	30 0	31 0
ah ...	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	34 0	37 0	30 0	32 0
...	25 0	25 4	30 0	32 0	33 8	12 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	29 8	29 0
n ...	24 0	26 0	23 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	38 12	30 0	30 0
si ...	20 12	22 3	22 1	30 10	31 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 12	29 0	29 0
mr ...	24 4	25 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	30 12	31 0	33 0	24 0	24 0
pore ...	20 0	20 8	29 8	37 0	40 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	47 8	32 0	32 0
pur ...	20 4	19 12	28 8	36 0	36 0	1 1	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	26 8	37 0	40 0	47 0	30 0	33 0
a ...	22 0	23 8	26 0	39 0	38 0	31 0	9 8	16 0	9 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	35 0	38 0	41 8	31 0	35 0
abad ...	16 11	17 0	26 12	30 4	29 1	34 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	20 4	22 0	21 8	33 12	35 0	36 8	31 12	32 8
rpur ...	25 5	27 8	26 8	33 12	34 12	...	13 12	13 12	15 0	17 6	15 12	21 6	36 9	37 12	41 0	30 6	31 5
pur ...	19 1	21 3	27 8	25 6	28 4	38 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	16 13	19 12	24 0	25 0	28 4	42 6	23 13	25 6
dhpur ...	15 12	19 4	28 14	28 0	28 0	52 8	14 14	15 12	21 0	17 8	19 4	27 2	24 8	26 4	42 0	...	26 4
...	17 8	21 8	30 0	25 0	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...
garh ...	17 11	19 3	25 1	24 6	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	19 3	24 6	29 8	31 0	36 2	..	...
pur ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	27 0
res ...	18 8	19 0½	22 13	27 11½	27 6	33 11	13 13½	14 2	14 2	20 10½	19 9	21 12	32 10	31 8½	29 0	24 7	27 3
pur ...	17 6	19 5	23 3	23 3	27 0½	33 7½	9 0	8 6	8 6	18 10	19 5	23 3	27 0½	32 3	34 12	25 12	28 5
...	26 0	27 8	23 8	37 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	35 0	35 0
ion ...	28 0	28 8	20 0	38 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0
ál ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0
r ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	40 0
ik ...	25 0	26 0	22 0	31 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	29 0	33 0
...	30 0	30 0	20 8	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	49 0	45 0	45 0
alla ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iána ...	29 0	20 0	20 8	50 0	52 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	53 0	43 0	38 0	40 0
...	20 0	18 8	16 8	35 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	25 0
ndur ...	27 0	27 0	19 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	26 0	32 0	32 0
iárpúr ...	25 0	26 8	24 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	28 0
ra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
tsar ...	29 0	29 0	18 8	53 0	55 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	47 0	50 0	32 0	27 0	29 0
ot ...	27 0	29 0	21 0	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0
ispúr ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	50 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0
re ...	32 0	32 0	20 0	55 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	31 0	36 0	36 0
epore ...	35 0	35 0	22 0	62 0	63 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	51 0	52 0	46 0	50 0	50 0
inwála ...	27 8	29 0	21 0	52 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
lpindi ...	36 8	37 0	28 8	47 0	43 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	16 0
...	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	31 0	39 0	38 0
it ...	33 0	32 0	23 0	55 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	43 0	44 0
púr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
an ...	23 8	23 12	19 0	34 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	27 0
; ...	26 8	27 0	22 0	46 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0
gomery ...	34 0	32 0	19 8	50 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	30 0	29 0	...	...
ffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	33 0
Ismail Khán ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazi Khán ...	22 8	21 14	20 0	33 12	33 12	26 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	40 0	35 10	28 12	32 8	29 11
ú ...	45 10	47 8	41 4	65 10	75 0	61 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	68 12	70 0	62 8	50 0	55 0
war ...	27 5	27 5	20 2	45 8	47 7	26 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	33 2	31 ·25	0	29 11	29 11
t ...	37 0	37 0	31 14	51 0	56 2	39 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	58 10
rá ...	34 0	36 0	23 0	60 0	64 0	32 0				20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	32 0
now ...	20 8	20 0	30 4	34 8	33 0	44 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	19 0	25 0	33 0	34 0	47 8	32 8	32 0
...	21 6	22 4	27 0	35 8	36 0	47 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	25 0	42 8	42 8	43 0	31 8	32 0
Banki ...	20 0	21 0	30 8	28 0	30 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	39 0	40 0	52 0	32 0	32 0
ar ...	22 14	23 11	37 0	40 0	47 8	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	25 0	38 12	37 8	57 8	37 10	37 0
ri ...	21 9	21 13	30 7	39 6	38 9	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	19 6	22 8	24 6	37 8	39 6	46 14	34 11	34 11
...	25 0	25 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	52 0	52 0	55 0	40 0	40 0
ad ...	17 12	19 8	28 4	27 12	31 8	48 12	11 4	12 8	16 0	17 8	18 4	24 8	35 0	35 0	48 12	34 0	27 8
ich ...	19 0	20 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	24 0
...	19 9	21 14	30 5	35 0	34 12	44 0	19 10	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 6	26 8	41 8	43 8	57 0	24 8	27 0
arelí ...	20 8	21 12	31 4	34 0	35 0	42 8	20 0	21 4	29 0	21 4	22 8	31 0	34 0	37 8	57 8	33 0	37 8
pur ...	18 4	22 0	31 0	29 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	22 0	31 0	27 0	32 0	46 0	24 0	25 0
garh ...	20 4	20 0	30 0	29 2	33 12	47 8	16 2	14 8	24 8	22 2	22 0	31 8	28 12	35 8	45 11	28 10	34 8

for the 1st half of February 1877 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Verugu, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee), *Panicaceæ*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.[1]
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	29 4	30 15	23 10	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	31 14	32 8	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 10	Moradabad ...		
...	...	30 9½	30 9½	38 6½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 4¾	Budaun ...		
...	...	30 0	28 12	34 1	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	31 8	30 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	28 12	27 8	28 12	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	37 0	36 8	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	35 0½	35 0	30 15	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
...	...	31 10	31 10	38 3	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 14	9 3	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	29 8	29 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	30 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	30 9	32 2	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 7	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	30 8	30 8	32 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	32 8	33 8	37 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	33 0	32 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	39 0	38 8	40 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	...	11 8	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	30 4	29 2	32 0	157 8	157 8	165 0	8 2	8 15	8 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	37 2	36 5	39 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur ...		
...	...	28 4	31 1	39 8	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	18 6	24 8	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	20 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	200 0	150 0	7 8	7 13	7 8	Basti ...		
...	...	25 1	20 9	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	26 1½	26 1½	28 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 10	7 1	7 5	Benares ...		
...	...	22 8	21 14	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	41 0	41 0	30 0	80 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [*a*] ...	Panjab.	[*a*] Firewood falling.
...	...	40 0	39 0	28 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 9	Gurgaon [*a*] ...		[*b*] Wheat falling rising.
...	...	38 8	38 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		[*c*] Barley falling.
...	...	45 0	45 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar ...		[*d*] Firewood rising.
...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Rohtak ...		[*e*] Gram falling.
...	...	58 0	60 0	43 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Hirsa ...		[*f*] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa ...		[*g*] Barley rising.
...	...	48 0	52 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiana [*b*] ...		[*h*] Barley, gram a rising.
...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simla [*c*] ...		
...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
...	...	38 0	12 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra ...		
...	...	53 0	51 0	28 0	90 0	110 0	100 0	10 7	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [*c*] ...		
...	...	42 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	52 0	56 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore ...		
...	...	61 0	53 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [*d*] ...		
...	...	47 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Gujránwala ...		
...	...	33 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	39 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	40 0	42 0	26 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Gujrát [*e*] ...		
...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur ...		
...	...	36 0	34 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan [*f*] ...		
...	...	40 0	42 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	11 10	8 0	Jhang ...		
...	...	50 0	50 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery [*g*] ...		
...	...	32 8	28 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	33 12	35 0	26 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 8	35 0	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khan [*f*] ...		
...	...	57 8	56 4	16 4	80 0	30 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu [*g*] ...		
...	...	23 6	25 0	22 12	97 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	36 6	36 6	Peshawar ...		
...	...	30 10	35 11	29 5	127 8	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [*h*] ...		
...	...	29 0	31 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
													Description of Leases
45 0	52 4	30 0	30 0	41 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
35 0	45 0	31 0	31 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo ...		Chota Jusr.
48 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Bank ...		
45 0	...	34 5	36 10	45 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sitapur ...		Makia.
37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	44 0	192 0	192 0	232 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui ...		
80 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		Mandua.
...	47 8	28 8	30 0	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		Ditto.
27 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	50 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodu.
80 0	54 0	32 8	33 5	43 14	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Lahera, Kodú, Marwa.
...	57 8	28 8	31 0	41 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Barelí ...		
50 0	56 0	27 4	32 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
36 0	54 10	26 3	33 8	41 5	180 0	180 0	193 5	8 5	7 12	8 0	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Spi*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ur ...	21 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	22 0	22 8	37 0	...	...
dara ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...
da ...	26 8	19 5	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 7	26 2	27 5	30 0	...	...
ha ...	19 6	19 1	24 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 15	13 9	14 0	13 7	21 8	21 12	40 0	...	...
hat ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
alpore ...	23 0	23 8	29 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	43 0	19 0	20 0
or ...	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0
h ...	23 12	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	22 0	20 8	21 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	32 8
...	24 0	23 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
la ...	9 20	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...
lwara ...	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...
ngabad ...	17 8	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 12	12 6	13 8	13 8	...	19 8	...	...	...
ghpur ...	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	21 0	20 0
r ...	12 12	13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14
r ...	56 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...
alpur ...	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...
ur ...	80 0	76 0	72 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	...
derabad ...	10 8	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 5	6 4	8 9	7 7	7 4	13 7	12 2	11 6	26 9	11 5	11 1
um ...	10 7	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 0	7 1	7 1	12 4	11 0	11 0	22 5	...	...
lerghat ...	8 0	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	7 0	12 5	11 2	10 2	23 0	11 0	11 0
otee ...	13 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	16 0
...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0
pur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	41 0	16 0	16 0
na ...	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0
...	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0
n ...	14 0	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	20 0	24 6	64 0	16 0	17 0
ALORE { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	11 0	7 5	8 0	11 7	6 5	6 7	9 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	9 7	10 5	25 0	...	...
ALORE { Retail ...	7 0	7 2	10 5	7 2	7 7	11 2	6 2	6 5	9 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	9 2	10 2	24 0	...	...
E ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	8 0	8 0	13 1	8 1	7 8	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	9 4	...
E ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 8	7 8	12 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	9 2	...
ÚR ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 0	11 5	5 5	5 5	11 5	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 0	6 5	12 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	8 0	9 0
ÚR ... { Retail ...	7 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 0	11 0	8 0	8 7	18 0	7 5	8 5
RE ... { Wholesale	6 2	7 3	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 3	10 4	8 7	9 0	18 1	...	...
RE ... { Retail ...	6 0	7 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 7	17 7	...	...
AN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AN ... { Retail ...	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 7	6 7	10 5	6 2	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
OGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OGA ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 5	7 5	15 5	8 5	8 7	23 0	...	...
E ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E ... { Retail ...	7 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	11 0	7 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
LDROOG { Wholesale	6 0	5 7	12 6	7 0	7 0	13 2	6 0	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	24 6	...	...
LDROOG { Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...
... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Retail ...	6 7	6 2	8 8	6 6	6 5	9 6	6 1	6 1	9 7	7 9	7 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
r ...	20 0	20 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	30 0
ngurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	36 0	36 0	...	28 0	28 0
...	25 0	25 8	21 8	35 0	34 0	33 8	8 0	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	34 0	34 0
tpur (City) ...	No return received																
li (City) ...	20 10	20 10	20 10	30 10	30 10	31 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 4	16 0	28 12	28 2	32 8	25 0	25 0
...	21 13	22 3	16 12	33 13	34 9	26 8	6 5	6 3	7 8	11 4	11 10	12 13	37 12	37 12	26 0	28 14	28 11
Cantonment ...	No return received																
ura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0
...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0
...	16 12	16 12	16 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0
Tracts of Meywar ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
ar ...																	
arra (Meywar Agency)	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bgurh ,,																	
ar ...	16 14	16 14	...	25 8	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	31 4	27 8	..	26 4	25 0
eer ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 12	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	37 8	23 0	25 0
...	18 8	18 8	19 12	21 0	21 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 2	12 2	10 8	25 4	25 4	32 0	...	...
...	29 4	29 4	20 0	39 8	39 0	35 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	42 4	42 0	32 0	31 0	30 0
war ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oora ...	21 0	22 0	17 4	32 0	33 8	27 0	10 8	12 8	7 8	15 0	10 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	27 12	26 0	26 0
...	13 5	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 12	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8
or ...	17 5	18 4	17 9	21 15	22 13	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	23 5	24 4	26 8	22 7	23 1
...	22 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	24 0
m ...	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 12	17 12	18 8	26 0	13 12	13 12
ikhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0

or the 1st half of February 1877—concluded.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, varu, Verangoo, heena, Cornloo, Nugilee), *Panicum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	22 8	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	19 5	19 1	22 0	200 0	200 0	174 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	Wardha ...		
...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...		
60 0	60 0	27 0	26 0	38 0	160 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	30 0	30 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
60 0	...	32 0	32 8	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
40 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
37 0	31 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
30 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	21 6	19 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	...	22 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	11 14	Nimar ...		
...	...	48 0	52 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	29 12	23 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
12 1	30 4	12 1	12 3	25 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 3	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	13 0	13 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
...	...	11 2	11 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Ellichpur ...		
...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
13 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	90 0	...	...	8 5	Bassim ...		
10 0	21 2	8 5	9 0	22 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 5	20 2	8 2	8 7	21 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore { Retail ...		
9 3	21 8	8 5	9 4	27 7	...	...	...	14 6	14 3	14 9	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
9 0	20 8	8 3	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
8 3	33 3	8 0	8 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Tumkur ... { Wholesale		
7 5	30 3	7 0	7 7	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	Tumkur ... { Retail ...		
9 3	18 1	8 5	8 3	22 1	75 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	10 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
9 2	17 7	8 3	8 2	21 4	72 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
8 2	19 5	7 2	6 7	15 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	7 2	10 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
10 0	25 0	7 5	7 7	22 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	7 2	11 5	Shimoga... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
8 0	14 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
9 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
8 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
9 1	19 4	7 5	6 8	18 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 9	10 8	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	39 4	39 8	33 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharatpur (City) ...		
30 10	29 10	30 10	31 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	33 2	34 6	35 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	40 2	39 4	22 2	85 0	85 0	80 0	42 0	44 0	35 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	43 0	42 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	23 9	23 9	26 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	19 0	23 0	30 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Meywar ...		
											Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
											Partabgarh "		
...	...	28 12	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 8	62 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	132 0	130 0	120 0	49 4	49 0	41 10	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	22 5	24 0	21 0	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 11	14 3	13 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	28 8	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	19 12	21 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated India Office, London, 31st January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The accounts contained in the latest despatches which have reached me on the subject of the prevailing scarcity in Western and Southern India clearly indicate its increasing gravity, and the magnitude of the task which has devolved both upon Your Excellency's Government and the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

2. In leaving to Your Excellency the widest discretion as to the measures of relief which must be undertaken at this juncture, Her Majesty's Government in no way desire to decline their full share of responsibility for the policy adopted, and the results by which it may be followed, but they feel that this duty can be best discharged in an emergency such as this by giving every confidence to the Indian Executive, and by supporting to the utmost the humane and enlightened efforts of those whose knowledge of facts and local experience render them most competent to deal with the various questions which arise from day to day, and which, in the majority of cases, call for prompt and practical decision.

3. In dealing, therefore, with the many grave questions which at such a time have forced themselves on my consideration, I have abstained from instructions or suggestions which, under less urgent circumstances, it might have been my duty to make, for I have felt it right to avoid every expression of opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Government which might in any degree have the effect of embarrassing Your Excellency's Government in the execution of the arduous task before it, and lead to hesitation and delay at a moment when action and decision are of paramount importance.

4. I have followed this course the more readily on this occasion, from my reliance on Your Excellency's ability to deal with the difficult questions which have already arisen, and must continue to arise, in connection with the work of relief, and also from my confidence in the devotion of all those who in different places, and in the discharge of different duties, are serving the Crown to the utmost of their power. The unhappily too recent experience of famine administration acquired by many distinguished officers in India has, in one sense, given to Your Excellency an exceptional advantage, by affording you the means of discriminating between conflicting theories and obligations, so that whilst on the one hand, adhering to principles the value of which has practically been tested, you may, on the other, avoid the repetition of any mistakes which subsequent inquiry and a larger knowledge have disclosed.

5. But, while abstaining from any attempt to trench upon Your Excellency's full liberty of action in matters which can only be dealt with in India itself, I may remind you that it is of the highest importance that the Government of India should obtain, in their acts and decisions, the concurrence and support of Her Majesty's Government, as the authority which is finally responsible to Parliament for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and that, for this purpose, regular and full communications are quite essential, even though the necessity of attending to this duty should make some addition to the heavy labours of those engaged in the work of relief.

6. You may, nevertheless, rest assured that so far as I can, consistently with the objects which I have now indicated, avoid imposing any burden on the already heavily taxed machinery of Indian administration, I will do so.

7. There are several questions of principle to which the present calamity has given a character of urgency, and which are among the gravest which can arise in connection with British rule in India. It is, for example, the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Government of India, to adopt a policy by which some provision can be made for meeting what, unhappily, our experience shows are periodically recurring calamities, without causing grave financial embarrassments to the State, or throwing upon the people of India fiscal burdens which are beyond their power to bear.

8. Your Excellency has transmitted to me by telegraph a more or less condensed statement of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple. It would be obviously premature for me to express any conclusive opinion on these instructions until I am in possession of the full

text of the document, but it is not too soon for me to approve the general principles, as I understand them, on which Your Excellency proposes to proceed. I need raise no question of detail as to the best system of relief operations, the limits of State interference with private trade, the means of transport, or the distribution of famine charges, all of them matters of the gravest importance, and all of them referred to in your telegrams of the 5th, 16th, and 21st instant. I will only say that I feel assured that, in common with successive Governments, both in England and India, on similar occasions to this, the principal aim which Your Excellency's Government has before it, as undoubtedly it is that of Her Majesty's Government, is the saving of life and the protection of the people from the extremity of suffering by famine; and it has been a source of unqualified satisfaction to learn your belief that this end may be attained without disastrous expenditure. At the same time I recognize with Your Excellency the concurrent obligation of regarding the general interest of that vast Empire which Providence has placed under British rule in the East as the great end for which, as a whole, each separate part of your policy must be framed. And duly appreciating the heavy responsibility thus placed upon you not to permit the extremely grave dangers of the future to be outweighed by the immediate and more obvious difficulties of the present, I trust that, by the careful and firm action of your Government, the balance between the various requirements of such a position will be truly maintained, so that while the lasting interests of the generations to come are guarded, your earnest endeavours will be successfully directed to the protection of the existing population from the evils that now threaten them.

9. I agree, therefore, with Your Excellency in deprecating an indiscriminate distribution of relief, which can only swell the amount of distress and ultimately demoralize the persons relieved. Whatever relief is given by the State should, as far as possible, in my opinion, as I understand also in yours, be given in combination with, and in return for, some kind at least of labour which, whilst it serves as a test of the necessity of the relief, may tend to keep alive in the mind of the people a sense of self-respect, and a reliance on their ability to work for their livelihood. I am, consequently, fully alive to the necessity on every ground, financial, political, and moral, of exercising as rigid a test in all relief operations as is possible, and though on occasions such as these, where the extent of those operations is so vast and complicated, the difficulty is unusually great, I have no doubt that Your Excellency will know how to maintain an even course between the conflicting obligations of a care for human life, on the one hand, and a strict and even severe administration of relief, on the other.

10. Famine administration has, unfortunately, become in India a subject of more than occasional importance, and in the working out of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple, I hope that fresh and valuable light will be thrown upon the serious proplems involved. Her Majesty's Government will await with anxious interest your reports as to the measure of success which attends the application of these rules to the conditions of the existing scarcity, as well as the expression of Your Excellency's own opinion as experience is gained of the results of the operations which you are now conducting.

11. I have only to add that to the financial measures which it will be necessary to adopt in order to enable the fiscal system of India to meet this heavy liability, I shall be prepared to give immediate attention whenever I am placed in possession of the conclusions of Your Excellency's Government on this important question, and of the details connected with the subject which you will doubtless forward.

12. Whether it will be possible, by new fiscal arrangements, to obtain the necessary financial equilibrium, and whether any reduction in some branches of expenditure is still a possible resource, are matters which will, I know, receive your most careful consideration, and on which I shall await the expression of Your Excellency's deliberate opinion.

13. On a review of what I have now written, I am aware that it may be open to the charge of suggesting nothing new, nothing that has not already passed through Your Excellency's mind, and how much it dwells on the gravest difficulties, without attempting the task of precisely defining lines and limits of duty in such an emergency as this. But, in spite of the possibility of such a construction being placed on my words, I have yet felt bound to put them on record, as the strongst proof which I can give of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to bear their full share in the responsibilities now pressing on all the Queen's servants entrusted with the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 23rd February 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 17th February are herewith submitted for the information of Government.

2. *Prices.*—Looking at the district averages it will be noticed that the price of rice in all districts except Nellore and Madura, where there is a fractional fall, shows a tendency to

rise. That of cholum has fallen but very slightly in seven districts, but risen in the others. The low quotations in Madura (15·59 seers) and Trichinopoly (19·6 seers) are due to Ivunga cholum, an inferior kind, being included in the former, and to the latter being for a single taluq (Perambalur) in which the crops have been to a great extent saved. Ragi has fallen appreciably in Kistna and slightly in Nellore, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, but the price is stationary or rising in other districts. That of cumbu may be said to be stationary in all districts. The range of prices as between taluq and taluq in the same district is sometimes very great. Thus, taking rice, the price varies from 5·94 seers (Pennakonda and Dharmaveram) to 7·83 seers (Bellary) in the Bellary District; in Nellore from 7 seers in Rapur and Udayagiri to 10·5 in Ongole; and in Coimbatore from 6·8 in Caroor to 9 in Pollachy. The report from the Madanapally taluq is again wanting. The Collector will instruct the Sub-Collector to forward it in future to the Board's Office direct.

3. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall in Kistna is reported to have averaged 89 inches. There was a general fall over the Nellore District north of the Pennair, varying from one inch at Nellore itself to 1 15 inches at Kavali. This rain will do much to improve the water-supply and the prospects of the cattle. In Kurnool also there has been 0·15 inches rain in Markapur. In Coimbatore, there was half an inch in Collegal, and a shower at Coimbatore; and in Tinnevelly slight rain in Ottapidaram and Nanguneri.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 17th instant were Rs. 80,69,763, against which, according to the reports, the total outlay has been Rs. 72,37,162. In Kurnool and Coimbatore the grant has been exceeded, and further funds will have to be placed at the Collector's disposal. The Board, however, would observe, with reference to these returns of outlay, that owing to the way in which the information is collected they are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate, that the errors are always on the side of defect, and that they have now probably accumulated to the extent of four or five lakhs. The classified accounts of outlay which have been ordered will enable the Board to apply the necessary correction and to keep future returns nearer the truth. The outlay on relief works during the week was Rs. 4,81,478, and the following is the classification so far as particulars can be had :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads	3,14,525	36,43,805
Irrigation works	16,901	2,76,809
Miscellaneous...	32,411	3,88,762
	3,63,837	43,09,376

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers again show a considerable decrease as is apparent from the following figures :—

	10th February.	17th February.		
Kistna	3,564	3,014	—	550
Nellore	57,006	54,949	—	2,057
Cuddapah	117,769	80,389	—	37,380
Bellary	341,343	307,509	—	36,834
Kurnool	238,734	214,299	—	24,435
Chingleput	12,779	12,595	—	184
North Arcot	21,524	18,519	—	3,005
Trichinopoly	647	556	—	91
Madura	7,832	7,749	—	83
Tinnevelly	1,338	1,114	—	224
Coimbatore	23,733	22,152	—	1,581
Salem	39,151	36,430	—	2,724
TOTAL ...	868,423	759,275	—	109,148

6. Every district shows a decrease, and those in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool amount to 98,649 out of 109,148. Besides the numbers above given, there were 19,102 coolies at

work on the East Coast Canal, to which considerable numbers have been transferred from the Nellore district works. There have not been much change in any taluq of that district, except those noted in the margin, and for these changes no cause is assigned in the reports. The increase in Atmakur, however, appears to be due to works being recommended and the falling off in the other cases to drafts to the Canal.

Nellore ...	4,039	1,402	—2,637
Atmakur ...	5,662	12,530	+6,878
Kandakur ...	8,250	2,885	—5,365

7. The Cuddapah figures, compared by taluqs, are as follows:—

	10th February.	17th February.		
Jammalamadugu	10,539	9,630	—	909
Pulivendla	11,653	10,232	—	1,421
Proddatur	2,987	1,253	—	1,734
Cuddapah	7,712	7,120	—	592
Budwail	6,788	8,857	+	2,069
Sidhout	5,901	5,409	—	492
Pullumpett	8,985	8,555	—	430
Kadiri	11,874	4,592	—	7,282
Royachoti	10,773	2,569	—	8,204
Madanapalli	29,241	18,753	—	10,488
Voilpad	11,316	3,419	—	7,897
TOTAL ...	117,769	80,389	—	37,380

The decrease is thus mainly in the four sub-division taluqs, where the numbers have fallen in a month from 119,051 to 29,333 or 75 per cent. The fall in the present week is very great, The report of the Collector's visit to the sub-division must be awaited for full explanation of the causes. The increase in Budwail does not surprise the Board. Parts of the taluq, which is a poor one, have suffered very heavily, and the present number is only 9·5 per cent. of the population.

8. *Bellary.*—The following are the taluq details:—

Adoni	88,723	87,985	—	738
Alur	51,906	46,593	—	5,313
Gooty	25,062	23,330	—	1,732
Tadpatri	12,833	11,175	—	1,658
Anantapur	16,615	8,997	—	7,618
Dharmaveram	9,736	5,251	—	4,485
Pennakonda	5,620	3,529	—	2,091
Hindupur	4,999	1,733	—	3,266
Madaksira	22,690	13,697	—	8,993
Raidrug	3,689	7,336	+	3,647
Bellary	49,257	49,266	+	
Hospett	13,455	20,256*	+	6,801
Kudligi	19,819	15,439	—	4,380
Hudgalli	11,666	5,600	—	6,066
Harpanhalli	8,273	7,322	—	957
TOTAL ...	344,343	307,509	—	36,834

* Includes 3,075 in Sundur State.

In Adoni the enormous numbers still continue, but in Alur, a reduction of 5,313 has been effected. In all taluqs there has been decrease except Raidrug, Bellary and Hospett. In the latter taluq it is partly nominal owing to the inclusion of figures for Sundur (3,075) which have hitherto been omitted altogether. In Anantapur, Madaksira and Hadgalli, the decrease is very great. In the first-named taluq it seems to be due to closure of works.

9. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed in the Collector's telegram to weeding and the enforcement of task-work. In North Arcot the decline is in the Vellore and Arcot taluqs, and in Salem numbers have decreased, in Ahtur from 3,378 to 705, and in Dharampuri from 7,640 to 3,206, but have increased in Salem and Trichingode from 8,349 and 4,505 to 10,184 and 6,306 respectively. The falling off in Ahtur is doubtless due to the reaction after the first rush to the works which are then newly opened. The figures in the other districts do not call for particular remark.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale ordered in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect. The scale is a complicated one, and several points had to be settled before it could be practically applied. On these, instructions were given in G. O., 12th February 1877, No.—— The only place where the new rates appear to have been started, was the Chittoor taluq of North Arcot, where the rates were 1 anna 5 pies, 1 anna 2 pies, and 8½ pies. The price of 2nd sort rice having been 8 seers per rupee, the rates appear to be in accordance with Scale II in the G. O. quoted. The Collector of Coimbatore was awaiting instructions on the points above referred to. None of the other reports mention the new scale, and it is apparent that the 2 anna, 1 anna 4 pie and 10 pie scale had not, even yet, been fully introduced. In Salem, piece-work rates are largely in force; and in Tinnevelly the highest money rate is 1 anna 8 pies. In Chingleput some high rates were being paid on a relief work in the charge of the Superintendent, Government Farms; but separate orders have been issued on this subject. It will, the Board think, take at least a fortnight to introduce the new scale, and the time must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of G. O., 12th February 1877, No.——

11. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers are compared below by districts:—

Districts.	10th February.	17th February.		
Kistna	41	430	+	389
Nellore	5,406	9,025	+	3,619
Cuddapah	1,723	1,723		...
Bellary	14,386	10,014	—	4,372
Kurnool	3,567	4,026	+	459
Chingleput	4,419	4,095	—	324
North Arcot	324	619	+	295
Madura	557	197	—	360
Tinnevelly	71	93	+	22
Coimbatore	1,809	1,573	—	236
Salem	4,530	3,493	—	1,037
Total ...	36,833	35,288	—	1,545

There is a small decrease on the whole, which, however, would have been greater, but for an increase in the Nellore district. Gratuitous relief is now spread over nearly the whole district, but it is strange that there is none in Udayagiri, the most poverty-stricken taluq of all. The Board are awaiting a report from the Collector as to the administration of this form of relief. The further decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, and shows that the relief is being brought within due bounds. The camp system in Salem has rapidly reduced the numbers, but the Collector thinks that the relief afforded is insufficient, and that a village system of some kind must be again resorted to. A report on the subject is before the Board. The

camps in North Arcot have as yet been scarcely started. The bulk of those fed in Coimbatore is still in Udumalpetta, but the Collector's report called for on the point has not come to hand.

The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 14,831, and the total outlay on works and gratuitous relief, Rs. 72,09,609 and Rs. 2,27,553 respectively.

12. The present reports for the first time mention advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells, under the recent orders prescribing a simplified procedure in lieu of that laid down in the rules. The following particulars appear :—

District.	Taluq.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah*	48	4,080
	Palivendla*	...	690
	Sidhout*	...	200
	Jammalamadugu†	...	100
			5,070
Nellore	.....	...	4,105
Bellary	.....	...	635
			9,810

* By Tahsildars. † By Collector.

The commencement of these operations is satisfactory. Collectors will in future give the number and amount of advances by taluqs as already ordered.

13. Returns of establishments employed have come from six districts, as shown below :—

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Amounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bellary ..	1,089	17,653(*a*)	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306
Kurnool ...	388	15,665(*b*)	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Salem ...	...	(*Vide* return sent with report for 10th)					191	5,674
Madura ...	39	1,677(*c*)	1	15	2	27	42	1,719
Tinnevelly ...	18	177	2	16	...	...	20	193
Coimbatore ...	40	1,157(*d*)	1	7	4	47	45	1,211

(*a*) Includes eight European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 2,762 and two Assistant Engineers drawing Rs. 700.

(*b*) Includes 14 European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 7,667.

(*c*) Includes Special Assistant Collector for relief duty.

(*d*) Includes one Special European officer (of Survey Department) drawing Rs. 425.

The Board hope that the returns from all districts will be complete by next week.

14. The usual memorandum showing grants sanctioned by the Board to the 22nd instant accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,99,763.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Proceedings to Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and their enclosures and six maps (to be returned) and five statements.

Copy to Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolahs per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·83	9·93	18·70	12·61	12·83	32·51	14·34	13·42	36·61	11·74	11·51	36·28	7·76	7·43	12·63	12·98	12·66	27·16	0·89	...	...
Nellore	8·24	8·15	15·34	9·50	9·24	29·11	10·15	9·82	31·60	9 12	9·12	29·57	7·37	7·00	11·94	8·65	8·65	24·50	0·22	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·11	7·11	14·23	8·50	8·20	25·45	8·65	8·29	26·31	7·81	7·82	24·48	6·46	6·33	11·53	8·54	8·47	26·33	...	0·22	...
Bellary	7·09	6·90	14·33	8·41	8·19	25·82	8·45	8·31	26·03	7·89	7·71	24·00	6·38	6·27	11·94	8·69	8·31	27·92	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·76	6·82	13·33	7·89	8·21	28·34	8·96	9·05	30·55	8·71	8·85	28·42	6·59	6·63	15·10	7·81	7·81	26·05	0·02	0·05	...
Chingleput	9·29	9·33	16·51	...	11·05	...	10·78	10·91	24·05	...	11·13	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·08	10·73	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·13	8·24	14·85	9·50	9·58	21·82	9·42	9·50	22·32	8·80	8·75	21·00	6·00	5·76	10·59	10·92	11·10	23·12	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·18	7·54	13·77	19·60	17 50	22·40	10·81	10·81	25·41	10·67	10·67	23·37	5·81	5·74	9·90	11·63	11·55	24·33	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·64	7·51	14·18	15·59	14·34	34·56	10·46	11·57	32·10	10·44	10·34	29·52	5·33	5·59	10·31	12·21	12·84	26·00	...	0·02	0·31
Tinnevelly	7·79	7·96	12·84	8·58	8·22	25·02	10·82	10·68	29·23	12 23	12·31	27·95	5·72	6·31	7·98	12·98	11·19	21·25	0·08	0·10	0·38
Coimbatore	7·58	7·67	12·30	9·28	9·27	20·12	10·04	10·03	23·78	10·17	10·39	23·60	5·22	4·99	9·34	10·55	10·70	23·45	0·05	0·06	0·05
Salem	7·61	7·66	13·30	9·35	9·76	22·11	9·75	9·72	21·87	9·40	9·35	22·33	5·99	5·86	10·10	10·33	10·55	25·10	...	...	...

(*a*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,095	22,753	35,328	929	13	...	...	...	3,014	...	...	...	430
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,496	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,175	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,413	10,014
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,17,641	23,60,833	23,60,833	12,815	1,398	...	...	...	214,299	...	...	...	4,026
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,697	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,000	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,146	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	18,531	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Total ...	80,69,763	...	4,81,478	66,70,209	72,09,669	2,27,553	14,831	...	...	...	759,275	...	...	...	35,288

Report of Coimbatore Channel extension not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Districts.	Talukas.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,16,004	4,328	65,298	82,066 13,367	...	...	2,856	3,384	880	7,120	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,387	13,634	85,674	85,726 2,611	...	...	2,927	5,268	2,037	10,232	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,692	38,270	38,270 1,188	...	...	3,684	3,953	1,220	8,857	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	4,404	34,888	34,888	...	...	2,258	2,655	496	5,409	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	5,671	49,885	50,135 769	...	...	3,590	4,356	609	8,555	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,502	7,367	63,945	65,751	303	43	3,490	5,227	913	9,630	42	33	25	100
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	1,627	42,585	45,711 1,298	223	50	561	570	122	1,253	84	141	23	248
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	229	1,04,266	1,05,178 146	357	...	576	702	1,291	2,569	300	270	250	820
	Kadiri	...	2,26,481	4,750	1,86,192	2,04,932 16,142	334	...	1,788	2,192	612	4,592	66	62	32	160
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	9,965	1,74,388	1,75,758 11,073	852	64	1,605	1,611	203	3,419	119	91	77	287
	Madanapalli	...	Do.	21,051	2,66,940	2,66,940	319	52	7,702	8,754	2,297	18,753	25	36	47	108
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	7,000	792	3,844	3,844	354	67	1,062	1,342	1,089	3,493	22	45	129	196
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	584	8,637	8,637	1,492	192	594	457	92	1,143	241	289	718	1,248
	Chingleput	...	14,995	728	7,037	7,037	559	113	735	541	314	1,590	194	137	442	773
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,313	11,965	11,965	93	10	795	528	42	1,365	6	6	...	12
	Saidapett	...	59,218	2,747	35,649	35,649	7,875	395	1,377	1,373	206	2,956	305	594	768	1,667
	Ponneri	...	18,100	992	17,299	17,299	212	2	1,134	914	...	2,048	51	30	118	199
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,699	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	12,210	1,179	17,966	18,700	...	...	1,342	668	595	2,605	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,372	400	3,348	3,547	135	96	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	8,080	1,241	5,090	16,930	...	...	633	563	109	1,305	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,751	313	3,187	3,532	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	45,397	3,334	31,321	34,495	54	54	834	2,182	721	3,737	63	54	54	171
	Arcot	...	26,490	1,763	18,272	20,432	200	140	1,063	954	126	2,143	98	239	109	446
	Wallajah	...	29,885	2,218	17,738	17,823	...	...	1,391	813	634	2,868	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	33,600	2,935	17,457	17,742	...	...	2,118	1,072	904	4,094	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	89	2,541	2,541	4	1	294	245	72	611	1	1	...	2
	Tripatty	...	77	4	6	6	...	...	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	123	123	123	30	30	108	53	49	210	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619

Madura.	Tirumungalam	...	...	...	7,337	279	1,914	3,386	...	...	328	194	64	586	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	Postponed pending rain.								
	Melur	...	...	...	2,329	13	356	356	...	...	21	12	3	36	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	...	54,640	2,485	16,811	19,196	1,088	83	1,461	2,595	20	4,076	53	120	24	197
	Ramnad	...	..	...	9,000	1,103	7,591	7,591	...	...	838	1,602	208	2,648	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,080	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	5,724	227	1,299	1,299	9	...	100	81	69	250	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	..	...	8,896	230	2,059	2,059	63	38	399	118	27	544	...	...	...	...
	Sankaranainarkoil	...	...	.	5,330	56	582	582	137	...	64	75	10	149	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	...	...	2,043	111	440	440	311	48	118	53	...	171	21	53	19	93
		Total	...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore.	Erode ...	...	...	...	23,610	1,743	13,219	24,839	..	...	1,269	1,506	138	2,853	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	...	...	33,710	2,731	18,459	24,971	102	20	1,338	4,649	212	6,199	41	48	14	106
	Udumalpetta	...	..	...	31,620	3,511	23,001	28,092	406	81	1,397	3,546	86	5,029	480	630	290	1,400
	Sattiamangalam	...	...	...	13,503	1,318	4,966	4,966	...	...	1,103	1,629	179	2,911	...	...	...	...
	Caroor ...	...	...	...	10,680	722	5,294	5,294	...	...	364	1,011	129	1,504	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	...	...	9,070	1,209	7,080	8,318	24	17	470	742	31	1,243	22	15	9	46
	Pollachy	...	...	.	230	32	93	93	...	...	29	31	...	60	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	9,730	561	6,547	6,547	11	10	376	675	29	1,080	11	8	2	21
	Darapuram	...	...	...	6,580	569	4,372	4,372	...	...	378	746	102	1,226	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	...	...	7,500	57	126	126	39	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem.	Salem ...	...	...	...	92,591	4,102	27,142	27,142	4,182	141	5,240	4,252	692	10,184	67	79	29	175
	Ahthur ...	...	...	...	15,298	21	541	605	347	71	164	504	37	705	3	7	...	10
	Namkal ...	...	...	...	34,350	1,622	10,318	10,895	1,396	215	1,295	926	103	2,324	13	22	5	40
	Trichengode	...	...	...	60,359	1,151	15,967	15,967	1,665	144	3,280	2,700	326	6,306	49	77	18	144
	Tripatore...	...	...	...	20,760	795	2,682	2,682	1,899	235	755	900	201	1,856	96	113	123	332
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	27,587	1,207	8,131	8,559	2,453	609	1,080	1,421	257	2,758	220	352	335	907
	Darampury	...	...	...	46,127	2,272	15,792	21,254	3,413	661	1,221	1,753	232	3,206	372	549	822	1,743
	Oossoor ...	...	...	...	52,838	2,562	25,835	29,843	1,833	111	1,681	2,452	177	4,310	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	...	...	48,427	2,106	12,007	18,526	134	123	1,809	2,406	566	4,781	40	22	14	76
		Total	...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	1,853	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Nellore.	Gudur	...	...	...	35,849	2,347	22,180	22,180	...	...	1,569	1,751	318	3,638	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	...	...	20,964	953	16,525	16,525	1,401	11	777	686	169	1,632	130	172	223	525
	Nellore	...	...	...	11,646	427	9,136	9,136	914	914	466	829	107	1,402	730	303	527	1,560
	Atmakur	...	...	...	11,545	15,261	76,506	76,506	14,358	2,846	5,383	5,902	1,215	12,530	661	1,223	1,185	3,069
	Kavali	...	...	...	29,540	6,166	55,318	55,318	3,790	649	3,070	2,348	462	5,880	191	509	529	1,229
	Udayagiri	...	..	...	6,250	9,817	79,117	79,117	...	...	5,984	6,332	2,532	14,848	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	...	...	39,525	885	63,292	63,292	2,280	185	1,347	1,357	181	2,885	...	...	...	650
	Kanigiri	...	...	...	6,000	2,513	21,016	21,016	315	20	2,913	2,610	801	6,324	100	193	180	473
	Ongole	...	...	...	12,760	51	130	130	972	360	46	20	8	74	131	132	116	379
	Addanki Division	...	...	...	5,100	948	4,338	4,338	112	13	465	747	199	1,411	15	10	3	28
	Podile do.	...	...	...	700	674	2,181	2,181	392	164	435	542	228	1,205	40	71	1	112
	Darsi do.	...	...	...	5,000	550	4,937	4,937	6	...	427	407	135	969	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary tracts	...	...	...	33,000	968	23,143	23,143	1,866	323	784	982	385	2,151	...	...	...	1,000
		Total	...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025

(a) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877 —continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Anantapur	...	1,36,120	4,706	68,125	83,168	597	58	2,342	4,967	1,688	8,997	32	56	25	113
	Dharmaveram	...	1,61,077	5,774	97,721	1,28,820	2,818	284	4,129	2,343	1,775	5,251	184	207	206	597
	Sunder Territory	...	24,000	1,923	4,644	17,669	7	7	1,029	1,750	296	3,075	15	5	16	36
	Bellary	...	Not given	24,812	5,10,925	6,08,950	381	30	23,007	22,218	4,041	49,266	28	23	5	56
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,532	6,064	(e)1,34,731	1,48,152	19,611	209	1,029	2,145	355	3,529	179	224	259	662
	Harpanhalli	...	1,16,812	4,288	80,104	86,961	5,276 335	115	3,068	3,279	975	7,322	40	30	197	267
	Alur	...	2,24,323	27,057	2,21,323	2,42,857 205	347	61	19,156	20,277	7,160	46,593	35	722	82	189
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	5,450	55,648	71,508	2,515	85	3,634	6,745	796	11,175		Not given.		
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	54,171	3,42,251	4,28,953	28,531	...	36,921	37,033	14,031	87,985		Do.		
	Madakasera	...	15,030	8,865	1,14,635	1,44,635	13,075	1,338	4,376	7,932	1,389	13,697	536	511	1,065	2,112
	Gooty	...	1,42,564	14,658	1,42,564	1,92,914	13,204	573	6,872	12,870	3,588	23,330	346	521	574	1,441
	Raidrug	...	70,992	7,540	81,072	81,740	163	33	2,923	2,963	1,450	7,336	31	37	7	75
	Kudligi	...	3,68,853	7,042	1,26,992	1,28,043	1,479	52	5,841	8,322	1,276	15,439	29	39	29	97
	Hindapur	...	37,650	1,343	1,27,713	1,30,998	54,868	553	771	800	162	1,733	322	305	166	793
	Hospet	...	1,39,745	8,692	1,00,745	1,18,035	6,688	601	5,623	9,849	1,709	171,181	208	339	2,111	2,668
	Hadgally	...	1,41,935	4,997	1,11,083	1,14,942	3,141	20	1,851	2,978	771	5,600	104	133	671	908
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,403	10,014

(e) Fines imposed on coolies amounting to Rs. 2,000 have been deducted.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	
Nellore ...	1,20,415	36,257	2,97,720	71,000	3,661	56,821	26,755	1,642	23,278	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	
Cuddapah ...	11,76,195	71,959	9,93,828	62,979	3,053	47,954	58,224	3,706	70,549	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	
Bellary ...	23,38,040	1,74,562	20,96,996	1,94,802	4,382	1,16,143	2,06,475	8,438	1,40,137	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary has been received.					...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,14,099	4,050	44,886	5,945	...	3,591	53,996	3,116	35,954	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	
North Arcot	1,39,130	8,307	76,471	2,000	...	...	51,842	5,292	40,578	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	335	2,252	1,200	335	2,252	
Madura ...	56,950	3,432	23,569	18,306	325	3,756	11,685	314	3,944	86,941	4,071	31,269	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	197	1,368	10,723	430	3,012	21,993	627	4,380	
Coimbatore...	1,15,840	9,788	60,826	6,100	315	5,012	24,293	2,343	17,257	1,46,233	12,446	33,095	
Salem ...	1,18,500	6,170	49,509	1,12,359	2,873	19,411	1,67,478	6,795	51,801	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	
Total ...	41,79,169	3,14,525	36,43,805	5,59,761	16,901	2,76,809	6,12,671	32,411	3,88,762	53,51,601	3,63,837	43,09,376	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 22nd February 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,328	929
Nellore	4,53,000	3,77,819	26,406
Cuddapah	13,20,000	12,01,949	2,388
Bellary	33,16,000	27,28,550	1,53,036
Kurnool	21,21,000	23,60,833	12,815
Chingleput	1,45,365	84,431	10,585
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,35,886	423
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,252	...
Madura	93,748	35,090	1,338
Tinnevelly	44,200	4,380	520
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,07,618	582
Salem	2,11,000	1,35,473	18,531
Malabar	5,000	Not	received.
Total ...	80,99,763	72,09,609	2,27,553

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVI. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 26th to 28th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.		During the past week.	During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Grain exportation slight. Small-pox continues.	Roads ... / Tanks ... / Miscellaneous*	3,491	3,311	2,29,233	1,08,077	Jowari / Bajri	56 / 54	29¼ / 26¼	31 / 26¾	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply good. Small-pox decreasing.	Ditto ...	17,500	16,892	3,72,272	1,48,903	Jowari / Bajri	54 / 47	32 / 26	32 / 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,310	7,73,938	6,40,000	Rain two cents. Grain imports enough.	Ditto ...	13,474	15,372	4,35,092	2,96,526	Jowari / Bajri	76 / 66	25½ / 24	25½ / 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ..	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain market steady. 37 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	41,100	40,000	9,52,613	4,67,632	Jowari / Bajri	65 / 51	24 / 23	24 / 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,882; exports Rs. 80,158. Slight cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	Ditto ..	51,245	52,563	12,19,424	8,06,499	Jowari / Bajri	66 / 60	20 / ...	20 / ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,500	Grain supply good. 23 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	23,002	24,659	5,71,338	2,41,768	Jowari / Bajri	39 / 35	20 / 19½	20½ / 18½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient, and in one taluka abundant; exportation in four talukas. 144 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	53,285	50,503	7,91,031	3,27,810	Jowari / Bajri	56 / 76	18 / 18	17½ / 17½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,500	Rain eight cents. Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 200 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	18,000	26,000	5,49,494	2,37,597	Jowari / Bajri	43 / 54	19 / 20	19 / 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation steady. Emigration into Dharwar from Bellary continues. Water and fodder getting more scanty. 512 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,805	29,555	8,13,560	2,70,463	Jowari	43	17½	16¾	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,48,902	2,58,855	59,64,087	29,05,275						

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

There is no change calling for remark in the price of grain, as jowari continues to average 23 lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon relief works in the affected districts is 258,855, and there are also 4,198 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 9,953 in the nine affected districts, and of 1,677 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a total increase of 11,630 during the week.

2. The Government of India have expressed their appreciation of the taluka reports prepared by the local Officers of this Government, abstracts of which accompanied statement No. XIII.

It may be advisable to notice the machinery available in this Presidency for the distribution of charitable aid to indigent persons unable, on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to obtain their livelihood upon the relief works, or who, from any cause, are prevented seeking relief on those works.

In every village there is one, and in many villages there are two, patels or hereditary headmen, who, as far back as last November, were ordered to relieve all cases of distress, whether of their own villagers or of travellers. They are assisted by the kulkarni, or hereditary village accountant, and have at their disposal the hereditary village police and messengers. There are, also, Police posts at some of the larger villages, and the officers of the Police, as well as those of the Public Works Department, are able to give most valuable assistance.

In some of the worst districts, the villages of a taluka have been divided into groups, and each group placed under the charge of a Circle Inspector, whose duty it is to visit all his villages at least twice a week.

The chief executive officer of the taluka is the Mamlatdar, who has a strong office establishment intimately acquainted with the taluka, and in seriously affected districts, an extra, or Relief Mamlatdar has been appointed: these Mamlatdars are immediately subordinate to the Assistant or Deputy Collector, who, in famine districts, has charge sometimes of only one, and seldom of more than two, Talukas; the immediate superior of the Assistant or Deputy is the Collector, and the heads of the chain of local organization are the three Revenue Commissioners, between whom the nine famine districts are divided.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake for the week ending 27th January has been corrected, and information regarding the immigrants and hill-men in Ratnagiri and Kanara has been added. It may be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon civil relief works was not much in excess of one-fifth of the total.

4. Maps are not sent this week, as they would only repeat the information contained in those which accompanied the last statement.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	518	862	81	341
Nasik	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar	†	†	4,938	3,605	317	1,672
Poona	2,604	1,041	7,224	9,907	946	11,991
Sholapur	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara	25	13	1,198	7,242	787	3,252
Kaladgi	335	196	928	†	†	†
Belgaum	473	187	1,989	722	73	428
Dharwar	†	†	2,367	235	28	28
Total ...	4,567	2,552	34,116	35,620	3,687	23,848

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Return not received.

The allowance of a quarter of an anna per head, per diem, for children under seven years of age, whose parents or guardians are employed upon the relief works, is paid both by the Civil and Public Works Departments, so that, assuming that there are 26 working days in the month, and that grain is selling at 16 lbs. the rupee (and it is seldom so dear as this), a family, consisting of a husband, wife, and four children, two over, and two under, seven years, can earn Rs. 7-11-6 monthly on the former, and Rs. 9-12 on the latter, *e. g.*—

		Man.	Woman.	2 Children over 7 years.	2 Children under 7 years.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency	... As.	1½	1¼	1½	¼ = 4½ × 26 =	7 11 6
Public Works Agency	„	2	1½	2	¼ = 6 × 26 =	9 12 0

This amount for a family is not less than the earnings of some peons or lower class of servants who frequently have as large a family to support.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains 4,917 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 22nd February, and during the same week 4,199 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,116 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the increase in the number of persons upon relief works is not excessive, and the grain supply continues to be satisfactory.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent; and out of 410 cases, 163 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	21,610	20,851	3,02,596	1,58,395	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅔ 19⅓	18⅔ 19⅓
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly cheaper; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,556	2,047	29,068	23,716	Jowari 61	20	21¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,309	...†	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	...†	...†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	531	499	15,400	6,046	Jowari 54	29⅔	29⅔
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	The public health is good, but distress is commencing to be felt in a few places.	Ditto ...	40	138	538	163	Nachani55	28¾	28½
Total ...	8,091	4,648	1,766,098	801,234			28,046	...	3,71,273	2,06,526			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(Accompaniment to

ISTRICTS.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
sh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,59
...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,0
nagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,9
...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,1
ur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,9
...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,7
gi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,1
am ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,5
var ...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16
TOTAL ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72
RAND TOTAL ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547	
agiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	
ra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	
TOTAL ..	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402	
ND TOTAL OF THE . DISTRICTS ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,58,933		2,91,949	

under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

ent No. XVI.)

the Week ing 30th ecember 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.	
	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
909	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	*322	3,9
	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,0
228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,8
282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,3
779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,
590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,900	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,
038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,
217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,
066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239	1,564	25.
809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76
2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,75,728		2,46,704		2,24,162	
996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1
781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	
777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,5
3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924	
2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,81,873		2,48,695		2,27,086	

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVI).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs				
11th November 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	25,241
18th November ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	1,67,322
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,617	1,96,151	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	2,75,728
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed Districts only. The people upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 12028-174, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of Government, the periodical return for the week ending midnight of 17th instant, and to explain that all statistical returns for the province have been directed to be made up in this manner for the convenience of systematic comparative analysis. The present return of area affected differs from that previously submitted, but at first there was no definite rule for determining what this was, and the present figures may be taken to represent it more accurately than those furnished heretofore, which were necessarily based on the reports sent in by the amildars of taluks.

2. The whole of the province is unfortunately affected, though the severity of the calamity is felt more in the eastern and central parts than in the western. There is generally a sufficiency of grain, and the prices, it will be seen, are fairly steady; but the great want is money and water. With regard to the former, relief works have been judiciously apportioned over the provinces so as to unable those capable of work to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor, and relief kitchens, that have been similarly opened, are accessible to those who, unfortunately, are unable to do so.

3. As regards gratuitous relief, measures are in progress for carrying out the system of house-to-house inspection advocated by Sir R. Temple, with the object of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality that might possibly otherwise occur among those who are, from any cause, unable or unwilling to seek relief at the works and feeding kitchens. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 11381-226, dated 9th February 1877, on this subject was communicated to you with my letter No. 11672-165, dated 16th instant.

4. The tanks in the neighbourhood of Bangalore are all dry, as well as in many other parts of the province, and should no rain fall so as partially to fill them and keep up the spring level in the wells, the suffering will be intensified during next month, when, according to the doctrine of averages, which, however, is not to be always implicitly relied on, no rain is to be expected, though rain usually falls during the month of April in the shape of so-called mango showers. Exceptional falls have, however, occurred in March and notably so in the years 1853 and 1863; when 6½ and 5½ inches, respectively, were registered. Should such rain providentially fall in our present need, not only will actual distress be greatly alleviated, but the confidence that will be inspired will have the most beneficial influence, and grain that is now confidently believed to be stored for consumption in case of greater necessity, will then be brought forward for sale.

There is, moreover, I am to add, an expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population, and though this is difficult of explanation, the fact remains that they have for some time past (1) been cultivating small patches wherever water was available; (2), sinking new and deepening old wells; (3), carefully ploughing such lands as admitted of such impression; and (4), collecting with more than their usual diligent care manure of all kinds, and spreading it in readiness on their fields.

5. The result of the special arrangements that the Chief Commissioner has directed to be made to ensure accuracy and a thoroughly uniform system of working relief operations of all kinds, for the public benefit, throughout the province, will be observable in the return for the week ending midnight of the 3rd March; and Government, I am instructed to add, may rest assured that the fullest information will be afforded without any unnecessary delay, and that the strictest economy, consistent with the imperative duty of relieving, under very careful supervision, the sufferings of the people in the present crisis, will be effectually observed.

	Rs.	
District Fund Budget	1,85,323	
Special relief works	1,19,269	
		3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget	3,56,234	
Imperial Public Works roads and buildings	8,36,533	
		11,92,767
Civil Budget petty constructing and repairs	76,831	
Municipal Budget	1,19,713	
		1,96,544
TOTAL		16,93,903

6. The totals of the general expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 are marginally given.

Statement regarding the condition of the Province of Mysore for the week ending 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the period last reported upon.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the period under report.	Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee. Ordinary prices of rice and ragi.	Prices during the period last reported upon.	Prices during the period under report.	Average rainfall for five years in inches and cents.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.				In. Cts	In Cts.	
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets moderately supplied in all the taluks except Kankanhilli and Anekal. The crops are withering; much sickness prevails, especially cholera. No rain; gratuitous relief to 761 persons afforded beyond municipal limits; 6,758 persons relieved daily in the kitchens in Bangalore; the numbers in columns 3 and 5 in last return were obtained on estimate only; particulars have since been received, and the present figures are based thereon. This remark applies generally to all the Districts.	Roads. Tanks. Miscellaneous.	12,713	14,886	53,587	37,613	Rice., 1st sort, 10 „ 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 30	5 to 7 6½ to 7½ 7½ to 10½	5½ to 7½ .... 7 to 10	35 31	16 3	A large number of relief works have been put in hand, on which labor is carefully organized; willing exertion is being made by every one to meet the difficulties of the situation, and systematic village relief, as contemplated by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 11381—226 of 9th February 1877, is being introduced as quickly as possible. There is no immediate prospect of rain. The tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted. Wells are being sunk, and other efforts made to provide against a water famine. Cattle are dying for want of forage, but sheep are not included in this category. With respect to this last item, careful enquiries are being instituted with a view to submit a special report on the subject. Explanation regarding small expenditure compared with the appropriations made, has been called for, and explanation will be given in next report. Special arrangements have been made to ensure accurate weekly returns in future, and their timely submission to Government with the fullest information. See telegram of the 23rd instant.
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Prices slightly risen in some places. Bengal-gram and jowari crops in beds of tanks do well. Sugar cane cut and milled. Rs. 1,504 spent on gratuitous relief. Cholera, dysentery and small-pox are prevalent. No rain.	Ditto ..	7,266	8,183	69,278	2,579	Rice, 1st sort, 16 „ 2nd sort, 16 Ragi .. 40	.... 6 to 7½ 7½ to 10	.... 6 to 7½ 7 to 10	25 44	14 87	
Tumkur ...	3,6 6	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied. Prices risen. Sugar-cane crops harvested in some places. Jowari and Bengal-gram crops in beds of tanks, and under well irrigation, are promising. Cholera and small pox prevail in all the taluks; cattle suffer from want of rain; gratuitous relief afforded to 2,471 persons daily; the number is gradually increasing.	Ditto ..	15,833	17,469	1,11,294	47,419	Rice, 1st sort, 12 „ 2nd sort, 14 Ragi .. 53	5 to 6 6 to 7 6½ to 9	5 to 6½ .... 7 to 8½	27 39	15 88	
Mysore ...	4,127½	1,245	943,187	93,764	Markets fairly supplied. Prices stationary, except in Ashtagram and Mandya Taluks, where there has been a slight change for the better; 734 persons received grain or cooked food daily in charity kitchens, in addition to 2,540 who were fed in the feeding house in the town of Mysore supported by private subscriptions aided by a Government grant. Great emigration is stated to have taken place from the north of the Mandya Taluk, but the destinations of the emigrants are not known. Explanation has been called for, and will be reported on hereafter.	Ditto ..	5,689	6 545	22,165	3,395	Rice, 1st sort, 11 „ 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 35	5 to 5½ 5½ to 6 8 to 11	5½ to 6½ .... 8 to 11	24 28	20 79	
Hassan ...	3,291	2,153½	668,417	190,823	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the taluks of Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Harnhalli. Prices show a tendency to fall Partly called "Kodekhatta" transplanted in Manjarabad; little or no hope entertained of the Bengal-gram crop being saved in the	Ditto ..	7,163	6,753	43,587	19,677	Rice, 1st sort, 13 „ 2nd sort, 16 Ragi ... 38	5½ to 6 6 to 7 6 to 8½	5 to 6½ .... 8 to 9	34 45	15 81	

					Hassan, Nagamangala, and Harnhalli Taluks. Areca-nut trees in some gardens in the last named taluk have withered from continued drought; no crops in other taluks. Cholera in every taluk of the District. Rs. 342 spent on gratuitous relief.														
Shimoga	3,797	388	496,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices stationary. Fever prevails in some parts of Sorab, and Sagar Taluks. Public health at head-quarters fair; about 150 persons receive gratuitous relief daily in the town of Shimoga; fuller report next time.	Ditto	2,365	2,818	46,904	15,240	Rice, 1st sort, 11 „ 2nd sort, 15 Ragi ... 38	5 6 to 7 9		5 6½ 9		89	45	18	29
Kadur ...	2,294	291	333,325	100,441	Markets fairly supplied, except Lakvalli. Sugar-cane is being cut in some parts of Tarikere and Lakvalli Taluks. In the last mentioned taluk the picking of coffee and supari finished. In Chikmagalur and Tarikere crops are withering. Cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa prevail in Chikmagalur. Murrain prevails among cattle in the Lakvalli and Koppa Taluks. About 258 persons received relief in kitchens daily.	Ditto Channels	2,991	2,417	10,762	678	Rice, 1st sort, 12 „ 2nd sort, 15 Ragi ... 32	6 6 to 7 8 to 9		6 to 7½ ..... 8 to 9½		35	69	19	58
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,239	531,380	311,204	Markets moderately supplied. In Budihal there is no crop. In other taluks crops under wells, beds of tanks, and on the banks of the rivers are in good condition. In the Davangere Taluk cotton crop is withering. Public health generally good. Rs 188 spent on gratuitous relief.	Ditto ...	5,965	4,837	1,35,091	66,367	Rice ... 12 Ragi ... 44	5 to 7 7 to 8		5 to 6 7½ to 9		23	46	9	49
Total ...	27,077½	16,912½	5,055,412	2,579,827			57,987	63,348	4,08,568	1,02,968									

J. PUCKLE,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	16,699	91,232	125,787	6,75,881	5,994	33,274	...	...	148,480	8,00,387
„ Paddy ...	...	...	659	2,250	13,361	44,365	...	...	14,020	46,615
„ Other Grains	...	...	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	...	...	9,287	42,277
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	1,969	8,892	...	...	...	...	1,969	8,892
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136	...	...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,388	25,225	...	...	7,388	25,225
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	1,464	8,875	12,794	75,967	...	...	...	...	14,258	84,842
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	5,724	1,006	5,724
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	24,342	1,12,076	...	...	...	...	24,342	1,12,076
„ Paddy ...	...	...	240	656	9,937	25,013	4,237	14,472	14,414	40,141
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	4,449	26,331	...	...	...	...	4,449	26,331
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479	...	...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479
„ Paddy ...	...	2,833	11,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833	11,432
„ Other Grains	...	5,042	21,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,042	21,971
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	586	3,200	...	...	29	160	615	3,360
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	7,335	36,430	...	...	...	...	7,335	36,430
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,029	20,224	...	...	7,029	20,224
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	785	4,184	...	...	...	...	785	4,184
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	...	18,163	1,00,107	233,892	12,40,576	5,994	33,274	29	160	258,078	13,74,107
„ Paddy ...	...	2,833	11,432	899	2,906	37,715	114,827	4,237	14,472	45,684	1,43,637
„ Other Grains	...	5,042	21,971	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	1,006	5,724	15,335	6,99,972

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	30,818	1,01,454	...	...	43,392	1,08,389	10,836	36,875	9,779	26,620	94,825	2,73,317	5,305	12,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305	12,270
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	4,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	4,880
Negapatam ...	12,466	51,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,466	51,080	...	...	294	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,300
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,757	35,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,757	35,509
Tuticorin ...	11,143	44,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,143	44,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	52,493	1,94,750	...	...	6,563	17,868	...	...	55,601	1,57,787	114,657	3,70,405	1,232	2,995	7,347	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,579	32,995
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000
Tellicherry ...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	1,012	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	4,140	...	...	1,469	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6,000
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206
Mangalore ...	1,995	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	5,166	18,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	200	5,239	18,962	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	1,042	1,546	1,042	...	...	25,466	44,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,466	44,377
	176,997	6,54,293	...	...	49,955	1,26,236	10,836	36,875	66,999	1,85,649	304,787	10,03,053	6,537	15,265	105,104	2,72,392	...	...	...	...	...	..	111,641	2,47,657

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending the 24th February at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 749, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,512 tons.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain sent in week ending 24th February between Sholapur and Raichore about 10, and to Raichore and stations beyond 668 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 3rd March at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 292, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 1,701 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL OF FAMINE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 18 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated 5th January, No. 1 of 1877, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of, and accord my sanction to, the appointment temporarily of the Honourable Mr. Hope as an Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

3 I consider that Your Lordship in Council has, under the explanations offered, exercised a just discretion in permitting the Government of Bombay to concentrate all its correspondence on the subject of the famine and relief operations in its Public Works Department.

4. I also approve of the proceedings of your Government in permitting the Government of Bombay to undertake the construction of large works, and I shall await the more complete explanation, which you doubtless will furnish in due course, of the arrangements under which you propose to require that any excess expenditure beyond the actual requirements of the scarcity shall be met from provincial resources.

5. I have already expressed, by telegraph, my approval of the special mission of Sir Richard Temple.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

No. 14, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

THE subject which has most particularly engaged our attention during the past week in connexion with the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, is the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras to the interior, and more especially to the north-western districts of Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool. The stock of grain at Madras awaiting removal by rail, including, we understand, some 26,000 tons of Government grain, is very large. Much of it is lying on the beach in bags exposed to the weather, and will be seriously damaged if rain should fall before it is removed. At present the Madras Railway is not able to carry more than 700 tons a day. It is of great importance that the carrying power of the railway should be increased with as little delay as possible, and with this view Sir Richard Temple has suggested, in a Minute which we enclose, that the working of the Raichore section of the Madras Railway should, for a time, be made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. On the 3rd instant we communicated to the Madras Government our concurrence in this proposal; but it now appears that there are difficulties in the way of its being carried out, owing, it is stated, to the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being more than sufficient to furnish haulage to Raichore. We hope to be able in the course of a few days to make arrangements for the supply of additional rolling-stock from the East Indian and other Railways to the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. The strain on the railways for some months past has been undoubtedly very great, and the exertions of the railway officials have been most commendable; but still greater efforts will have to be made to avert disaster, and we trust that they will not be unsuccessful.

2. Another matter which has caused us considerable anxiety, is the distrust which appears to be felt by members of the mercantile community, both at Madras and at Calcutta, in connexion with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. From letters which have appeared in the newspapers, and from information which has reached us from other quarters, there is evidently still an impression that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which was employed by it to make its purchases, have not entirely ceased, and that there is danger of further similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour was unfortunately given to the impression in question by a transaction which occurred at Bellary subsequent to the date on which the Madras Government brought to a close the arrangement with the firm alluded to for the purchase of grain. It appears that on the 12th of January, the arrangement with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company having been terminated on the 5th, the Collector of Bellary purchased some grain for the relief works from a local firm without reference to the local Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, and was called upon by the Madras Government to explain why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers, and it was not until the 29th January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers. The fact that the firm in question had ceased to act for the Government in that capacity, was not publicly notified by the Madras Government until the 8th February, a delay which was unfortunate, and which not improbably caused mis-

apprehension in the minds of the mercantile community. From orders of the Madras Government which have recently been received, we learn that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were employed in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve, and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity which apparently was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government Grain Agents. We are aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain, similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government in this matter, that we have deemed it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself, and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, should be publicly made known. We have also instructed the Madras Government to notify that even in the distressed districts, the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach; that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to those districts from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them.

3. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, amounting, as we have said, to 26,000 tons, we have suggested, for the consideration of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary; and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. We think that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots at intervals of, say, a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place. We feel sure that the adoption of these precautions will effectually dispel any apprehensions of interference on the part of the Government with private trade.

4. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a Minute by Sir Richard Temple on the expediency of drafting labourers from the relief works in the Nellore district, and also from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool to the East Coast Navigation Canal, on which some 30,000 persons are now employed, but which will afford useful occupation to 60,000 more. This is one of the few relief works of magnitude at present in progress in the Madras Presidency. It is likely to prove a most useful work, passing, as it does, through the whole length of the Nellore district, connecting the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and, as Sir Richard Temple observes, opening out "a large field for inland trade between the Presidency town and some of the richest agricultural districts." It is a work which the Madras Government have long desired to carry out to completion, and it would have been completed under the Government of Lord Napier and Ettrick, who gave much attention to the project, had funds been available. It is very desirable that the present opportunity should not be lost. We have no doubt that in this, and in other cases, the difficulty of inducing people to leave their villages for a distant work on which a full day's work will be exacted can be overcome by patience and firmness on the part of the district officers and their subordinates.

5. The following is Sir Richard Temple's telegraphic summary, received yesterday, of the present aspect of affairs in the Madras Presidency :—

"Spring crop coming on in most of the distressed districts, tendency of prices slightly favourable, markets well supplied, but much anxiety about accumulation of grain at Madras. Great delay in doubling line to Arconum. Number on relief works further decreased by improved carefulness of local officers; task-work more strict from improved supervision. The reduction of wages is being introduced with much hesitation. Since letter reporting my inspection at various times of ninety-seven thousand relief labourers, I have inspected thirty thousand more in districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem. With some exceptions, physical condition of gangs inspected fairly good. In Nellore relief labourers very reluctant to be transferred from petty village works under lax supervision to Coast Canal under professional control. Local rumours of mortality going on in Nellore district are without foundation. Applicants for charitable relief decreasing, because unwilling to submit to system of relief camps. General prospect tolerably favourable with certain drawbacks only."

6. The number of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency, according to the latest returns, was 667,443, showing a decrease of 36,241 below the number of the previous week; 48,091 persons were gratuitously fed against 46,588, the corresponding number for the previous week.

7. In Bombay the number on the relief works during the week ending the 2nd instant was 263,053. As compared with the previous week, there was an increase of 11,630 persons; but the number on the works is enormously below the estimates referred to in the 10th paragraph of our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, which gave the probable number for the 1st March at the respective figures of 750,000, 540,000 and 677,500. In Mysore the number on the works was 63,348.

8. We have been furnished by the Madras Government with a copy of the letter addressed to them by their Sanitary Commissioner, which has been sent by them to Your Lordship, regarding the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has proceeded to Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Local Government on this subject. We shall probably be in a position to express our views upon it in our next despatch.

9. We enclose a summary of the returns received from Mysore in reply to our call of the 30th October last, regarding the condition and prospects of the several talukas or sub-divisions of districts in that Province, together with our Resolution reviewing them. As we have already noticed most of the salient facts connected with the famine in Mysore in our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, we need not do more on the present occasion than draw Your Lordship's attention to the papers now sent, which confirm the opinions we had previously formed from Sir Richard Temple's reports that the arrangements for dealing with the famine in that Province have been characterised by zeal, judgment and humanity.

10. When we deputed Sir Richard Temple in January last to visit the famine-stricken tracts and to confer with the local Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, we had hoped that his mission would not occupy more than a few weeks; but it now seems probable that the arduous duty on which he is engaged will still occupy him for some time longer. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the service which Sir Richard Temple is rendering to the State at the present juncture.

No. 82, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset upon the improvements in the working of the grain traffic, with copy of a covering letter to the Madras Government.

2. The assistance given by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in smoothing the difficulties and assisting the working of the Madras Railway Company is now most satisfactory.

No. 81, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset on the progress of arrangements for improving the grain traffic from Raichore into the ceded districts.

2. With reference to this memorandum, I am to suggest that, if His Grace the Governor in Council be pleased to permit, the Agent of the Madras Railway may be moved—

(*a*) to increase the staff in the locomotive sheds, so that the engines of the Madras Railway Company and also those lent to the Company may be kept in first-rate working order, and so that failures of engine may be either prevented or set right;

(*b*) to improve and increase the telegraphic staff and also the station staff, so that telegraphic reports and orders about the movement of trains may be promptly transmitted by day and by night;

(*c*) to expedite the completion of the crossing stations, especially that between Nunchirla and Auspri.

3. Sir Richard Temple understands that some of these matters, as well as the completion of arrangements for watering engines, are engaging the attention of the railway officials. At the same time he considers it desirable to lay his recommendation on the matter before the Government of Madras, so that the improvement which has been effected in the grain traffic may continue, and in order that full work may be got out of the additional engines when they arrive.

4. The need for strengthening the telegraphic staff and for improved arrangements for passing trains is very apparent. But Sir Richard Temple will abstain from expressing a confident opinion whether it would be advisable to extend the block system gradually over the whole of the length of the Madras Railway in the ceded districts.

Memorandum on the progress of the arrangements for improving the delivery of grain from the North to the Madras Railway.

Suspensions of through booking.

THROUGH booking from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Madras Railway was suspended about the 5th January, resumed on the 23rd January, again suspended on the 4th February, and again resumed on the 29th February. Mr. Conder informs me that, even during the suspensions, goods booked to Madras Railway by the East Indian Railway or by other lines beyond the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's system, were duly forwarded. Mr. Conder explains that the native merchants fully understand and are not discouraged by these alternations; and although I cannot understand this, I cannot suppose that Mr. Conder would accept (as he does) all the difficulties of detention of wagons and shunting of trains at road-side stations without very strong convictions of the superiority of the mode of working which he adheres to; and although I believe that the traders of the ceded districts of Madras would deal more directly with the distant markets if they could reckon more confidently on any regular interval between the despatch and the arrival of their goods, it must be noted that any deficiency of enterprise in the distant markets is made up for by the activity of the trade from Poona, Sholapur, and the Nizam's Dominions.

II. Efforts are made at the Great Indian Peninsular Railway stations to discourage the booking of grain locally to Raichore as an alternative to through booking, the consignors being advised that any suspensions of through booking are temporary, and that the Madras Railway Company's trains from Raichore are occupied with through traffic. But Raichore station can, under present arrangements, receive local grain without inconvenience; and now that this reason can no longer be urged, the argument in favour of getting large quantities of grain as near as possible to the distressed districts cannot but be admitted; and moreover grain has now begun to go from Raichore to Kurnool, and more might be expected to take this route if the road and its arrangements could be improved.

During the first sixteen days of February there have been 1,160 through booked wagons passed through Raichore, against 297 wagons booked locally, and the local booking has not unduly increased and it is now quite manageable.

III. The additional sidings were promptly put in at Raichore station, and they have been found of the greatest assistance, particularly in unloading grain for Raichore.

IV. Crossing stations are being constructed, one near the Tungabhadra river (with special reference to the water-supply), and another between Kosgi and Adoni.

Crossing stations and additional sidings.

Additional sidings and grain sheds are ordered at Adoni, where there is now, and where there is likely to be, a heavy traffic.

The crossing stations south of Adoni are not yet in progress, it being considered that the traffic south of Adoni can be passed without further assistance.

I believe that as soon as it is found possible to draw supplies from the north, the demand from the districts south of Gooty will increase much more than it has already done. But in the meantime I fear a temporary check will occur in the traffic as a result of the great fall in the prices of northern grain which has lately taken place, and if the estimates are not altogether wrong, this check will be followed by a more severe pressure than has yet occurred.

Below the junction for Bellary the number of trains may be practicable, but on the line between Raichore and Goondacal junction, I think no means of facilitating the passage of trains should be neglected.

V. The Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now made arrangements to give all the desired assistance to the traffic through Raichore.

The numbers of wagons handed over to the Madras Railway at Raichore are now regulated by the demands* made by the Station Master of the Junction Station; the times of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are arranged to suit the requirements* of the Madras Railway Company; the wagons are now arranged in station order as much as possible, with the view of reducing the work at, and avoiding difficulties in, the Raichore Station; and the wagons for Raichore itself, and for transhipment at Raichore, are being delivered together and by the trains arriving at the hours most convenient for prompt unloading and transhipment.

* An Assistant Traffic Manager will soon be stationed at Raichore and will take up these among other duties.

VI. The arrangements for mutual accommodation at Raichore junction provide for keeping the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company informed how many wagons the Madras Railway Company can take and promptly dispose of daily.

VII. It will be noticed from the appended table that the number of wagons moved from Raichore southwards has not been maintained up to the average of the first six days of February.

Since the 6th February two engines have been transferred to Raichore, but the third, promised about the 16th, has not yet arrived. Of the two sent up, one failed on the 11th, and another of those formerly on this section has also failed, so that the power at Raichore is again no greater than before.

But, even with the temporary increase of power from the 6th to the 11th, the average number of wagons worked away during the last ten days is only 102 against 110 a day during the first week of February. It is said that both men and engines were worked at too high pressure during the former period, and this is perhaps the case.

But, possibly, the Locomotive Superintendent may find it possible to arrange for larger shed staff to undertake the necessary shed work to the engines, and to relieve the drivers and firemen from this work so that they may have all their time at home for rest. I learn that many of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's engines are at present worked longer hours, but with reliefs of drivers and firemen, and I see no reason why, with increased running shed establishment to look properly after the engines, this should not be possible on the Madras Railway.

At present a great many of the hours on the road are spent at stations waiting for other trains or crossing orders, and improved regularity of the train service will do much to increase the effective work of both men and engines.

VIII. Reference has already been made to the system under which the movements of the trains on the Madras Railway are regulated, as one of the main causes of this irregularity. The system works very well with few trains, whose irregularities are easily adjusted; but with the multiplication of trains, telegraphic references to and replies from the directing officer increase proportionally, the telegraphic communication fails in the promptitude necessary to prevent serious delays, and in consequence of these delays (which have always a tendency to become cumulative) the train service gets disorganised.

This disorganisation throws an incessant strain on the directing† officer. But its consequences are perhaps most severely felt by the train staff, whose working hours are extended to the full limit of endurance.

† At the present moment one of these officers at Madras has been invalided from incessant work; and at Gooty it has been found necessary to appoint a second officer for this special duty and for work also at Raichore.

A change (involving some delay and considerable expense) to the block system is now being made between Raichore and Adoni, but it will not be practicable, even if it is desirable, to introduce this change over the whole line in time to be of present use. I believe that a change to the system in force on most of the other Indian Railways might safely be introduced, length by length, with a few days of special attention by the Telegraph and Traffic officers to each length as the change is made.

But even if this is considered impracticable, I believe that even with the present system an increase to the telegraph staff would afford considerable relief, and I am confident that if the necessary signallers are not available in this presidency, they could be obtained from other parts of India.

The importance of economizing the time of the working staff cannot in my opinion be over-estimated; for, besides considerations of public safety and of humanity to the staff, it has to be remembered that the supply of trained staff is limited, and that upon the vigilance and endurance of the staff during the next four months, the supply of food to the people depends.

IX.—Sufficient watering arrangements are of equal importance with an increase of engines and staff, and there is considerable anxiety about the sufficiency of the supply in the length from Raichore to Cuddapah. Efforts are now being made to supplement the supply, but it will very probably be necessary to provide a supply of portable tanks to convey water for use on the long trips where no water can be got. Fortunately, there are a number of suitable iron tanks available in Madras.

Watering arrangements.

An addition has been made with great success to the area of the station well at Kosgi, and similar additions are being made at one of the other stations.

It can hardly be hoped that all the enlargements of the wells will be equally successful, but to meet the coming emergency every possible source of water should be, and I believe is being, tried.

X.—It will be seen from the above notes that, although there is a slight difference of opinion on the through-booking question, the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has done all that he has been asked to do, and in some respects more than he is legally bound to do, to facilitate the through traffic at Raichore.

The Madras Railway Company, with equally good intentions, has much greater difficulties to contend with. It is short of engines, and its traffic and locomotive staff is ordinarily kept very low.

It has never before had to deal with a traffic so large as the present, and it has for the first time to encounter the difficulty of adapting its arrangements to working a heavy traffic.

And it is thus not to be wondered at that from one cause or another, there is not the same facility of expansion on the Madras Railway as there is on lines which have often before had to meet these emergencies.

But with regard to the through traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, although the mishaps recorded in paragraph 7 have prevented the Madras Railway from working up to the promises made to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the advance made has been considerable.

The average number of wagons worked away from Raichore for the first sixteen days of February has been 105 a day, while the daily average of the period from the 4th to the 22nd of January was only 72 wagons. The difference in weight of grain amounts to 200 tons a day, and this increase has been attained without any corresponding sacrifice of the despatches from Madras.

BELLARY;
The 17th February 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET.

Statement showing the daily arrivals of wagons at Raichore Junction, and the daily despatches from the same station southward, obtained through the courtesy of the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway.

Month and Date.	Number of through booked wagons delivered at Raichore in wagons which can run through.	Number of through booked wagons which have to be transhipped at Raichore.	Number of wagons delivered at Raichore to be unloaded there.	Number of through wagons detained at Raichore.	Number of wagons (through transhipped and local) forwarded from Raichore southwards.	Remarks.
February 1st ...	106	16	26	136	128	
„ 2nd ...	73	3	10	131	110	
„ 3rd ...	78	10	6	116	113	
„ 4th ...	90	5	11	116	113	
„ 5th ...	48	10	20	106	90	
„ 6th ...	22	6	3	82	107	Two additional engines arrived.
„ 7th ...	51	4	1	32	131	
„ 8th ...	73	4	28	33	117	
„ 9th ...	101	16	9	65	80	
„ 10th ...	91	14	17	37	115	Two engines failed.
„ 11th ...	119	10	16	68	79	
„ 12th ...	95	8	17	53	95	
„ 13th ...	106	8	8	74	119	
„ 14th ...	106	2	7	79	95	
„ 15th ...	91	8	15	83	114	
„ 16th ...	84	12	2	75	73	
	1,334	136	297	Total not required.	1,679	

No. 83, dated Tripetty, 25th February 1877.

From—The Medical Officer on SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Staff,*

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him on 20th February regarding the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, as ascertained, by Sir Richard Temple on 20th February 1877.

SIR Richard Temple arrived at Pattikonda from Auspri on the morning of 20th February, and was received by Mr. B. Subba Rao, tehsildar of the taluk, in the absence of Captain Browne, who was away in camp.

2. The Pattikonda taluk has an area of 1,071 square miles, and a population of 173,118. It is situated in the south-west of the Kurnool district, and the soil is pretty evenly divided between red laterite and black cotton soil. The Hindri river, which rises near Maddikera and falls into the Tungabadra near Kurnool, flows through it and is fed by numerous small water-courses from hilly parts of the district. The population is almost wholly agricultural, but there are a good many weavers in some of the larger villages; the chief of which are Kodomuru (Pop. 6,064), Maddikera (8,586), Piapali (5,076) and Pattikonda (4,383).

3. The chief product of the taluk is cholum (jowar), of which one crop is sown in the red soil in April and reaped in September; the other and later crop sown in the black soil in August is harvested in December and January. On the banks of the Hindri a certain amount of irrigation is effected by raising water from the river-bed, but there are no regular irrigation channels from that river. A good many tanks are scattered over the taluk, but are now for the most part dry.

4. Both crops failed almost entirely last year, though some part of the early crop and a good deal of fodder was saved, and fair crops were secured here and there from the irrigated land above-mentioned and near wells. The tehsildar estimates that the average outturn did not exceed one-sixteenth of an average crop. The rains of the previous year, 1875, were unseasonable, a good many of the tanks did not properly fill, and the harvest yielded only about five-eighths of an ordinary crop.

5. Stocks of grain are believed to be low in consequence, but it is difficult to estimate their amount. Trade is very active, and all villages are reported to be fairly well supplied with imported grain, chiefly from the north. Considerable stocks are lying at Auspri ten miles distant, and Sir Richard noticed a long string of carts carrying grain to Pattikonda. The tehsildar believes that private trade will amply provide for all needs. Some 15,000 bags of Government grain are in store at Piapali, and it is intended to establish depôts at Pattikonda and Devnakonda. The average price of cholum, which is the common food of the people, is 9 seers of 84 tolahs per rupee. Second sort rice is now seven seers per rupee, but is little eaten.

6. Relief works were started early and all comers were admitted. In the beginning of January the numbers were 36,000, but since the introduction of task work and the process of discharging those who appeared able to support themselves for a time, they have gradually come down to 23,000. Wages are paid in cash at the rate of 2 annas for a man, 1 anna 4 pies for a woman, and 10 pies for a child; and the nominal task exacted is the breaking and stacking of five cubic yards of road metal per day by each gang of fifty persons. The Madras Government orders of 31st January have not yet been received, and the tehsildar is acting on local orders.

The works now in hand are as follows:—

1.—A road from Pattikonda to Devnakonda, 12 miles, occupying 7,105 labourers.
2.—A road from Yenigamari to Kurmoor, 30 miles, 6,209 labourers.
3.—A road from Kurmoor to Venkatagiri, 15 miles, 6,766 labourers.
4.—A road from Rampoor to Garladini, 10 miles, 2,612 labourers.
5.—Repairs to the Bondimadugula tank, 50 labourers.
6.—Repairs to Pendakallu tank, 24 labourers.

The numbers on No. 1 were 8,000 last week, but the tehsildar himself visited the gangs, and discharged nearly a thousand persons whom he considered on enquiry did not at present need Government aid.

All the gangs on this road (about 7,000 persons in all) were paraded for the inspection of Sir Richard, who spent almost the whole day in enquiring into the condition of the labourers, with a view to shewing the tehsildar the principle on which the process of eliminating undeserving cases should be conducted. The great majority appeared to be really poor, and therefore deserving recipients of State charity, but there were some exceptions found in every gang. Several hundred cases were picked out and investigated, many persons were proved to be in a position to maintain themselves, many were set aside for further enquiry and others were found to be really dependent on relief labour for subsistence. Some few cases were flagrant abuses of Government charity, some few were clear fraud—as the case of a ryot paying Rs. 200 of land revenue, who had been put on the lists by his son, who was the gang maistri.

7. There has been considerable mortality among the cattle: the tehsildar gave it as his opinion that nearly 50 per cent. of the total number in the taluk had perished, but that the deaths have been chiefly confined to old and worn-out beasts, who are left to pick up what

scanty pasture they can from the burnt-up fields. Stored fodder is too valuable to be given to them, and is reserved for the better class of draught and plough cattle, which are still abundant and in fair condition, although a good man, have died in some villages. Much jowar straw was saved from the early harvest, and it is expected that there will be sufficient fodder to supply the draught cattle.

8. Drinking water is still everywhere procurable. Some wells are dry, and the water in others is of bad quality, but wells are generally abundant, a good many new ones have been sunk, and water is near the surface in most parts of the taluk. No apprehensions of future failure are entertained.

9. The public health has on the whole been good since the beginning of the scarcity. There were a good many scattered cases of cholera in January, but no serious epidemic, and the disease has now subsided. Small-pox is prevalent in some villages but is not severe, and no cases were seen among the gangs examined by Sir Richard.

10. Crime has increased. Petty thefts are numerous, and twelve dacoities, chiefly grain robberies, have occurred since the beginning of the year.

11. On the whole, Sir Richard was of opinion—

that the great majority of the people were of the poorer classes and really in need of State aid:

that their physical condition was satisfactory:

but that about ten per cent. were clearly and palpably in a position to maintain themselves for some time to come, without the assistance of Government; and that if task work could be fully enforced, or the gangs thoroughly examined by persons of sufficient local and personal knowledge of the people, a still further percentage would be found in a similar position:

further, that the tehsildar is a competent native officer who has already done much in the direction of system and economy, and who, if judiciously instructed, may do still more to assist in carrying out the orders of Government.

ADONI;
21st February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M.B.,
Medical Officer on Sir R. Temple's Staff.

No. 64, dated Hyderabad, 1st March 1877.

From—The First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter* addressed by order of the Resident to the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple's Secretary with reference to a Minute† recorded by His Honour on the subject of the retention of His Highness the Nizam's subjects on relief works within the Hyderabad territory during the present famine in some of His Highness' frontier districts and those of the Madras Presidency adjoining them.

* No. 3540, dated 22nd February 1877.

† No. 70, dated 17th instant (copy enclosed).

2. Sir Richard Meade had hoped ere this to have laid before Government a full report of the state of the Hyderabad districts which are affected by the famine and the arrangements made in them for the relief of the people, but he has found it impossible to get as yet from His Highness' Government the full statistical and other information required for its preparation, though such was promised some weeks ago.

3. The Resident has, however, been in constant communication with the Minister on the general question of the famine in His Highness' territory, and has no reason to doubt that the measures taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the calamity have been judicious and well-considered and suited to the condition of the people and the necessities of the occasion; and this being the case, he has thought it unadvisable to press the Minister for the prompt submission of information that would probably take some time to collect and prepare.

4. At an interview between the Minister and Sir Richard Meade yesterday, however, the former stated that the required information was now nearly complete and should be forwarded immediately.

No. 3540, dated Hyderabad Residency, 22nd February 1877.

From—The 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secy. to the Honorable Sir R. Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 70, dated 17th instant, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by Sir R. Temple, regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency, and expressing his hope that the Resident will move the Minister to issue directions for the employment and retention within the Hyderabad districts of Nizam's subjects who may desire work.

2. The question thus brought forward has been the subject of frequent conversation and enquiry between Sir R. Meade and the Minister and officials of His Highness' Government for the last four months, and the Resident has every reason to believe that the orders passed by the Minister before he proceeded to Delhi, and also since his return to Hyderabad, have fairly provided for the employment on relief works of the suffering population of all the Hyderabad Districts bordering the Madras Presidency that are affected by the famine.

3. At first, no doubt, many Hyderabad people crossed the frontier and presented themselves at the British relief works; but, so far as Sir R. Meade has been able to ascertain, a large proportion of these persons subsequently returned to Nizam's limits and obtained employment on the works opened therein.

4. On the other hand, considerable numbers of men and cattle in search of the means of subsistence have, from time to time, come into Hyderabad from the British Districts, and within the last fortnight the Minister has brought to the Resident's notice that there had been recently a large arrival of both in the Raichore District.

Sir R. Meade has been further informed by the officers of the Nizam Public Works Department employed on relief works, that, latterly, many labourers from the British Districts have made their appearance on those works, and been provided for on them.

5. It is, however, admitted that many of Hyderabad distressed poor, who left their homes when the pressure began to be first seriously felt, have not returned, and it is not known what has become of them.

6. The Nizam's Government has not, that the Resident is aware of, hitherto taken any steps to prevent sufferers from the famine in the British Districts entering its territory, as already described, in search of subsistence.

7. The Nizam's officials were at first disposed to effect the expulsion of any bodies of such persons that might arrive within their limits, on the ground that their presence would add to the existing difficulties, as well as be dangerous to the peace of the country; but Sir R. Meade urged that on no account should the migration of these people be obstructed or interfered with so long as they committed no offence and did not assemble in bands dangerous to the public peace, and the Minister entirely concurred in this view and issued orders accordingly.

8. It is well known that the practice under native rule has always been for the poorer classes to abandon their homes in times of drought and famine, and to migrate to other parts of the country free from such a calamity.

9. Sir R. Meade's personal experience of the great value of this practice as a means of reducing the number of sufferers in a stricken district, and especially in localities to which food could hardly be transported, leads him to think that the door to its continuance along the Hyderabad and Madras frontier should not be closed by the adoption of any strict rule on either side of the frontier for the retention of the suffering poor within their own limits.

10. It has suggested itself to him, in considering the request contained in your letter under reply, that as a large portion of the Hyderabad territory is fairly off, both as regards food for man and forage for cattle, it is probable that the migration towards it from the Madras and Bombay famine districts will continue, and that, in the interests of these districts and of the British Government, it should be encouraged as much as possible; and as any request to His Highness' Government to prevent its subjects who are in search of work or the means of subsistence from crossing over to seek the same on the British relief works, would probably be understood to warrant its preventing the migration of sufferers from the British Districts into Hyderabad, the Resident proposes to limit his action on your present communication to urging His Highness' Government to increased effort to provide fully, in the matter of relief works, for the employment of the poor in the districts adjoining Kurnool and Bellary, and to instruct its local officials to use their influence to induce the people of those Districts in want of work to take it on the relief works so provided for them.

11. The Resident trusts that Sir R. Temple will concur in the course thus proposed to be taken in this matter.

No. 70, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S.I.,

To—The Resident, Hyderabad.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple would hope that you may see fit to move His Excellency the Minister to direct the Nizamat officers to employ and keep within the Hyderabad districts any persons who may be desiring work. It is understood that His Excellency has already established ample relief works.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, No. XXXVII, dated Camp Bellary District, 16th February 1877.

I desire to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its general order of the 9th February which directs that "coolies" (relief laborers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people.

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted both from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and in Hyderabad, relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these States are willing and able to take care of their own people, and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But as relief has been allowed somewhat more in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras Districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British Districts who all the time might properly be, indeed ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State, notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark *mutatis mutandis* applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received in its relief works refugees from Nepal, but then the adjoining Nepalese districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers, and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras Districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be laboring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authorities either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 97, dated Madras, 27th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the issue of further orders to secure that cases of extreme distress may be searched out and relieved in every village of the more distressed districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 26th February 1877.*

IN my Minute, dated Nundidroog, 8th February, I laid before the Government of Madras my views as to the need for fully utilizing the existing organization in the work of house-to-house visitation, so that all cases of dangerous distress may be searched out and relieved. Since that date I have seen the Madras Government orders of the — February on the same subject. I have also visited the Ceded Districts, Cuddapah, North Arcot and part of Kurnool, with the view of ascertaining how far systematic house-to-house visitation is being carried out, and how far the village headmen discharge the duty of searching out and bringing up every case of dangerous distress.

2. The orders of the Madras Government on this subject have, I believe, reached the village headmen; and Government officers, European and Native, are doing something in this direction. Still the fact remains that, up to the present time, the village headmen have brought forward only a very few cases of persons (in the many taluks I visited there were hardly a score of such cases altogether) who were in extreme need of relief. At the same time, in many of the relief labour gangs I found, side by side with hundreds or thousands of people not as yet in absolute need, a few persons in very poor physical condition, an enquiry into whose cases showed that they were the only bread-winners for whole families of infirm people. There is risk that the weaker members of families in such straits must sooner or later die, unless they are brought upon charitable relief. And there is always the fear that, if cases of this kind come to light, more (possibly worse) cases of the same kind remain undiscovered. And all this may occur side by side and simultaneously with the employment of great gangs of relief labourers whose numbers perhaps exceed the real dimensions of distress.

3. During my visits I have always drawn the attention of the relief officers in charge to the dangerous nature of such cases. And I have explained that the admission of thousands of comparatively well-to-do people to relief gangs without discrimination cannot relieve the few scores of really needy people who may be at home in their villages.

4. I would recommend that the existing orders of the Madras Government (which are doubtless excellent so far as they go) be further explained and enforced, and that a written (or printed) notice of his duties and responsibilities be sent to every village headman in the more distressed districts, that a written acknowledgment be obtained from him, and that a report be demanded of him of his having inspected every household in his village, and of his either having done the needful if he found any person in dangerous straits, or of his having found none such. The intentions of Government will then become really known, and supervising officers of all ranks will be able to enforce the real and careful discharge of their duties by the village officers. It is assumed that they have already been authorized to relieve temporarily any person in this condition at the Government expense. They, therefore, cannot have any motive for concealing the existence of any such case, if it exist. The reports of the village headmen will therefore be evidence of the best kind.

5. With regard to the disposal of necessitous people, when they are brought up to relief officers by the village headmen, I desire to bring to notice that, as yet, no relief camps on the Madras system have been formed in the Ceded Districts. Instead of the relief camp system, there are a number of relief houses (in one taluk as many as seven), at which out-door relief is given under the supervision of village headmen. It may be necessary hereafter, when the pressure on the people is greater, to have several places in each taluk for the distribution of out-door relief. But at present such relief is not required; it may lead to great peculation and waste, (for instance) such as occurred recently on a large scale at Hindupur in the Bellary district. And I would recommend that, for the present at any rate, the regular relief camp system, such as is enforced at Madras, should be adopted in the Ceded Districts. It is true that a considerable establishment is required, but if Native officers of the army are employed and existing buildings (such as chuttrums) utilised, the cost will not be excessive. And at any rate the expenditure will be less than under the plan of indiscriminate out-door relief under village headmen. Every necessitous person brought up by a village headman would be taken to the nearest relief camp, would be tended and fed there, until he or she was able to do some light work.

6. I suggest that some further orders on the subject of village visitation and the duties of village headmen be issued and carefully enforced at an early date. Systematic house-to-house enquiry is the necessary complement of an economical relief-work system. Indeed, it is the necessary complement of any relief-work system. Even if 70 per cent. of the population of a severely distressed taluk were on the relief works, I should still fear that some cases of extreme and dangerous distress must be left at home in the villages, unless a house-to-house visitation were maintained in the villages.

7. It is clearly cheaper for the public treasury and better for the people that all real cases of extreme distress should be searched out and relieved, while admission to the relief works is allowed with discrimination, than that all comers should be admitted indiscriminately to the relief works while extreme cases of dangerous distress are left unrelieved in the villages or on the high ways. In the Madras Presidency discrimination is now generally exercised in admitting people to relief works; and I earnestly recommend that no pains be spared to secure the discovery and relief of extreme distress, such as must occur in outlying villages, with increased frequency as the season advances.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 13th February, regarding the Government grain transaction in this presidency, I feel obliged to represent to the Government of Madras that there seems to have been some misapprehension, in the Bellary district at least, respecting the time when the arrangements ceased between Government and the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company.

2. It will be in the recollection of Government that the notification published on the 8th February set forth that these relations ceased on the 5th January.

3. Nevertheless, at Bellary the following circumstances occurred which showed that there must have been some misunderstanding on the subject. On the 12th January the Collector of Bellary bought on account of Government 10,000 bags of rice at Rs. 9-6 per bag from the firm of Harvey and Subapathy. On the same day the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company called and asked the Collector why the transaction had been concluded without making reference to him as Government broker. And on that same day the Government of Madras telegraphed to Collector for explanation why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers.

Again, on the 29th January certain Bellary dealers tendered for the supply of 5,000 bags of rice to the Collector. And their tenders were on that day, with the samples, referred by the Collector to the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for opinion. The Agent,

acting on behalf of his principals, gave an opinion on the samples. And it was not until the evening of the 29th of January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers, and that it was no longer necessary to consult them regarding local purchases of grain.

4. It is probable that the importance of these circumstances has passed away, now that the cessation of the relations between the Government and the firm has been notified. But to prevent any possible misapprehension it has seemed to me desirable to state what I have learnt.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

In a minute dated 13th February, I repeated my previous recommendation that a part only of the grain purchased by Government should be transported to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, the residue being kept at Madras as a reserve. No definite reply has been received to this suggestion, which was laid before the Government of Madras, first on the 19th January, and afterwards on the 13th February.

2. I have now had an opportunity of conferring with Major Hicks, and I learn that about 15,000 tons of Government grain have already been delivered at depôts in the interior of the country; that to employ the contractors' carts, which he still retains, 4,000 bags of grain are required by him daily; that only 1,400 bags daily are now being despatched from Madras; that he is offering the use of his carts to local dealers at reduced rates of hire, but that as yet his arrangements are not sufficiently known in the interior to attract the village dealers.

3. It appears to me that the quantity (15,000 tons) already transported into the interior is quite enough for all the places that are likely to need such support. And the *26,000 tons remaining may safely be kept as reserve in Madras. But as Major Hicks contracted for the transport of at least 30,000 tons, out of which 15,000 tons have been delivered in the interior, it follows that there is spare carriage at his disposal for the residue, namely, 15,000 tons. Looking at all the circumstances of the case; seeing that the contracts have been made, and the carriage has been collected, I think that the carts employed by Major Hicks' agency had better be maintained under Government control and not dispersed. And I recommend that these carts be let out to private traders if not wanted by Government.

Note.

	Tons.
Madras Government purchases from Calcutta	30,000
Purchases in Madras by the Madras Government and its officers ...	11,000
	41,000
Already transported to depôts by Major Hicks	15,000
Residue which may safely be kept as reserve	26,000

4. If the Madras Government should accede to my view that the quantity (15,000 tons) of Government grain already delivered at depôts in the interior is quite enough for the wants of the country requiring such support, then it would be necessary for Major Hicks to take prompt steps, through the local revenue officers, to make his terms known to the petty traders of the interior, who do most of the business of carrying goods from the railway to rural markets of the country. As soon as the local traders can employ all his carts, Major Hicks would cease to receive any Government grain by railway, and so the wagons now occupied by Government grain would be set free for private traders.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 297F., dated Bombay Castle, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

As requested in your letter No. 149, dated 8th instant, I am directed forward (in manuscript) copies of two reports on the financial ability of Kolhapur and other Southern Mahratta Country States, submitted by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and referred to in this Government Resolution No. 60E.-196 of 29th ultimo. The correspondence has not been printed.

No. 505, dated Kolhapur, 15th December 1876.

From—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6975 of the 25th November, calling for more specific information than previously given as to the ability of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta States to cope financially with the necessities of the present time.

2. The States under direct control are—

1. Kolhapur and its four feudatories, all minors.
2. Miraj (Senior branch).
3. Mudhol.
4. Mhysal.

3. Sangli, which is the chief of the Patwardhan Jaghirs, is managed by the Chief and Major West as Joint Administrator.

4. The following States are wholly under their own Chiefs:—

1. Miraj (Junior).
2. Jamkundi.
3. Ramdurg.
4. Kurundwad (Senior).
5. Kurundwad (Junior).

5. The statement A shows the financial condition of Kolhapur and its feudatories, and it will be observed that, with the exception of Bawra, which State had only recently begun to show a surplus, the late Chief having died in debt, all are in a position to meet the present crisis. Should Bawra be in the end driven to straits, Kolhapur can provide whatever may be required.

6. Appended is a report from the State Kharbari, which shows that on a closer investigation the revenue receipts will be considerably in excess of what was at first expected, the addition being partly from a more favourable outturn of the crops in some districts, and again from the high prices of grain and khurbah enabling the ryots to realize more money on lesser crops.

7. Though the present state of things is fair, still there is in many parts of the State considerable distress, particularly among that portion of the population which depends on labour for subsistence; and relief works have been opened wherever it seemed necessary, and other projects have been prepared to be opened as they may be needed, consisting of local roads, tanks, &c. It is thought that in the course of two months there will be a large accession to the number of persons requiring work both in the Ghât districts and to the eastward. At present the ryots are busy getting in their early crops. After that shall have been finished, they will have nothing to do, and will begin to clamour for work. It is impossible now to give any estimate of the numbers who may hereafter have to be employed, but it would hardly exceed 30,000 to 40,000 at the outside, and for that number works have to be held in readiness.

8. What the requirements of the country may be in the next four months it is difficult to say, but as grain is becoming cheaper, the fear that prevailed for the last two months, that people with money would starve for want of grain, no longer exists, that is, so long as the fair weather lasts.

9. On what will happen when once the coast is closed for trade and the whole of this part of the country, as far to the eastward as Mudhol or even Bijapoor, becomes dependent on local stocks either original or imported, no one can tell. It is not believed that the supply will be equal to the demand, and the nearest centre of trade will be Poona, distant from here above 150 miles.

10. I have been unable to ascertain what stock of grain there is in the country, but it is impossible to suppose that it is large. The owners would never have lost such a market as the past two months afforded, and I believe that those who have grain have little more than for their own wants till the next harvest. Large importations by dealers are in progress, but they disappear into the interior as fast as they arrive, and are for the most part purchased in the towns and villages for present consumption. When recently in the districts, I made particular enquiries on this subject, and found that in the small towns and large villages where bazars are held the importations were limited to the week's supply, and this is what will probably continue to be the rate of importations into such places from the coast or large marts nearest to it during the fair season. Directly the rain begins to fall, however, things will change and assume a very serious aspect. The coast and the roads from it will be closed, and all the country beyond the Krishna will become very difficult of access. Carriage, too, will not be obtainable in the same quantity as, apart from the custom of housing carts in the rains, all having bullocks will be able to make fortunes by them in the fields. With such a prospect in view it is well to be prepared, and Kolhapur is laying in a stock for itself and feudatories that it may be prepared for the hard times which people look to, and which to me appear inevitable

11. The statement B shows the financial condition of the Southern Mahratta Country States under direct management. The first is Miraj (Senior). I was there for some weeks after the scarcity began. It is likely to be a great sufferer by the drought, but fortunately it has a large balance, and is in a position to meet its extraordinary expenditure. There are at the present moment numerous relief works in progress as the weekly returns show, and the number of applicants for work is constantly on the increase. The cause is the utter failure of the kharrif all round the Miraj mhal, that is, the head-quarter petah; not even any khurbah has been got in many villages, only a little by the river side. The importations of grain into the town are large, but it is an extensive place with a large population and a larger one in mhal villages all depending on its weekly bazar.

12. Mudhol is a compact little State, and has a sufficient balance for all required of it. This State also is a great sufferer. The Khurbari reckons on only two annas in the rupee; and when there recently, I should say from what I saw that it would be hard to expect much more. There are several relief works in progress which will last for a time; others are ready whenever needed. Grain is brought in small quantities not more than enough for immediate consumption. The rates are much the same as those at Kaladgi.

13. Mhysál is but a single village sub-jaghir. It is at present managed by the Assistant Political Agent, though properly it belongs to Sangli. It is believed that it will just meet its expenditure this year, but advances can be made by Miraj to it if ever considered necessary. It is situated near Miraj, and the state of its crops is much the same as in that State.

14. Sangli is next in order to be mentioned, and I regret not to be able to speak more favourably of it. It is most unfortunately placed with heavy previous debts, a loss of half its land revenue for the year, no balances, cash or invested; the position is awkward. It is calculated that there will be a deficit of nearly four lakhs. Several relief works are in progress and others will be prepared. Major West estimated that his extraordinary expenditure for this season would be nearly three lakhs, for he has some very bad outlying districts, and will need to employ large numbers of men there, in fact, is doing so now. Like Miraj, the town of Sangli has a large bazar, and much grain is being imported, sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of it and the neighbourhood for about 10 or 15 days.

15. The condition of the finances of this State has been before brought to notice, and Government sanctioned some pecuniary assistance being given by Kolhapur. But what has been done is only a temporary measure pending the decision of Government as to the future management. The following is a rough estimate of the position of the State:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts		4,00,000
Ordinary Expenditure	5,00,000	
Extraordinary Expenditure	3,00,000	
		8,00,000
Deficit		4,00,000

16. I now come to the States wholly under their own Chiefs, and I regret that I cannot supply any figures to show their condition; but I can speak generally about them having recently visited each and discussed its prospects with its Chief.

17. Miraj (Junior) has means, though it is impossible to judge the amount. He is very careful, and will not lay out more than he can help. He has some small works in progress. The crops in his State have suffered a good deal, much the same as in Senior Miraj and Sangli. I do not doubt the Chief will manage his affairs without assistance.

18. Jamkhundi is in much the same state as Mudhol; no kharif crop except by the riverside: most of the villages have been deserted by a large proportion of its inhabitants, who have gone towards the ghâts with their cattle. There will be considerable loss of revenue, and some money is being spent on relief works. I ascertained from the Karbhari that there was a sufficiency of money to go on with. He believed that the Chief would not require to ask assistance. The Chief has himself imported and stored a large quantity of grain.

19. Karundwad (Senior) has no money, but he is not so much a sufferer as his neighbours. All round Karundwad itself the land is flourishing, being watered and flooded by two rivers. There will however be some loss on his outlying villages, and as assistance, either in money or grain, will have to be given, the Chief said he should ask to be permitted to put off till next year paying his contribution in lieu of sowar service, which amounts to Rs. 9,612-8, but has not yet done so. He has carried out one small relief work near Kurundwar. I do not think any more in that quarter are needed, certainly not for the present. The Chief has imported and advanced some grain on his ryots asking for it.

20. The Karundwad Join, or Chiefs, do not appear to have any cause for anxiety. They expressed none to me beyond general regret for the condition of things. I am not aware that they have any works in progress, but they have imported some grain. I believe they have quite enough means for anything required of them in their *Elaka*.

21. Ramdurg is not in affluent circumstances. He has no cash balance, but he has hitherto managed to raise sufficient to meet the extraordinary charges* in connection with the scarcity. He said it was his intention to apply for permission to postpone paying certain dues amounting to Rs. 5,000 into the Dharwar Treasury.

* Several relief works in progress.

22. An emergent call has been made for more detailed information from all the States, and as soon as it reaches me I shall submit it.

O

No. 713, dated Kolhapur, 14th December 1876.

From—The State Kharbhari, Kolhapur,
To—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 6795, dated 25th November 1876, calling for further particulars regarding the state of Kolhapur district and of its finances, I have the honour to report as follows :—

A closer enquiry into the state of the crops has revealed a much better state of things than was at first anticipated. It now appears that the Kolhapur State proper may fairly realise on the whole two or three annas more than the first calculation, that is, about six lakhs out of nine, which is the average amount of land revenue collections. The crops have no doubt partially failed here and there, but the cultivator has been able to make up his loss to a great extent by the enhanced prices which the surplus produce of his fields fetches in the market. The sale of the karbi and grass grown upon his lands has also given him material help.

2. There is thus no immediate danger of distress occurring among cultivators, who form a large portion of the population, excepting those of the easterly districts of Shirol, Raibág and Katkol, where it has already prevailed, and where relief works have been, and are being, started to counteract its effects. Except the population inhabiting these famished villages, the rest have yet been able to shift for themselves, and things will probably continue to move in the same course till the end of March. In the months of April, May and June, larger number of labourers will apply for employment, and it will be necessary to make provision for them by opening more relief works at appropriate places in the district. During the rainy season they will again return to their agricultural pursuits, and the demand for employment at the relief works will be considerably lessened. But if prices again rise, which is likely to be the case, special measures will have to be adopted for bringing the supplies of corn within the reach of the afflicted people.

3. The population in the whole district is a little more than eight lakhs. Of these, about one tenth (*i. e.*, 80,000) may be supposed to live from hand to mouth. Half of these will manage to shift for themselves by serving their brothers in well-to-do circumstances, and the State should be prepared to make provision for the remaining half, that is, about 40,000 people, in the shape of charity or relief works, the relief being paid either in cash or in kind.

4. Corn has been imported from Bombay and other places in large quantities by private dealers. The policy of strict non-interference has had a very healthy effect upon the Kolhapur market, there being in it at present a far larger quantity of cereals than it ever could command before. The State has also made very large purchases from districts where the season has been more favourable, and this example was followed by the local traders. Hitherto they never ordered out supplies from out-stations, being generally satisfied with the small quantities brought in by itinerant cartmen and occasional wanjaris. But the present distress has given a new impetus as it were to the commercial activity of the people of Kolhapur. The example set by the State in ordering stores of cereals was not lost upon the traders; importations have been made by them, and the market is well supplied with corn. Prices have gone down a little in consequence of these large importations, but this state of things is not to be relied upon. The district of Kolhapur is not favourably situated with respect to its intercourse with Bombay and other places, where the importation of cereals is facilitated by the proximity of the railway line. In the rainy season the coast communication is all closed, and the few local traders are always in a condition to monopolise the grain traffic. Up to the end of May the present rate will probably continue with slight variations, unless the new crops in Guzrat and other exporting districts suddenly change the scale either one way or the other. With the setting in of the rainy season, the traders will again be in a condition to combine and to sell such grain as they hold at famine prices, when it will be necessary for the State to supplement the supplies in the country from the stocks which it has laid in. Under ordinary circumstances the State always requires a large quantity of cereals to feed its large number of dependants, but this year it will have to support an unusually large number of labourers, who will have to be partly paid in kind, and I very much doubt if even the large purchases already made will suffice to meet the extraordinary requirements of these exceptional times.

5. The financial condition of the Kolhapur State and of the States subordinate to it is, as will appear from the annexed statement, on the whole satisfactory. There are surplus funds enough to meet the extraordinary expenditure necessitated by the scarcity.

6. Cattle are still pouring in from the eastern districts, and full freedom of forage is given to the owners in places available for the purpose. People it appears have been making provisions of fodder for the dry season, and I believe no special remedial measures are necessary as far as the wants of the people of Kolhapur in respect to fodder are concerned.

7. The water supply will become more and more scanty as the season advances in the eastern talukas of Alta and Shirol. The distress has already begun to manifest itself, but the great rivers Krishna, Warna and Panchganga are generally within a distance of 5 or 6 miles from almost every village in this part, and the villagers are generally accustomed in the hot season to fetch water from such distances when wells and tanks fail. It does not appear, therefore, that people will leave their villages on account of the water scarcity, though no doubt their resources will be tested to the utmost in procuring this most important element of life. In the western parts of the district which abounds in small rivulets, it will be necessary to construct temporary dams at the intervals of a few miles, and the water thus stored will serve the wants of the villagers as well as of the numerous cattle that have been draughted from the more famished districts in the east.

A.

Statement showing the financial resources of the Kolhapur State, including its principal feudatories, for the year 1876-77.

Consecutive number.	Names of States.	Balances.			Estimated receipts of revenues for the year 1876-77.	Total.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
		Cash.	Invested.	Total.			Current.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1	Kolhapur	2,00,000	18,44,000	20,44,000	11,38,000*	31,82,000	9,87,850	5,00,000	14,87,850	16,94,150	.....	* Regular land revenue 6,00,000 Other receipts ... 5,38,000 11,38,000
2	Vishalgarh	11,800	1,72,400	1,84,200	63,700	2,47,900	73,400	20,000	93,400	1,54,500	.....	Funds, if required, will be supplied by Kolhapur.
3	Bawra	4,600	9,500	14,100	60,500	74,600	62,500	15,000	77,500	.....	2,900	
4	Kagal	900	2,44,100	2,45,000	89,100	3,34,100	76,900	15,000	91,900	2,42,200	.....	
5	Inchalkaranji	1,05,000	1,57,300	2,62,300	1,51,800	4,14,100	1,37,100	1,05,000†	2,42,100	1,72,000	.....	† This includes Rs. 85,000, the amount of half nazarana.
	Total ...	3,22,300	24,27,300	27,49,600	15,03,100	42,52,700	13,37,750	6,55,000	19,92,750	22,62,850	2,900	

Kolhapur,
14th December 1876.

MAHADEO WASSOODEO BURVE,
State Kharbhari.

B.

Statement showing the financial resources of the following Native States under direct management of this Agency, for the year 1876-77.

Names of States.	Cash balance.	Invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.	Total surplus funds.	Estimated on probable income for the year 1876-77.	Total. Receipts.	Expenditure. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Balance available.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj (Senior) ...	2,28,137	5,37,900	7,66,037	1,15,309	8,81,346	2,72,297	48,928	3,21,225	5,60,121	
Mudhol	99,891	6,38,000	7,37,891	1,34,284	8,72,175	1,50,879	50,000	2,00,879	6,71,296	
Mhysal	6,400	10,000	16,400	6,449	22,849	9,417	9,287	18,704	4,145	

F. SCHNEIDER,

Political Agent,

Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—No. 131E-444 (Local), dated 23rd February 1877.

READ—

A letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur, No. 811, dated 12th February 1877. With reference to Government Resolution No. 37A-153 Local, dated 25th January 1877, forwards copy of a report on the purchase of grain in the Akalkot State, and observes that no harm can result from what has been done, as the State is so small and so near the large market of Sholapur and the railway. Adds that the trade of the country will not be affected, and the inhabitants of the State will probably get their grain a little cheaper.

RESOLUTION.—The Collector and Political Agent should report whether the State cannot now withdraw from the purchase of grain, and leave the supply in the hands of the regular traders.

2. The State's transactions may be on a small scale, but they are entirely wrong in principle, and if it is not now too late, and if the ordinary retail dealers are prepared to take up and continue the business, no more purchases should be made by the State.

3. If the purchases of grain had been made in the adjoining local market of Sholapur, the arrangement would not have been so objectionable; but it appears that they were made in distant markets, such as Akola, in Berar, and no plan could have been adopted so likely to interrupt the regular flow of trade as that which has been pursued.

No. 91, dated Tripetty, 25th February, 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed copy of a minute recorded by him regarding person-by-person inspection of relief labourers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, February 24th, 1877.*

I DESIRE to place on record a statement showing the approximate numbers of the relief labourers who have been carefully inspected person-by-person either by me or by officers deputed by me for that purpose, with a brief general remark on the physical condition of each gang of labourers.

2. It will appear from the abstract annexed that about 97,350 relief labourers have thus been inspected, always in the presence of a local civil officer; and that of this number, the

physical condition of 50,700 may be described as having been good, of 29,850 as middling, and of 16,800 as indifferent. And of this total, some three bodies of labourers, numbering about 1,700, were found to be on strike, *i. e.*, in a state of refusing to accept the terms of pay offered by Government for such work as they could be made to perform.

3. It is my opinion that this inspection of relief labourers is a matter of great importance; by this I do not mean a cursory glance at great masses of persons, but a careful look along the lines of men, women, and children, individual-by-individual, drawn up and arranged by the orders of the gangmen or relief officer. In this way, it is comparatively easy to detect the unfit recipients of relief, and to show the officers by selecting specimens of the well-to-do and needy respectively—the principles which should guide them on their inspections.

4. This work of inspection of gangs of relief labourers was at first, I fear, altogether overlooked by the local officers, but now they are attending to it with their wonted zeal and efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement showing numbers of relief labourers inspected by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *and officers deputed by him.*

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
14th January 1877	Kurnool	Head-quarter ...	2,000	Good.
15th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	2,500	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Yeldoortee	1,500	Good.
17th ,, ,, ...	Bellary	Head-quarters ...	3,500	Middling.
18th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	2,000	Good.
19th ,, ,, ...	Cuddapa	,, ...	1,500	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Near head-quarters ...	1,000	Good.
20th ,, ,, ...	North Arcot	Vellore	3,000	Indifferent.
23rd ,, ,, ...	Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	300	Good.
26th ,, ,, ...	Madras	Head-quarters ...	500	Indifferent.
27th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Red Hills	2,000	,,
29th ,, ,, ...	Chingleput	*En route*	500	Good.
,, ,, ,, ...	North Arcot	Ranepett	300	Indifferent.
30th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Chittore	300	Good.
31st ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Palmanair	500	Middling.
1st February ,, ...	,, ...	Poonganoor	3,000	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	Cuddapa	Madanpally	5,000	,,
2nd ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	2,000	Good.
5th ,, ,, ...	Bangalore	Head-quarters	1,000	,,
7th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Dodaballapore ...	1,000	Indifferent.
8th ,, ,, ...	Kolar	Chikkaballapore ...	500	Middling.
9th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Buggepally	500	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	Bellary	Hindupore	1,000	Good: on strike.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Pennikonda	500	Middling.
10th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Gootoor	500	Middling: on strike.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	*En-route* to Anantipore	1,000	Good.
11th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Anantipore	3,000	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	*En-route* to Gooty ...	1,500	,,
12th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Head quarters	2,000	Middling.
14th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Adoni	15,000	Good.
15th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Byayanaigar	500	Middling.
17th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	2,000	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Hospett	1,000	Good.
18th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Sundoor	3,000	Middling.
19th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	New head-quarters ...	500	Good.
20th ,, ,, ...	Kurnool	Puttikonda	7,000	,,
21st ,, ,, ...	Bellary	Adoni	10,000	Indifferent.
22nd ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Goondakal	4,500	Good.
23rd ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Gooty	150	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	200	Middling: on strike.
,, ,, ,, ...	Cuddapa	Head-quarters... ...	1,000	Middling.
Inspected by C. Bernard, Esq., c.s.r., Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
	Kolar	Head-quarters ...	100	Good.
Inspected by Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
20th February 1877	Bellary	Alur	5,500	Good.
21st and 22nd February 1877 ...	,, ...	Tadpatri	3,000	Middling.
		TOTAL ...	97,350	

ANALYSIS.

Physical condition.

Good.	Middling	Indifferent.
50,700	29,850	16,800
		On strike.
		1,700

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Private Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 87, dated Tirupetty, 24th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed memoranda (1) on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk, Bellary District, and (2) on the condition of the relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty Taluk, Bellary District.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on the 14th and 21st February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE visited Adoni on the 14th and again on the 21st February. He met there Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, Captain Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Taluk Relief Officer, Mr. Oldham, Executive Officer in charge of relief works, and Mr. Pampabatti Rao, Tehsildar. On his first visit he found that the numbers had been very rapidly increasing, and that the orders for the new arrangements, confining relief to those actually in need, had just been received and were on the point of being carried out. He therefore contented himself with inspecting about 15,000 relief labourers on the works near Adoni and explaining to the local officers the views of Government, reserving full inspection and report till he could re-visit the taluk after the new system had been organized.

2. The taluk of Adoni is the most northerly taluk of the Bellary district and has an area of 805 square miles. The population numbers 179,448, 12 per cent. of whom are Mahomedans. The rural population is chiefly agricultural, but there are a number of comparatively large towns in the taluk, and the urban population is largely made up of weavers, artizans of various classes, leather dressers, and other non-agricultural classes of low castes. The population of Mahomedans is very large in some of the towns (Adoni has 40 per cent.), and they are described as for the most poor and thriftless and badly off even in good years. The chief towns are Adoni (population 22,429), Yemigamir (6,243), Koshgi (5,463), Kavutal (3,650), Nagladini (2,124).

3. The taluk is bounded on the north by the Tungabhadra river, from which the Rampur irrigation channel runs through the taluk for 10 miles and waters 965 acres of rice and ragi. This is the only irrigation work with the exception of a few small tanks, all of which failed to fill last year. A few fields near villages are irrigated from wells, and Mr. Glenny is of opinion that wells exist wherever there is room for them, and that cultivation from well irrigation (small though it is) has reached its limit. Black cotton soil prevails almost universally, but there is some red laterite here and there.

4. Considerable quantities of cotton are grown. It is sown in June and picked in February, but the staple product of the taluk is cholum, of which there is an early crop dependent on south-east and a late crop dependant on the north-west monsoon.

5. Both monsoons failed last year, and, except from the irrigated lands, almost no crop was secured. Many villages had absolutely nothing, and the total outturn is estimated by Mr. Glenny at less than a one-anna crop. The harvests of 1875 yielded a ten or twelve-anna crop or from five-eighths to three-fourths of a good crop.

6. From personal enquiries, from inspection of the store pits and the evidence of disinterested persons, Mr. Glenny thinks that there are considerable stocks of grain still in the country, probably amounting to several months' supply; but these will not be produced until the holders see that next season's crops are safe and that danger is at an end. Private trade is most active and is expected to be quite adequate to meet all demands. Large quantities of grain are lying at Adoni and carts are going everywhere. The people live on cholum to the almost complete exclusion of rice. Prices were at one time as high as seven per rupee. On Sir Richard's first visit (14th February) cholum was 8½ to 9½, and several-sort rice 5½ to 7 seers, per rupee; but a considerable fall has occurred in the last few days, and the rates are now 11½ and 8 or 9 seers, respectively. The Bellary seer weighs 2lbs. 2 oz. so that 11½ seers is about 23½lbs. per rupee or 1½lb. for an anna.

7. Relief works were opened about the middle of October. No applicant was refused, and the numbers gradually swelled to 88,000 or more than half the population of the taluk, which was the number on the lists at Sir Richard's first visit. Great exertions have been made by the local officers since that time; it has been discovered that extensive frauds have been practised by the gang-men; that about 5 per cent. of the numbers were men of straw, while many children had been classed as men. Numerous well-to-do people were discovered and turned off. The gangs have been sent to work some distance from their homes, and task-work is being introduced. These measures have resulted in a reduction already estimated at 13,000 persons, some of whom were turned off; the remainder, probably the majority themselves, left the work as soon as task work and discipline were enforced. Very many of the gangs remain to be examined, as the process of enquiry, if conducted with sufficient care to avoid mistakes, is necessarily slow. The scale of task-work to be exacted—it has as yet been little more than nominal—is 16 to 20 cubic yards of earth-work, or 12 to 16 of gravel, according to stiffness of soil and height of lift per day, from a gang of 50 persons. Some gangs are employed in metal-breaking, and 5 cubic yards per gang is the tale demanded. No hammers have as yet been provided and stones are used instead. The Madras Government orders of 31st January were received last week, and No. 2 standard has been adopted, wages being now 1½ anna, 1 anna, and 9 pies for men, women, and children, respectively.

8. The principal works in hand are,—

1. Railway feeder road from Nagladini to Adoni, 30 miles, in 2 divisions, employing 13,228 and 19,517 labourers (on 10th February). This work is under the taluk officer with the tehsildar of Adoni and the deputy tehsildar of Yemigamir to assist him.
2. Madveram road, 27 miles, 13,776 labourers.
3. Alur road, 7 miles, 20,052 labourers.
4. Gooty road, 5 miles, 17,381 labourers.
5. Sirgapa road, 8 miles, 3,003 labourers.
6. Rampur Channel embankment, 1,766 labourers.

The figures are taken from the last return; but, as stated above, a total reduction, estimated at about 13,000, has since been effected chiefly from the gangs on the Alur and Gooty roads.

9. On the occasion of his first visit (February 14th), Sir Richard carefully inspected an aggregate of nearly 15,000 labourers collected from the town of Adoni and the villages around. Many of them were poor people dependent for subsistence on their earnings at the works, but many belonged to a better class of people, who were presumably able to maintain themselves. A large percentage were Mussulmans, many were weavers and artizans, and there were few persons of low caste. Their general physical condition was good, and very few shewed any signs of being insufficiently nourished. On his second visit he saw about 10,000 persons belonging to gangs from the Yemigamir road. The great majority were of extremely low castes, madigars (chamars) and others, ranking even below pariahs, and regarded as so low and degraded that their better-born countrymen speak of them as persons "who cannot come in our mouths," whose very caste name cannot be mentioned. These are poor people, chiefly leather dressers, and live to a considerable extent on the flesh of the dead cattle whose skins they dress. They are extremely poor, always inured to hardship, and it is believed that very many of them have hitherto abstained from applying for relief under the mistaken notion that there could be no aid for such as they, and that even if Government would give it them the prejudices of their countrymen would prevent it reaching them. The contrast between these gangs and all those previously seen elsewhere was very great. Very many persons were considerably emaciated, and had evidently been insufficiently nourished all their lives; and a few only among them had the fine physique and blooming condition so frequently found in other gangs among the better castes. Sir Richard considers that they were by many degrees the worst he has yet seen, and he carefully explained to the native officials that no prejudices of race or caste, no amount of contempt, and no fear of contamination could justify them in neglecting any person however degraded; that they were expected to do their duty irrespective of persons, and that no such excuse or neglect of it would be accepted by Government, which would visit with exemplary punishment any person guilty of inhumanity to such people. The headmen of villages were warned that they must be specially careful in watching for and immediately relieving them, as it is among them that cases of starvation are most likely to occur.

10. The cattle have so far suffered comparatively little. A good many old ones have died, because the people will not feed such, but the draught cattle are in good case. There are considerable stores of fodder. Many valuable beasts have been sent away to the Nallamalli hills in the Eastern Ghâts, and there is still some pasture on the banks of the Tungabhadra. The brisk demand for carriage keeps the draught cattle constantly employed, and high prices enable their owners to buy fodder, so that no great loss is apprehended.

11. Water is still fairly abundant everywhere and will not fail.

12. The public health has been and still is bad; cholera is extensively prevalent though not in a very fatal form, and bowel complaints and fevers are common. A severe epidemic of small-pox is raging in Adoni and some of the large villages; and Sir Richard observed very many cases among the Adoni gangs during his first visit. Arrangements are in train to isolate the cases in special sheds where the children may not be dangerous to their neighbours, and where gratuitous ration will be issued to the mothers who will stay to nurse them.

13. Crime increased remarkably during the earlier weeks of scarcity; dacoities of grain and thefts in standing crops were numerous, but since the few fields which yielded anything have been harvested, and it has become evident to the people that grain will not fail, it has remarkably diminished.

14. Sir Richard's impressions on the condition of the taluk were as follows:—

that the numbers are still abnormally high, but that, while such is the case and many people are being relieved who are not in need of it, there is reason to fear that others who do need, are not found out and taken on the work soon enough. This, however, is now being remedied;

that the great majority of the labourers are in good case, but that some low-caste persons are in bad condition;

that special attention must be given to village inspection, with a view of picking up any such persons as have not yet been relieved;

that the various native officials will have to be carefully instructed to look after persons of low caste and not suffer them to drift into danger, and that the various European officers must see that they do this;

that the superior relief officers in the taluk are making most praiseworthy efforts to give effect loyally and fully to the orders of the Madras Government in the direction of system and economy;

that considerable success seems to have already attended their efforts, and that still further improvement is to be looked for.

22nd February 1877 ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Memorandum on the condition of relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on 22nd February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Adoni by the morning train on the 22nd February, accompanied by Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, and reached Goondakul at 9 A. M. All the relief labourers employed on the works within easy distance had been collected near the railway station, and he spent the greater part of the day in inspecting them, first going carefully down the lines of persons drawn out for inspection, pointing out those who seemed able to support themselves, and afterwards investigating the circumstances. About 4,500 persons were paraded. They were for the most part ryots and subordinate cultivators, weavers, and working men of the better caste and classes in admirable condition, and bearing no signs of ever having missed a meal. Here and there a few poor-looking specimens, generally of inferior social position, presented themselves, and the contrast between them and the greater majority of the persons present was pointed out to the native officials, who could not fail to see it. Large numbers of the women belonged to respectable castes, and had come to the works to earn a little money, their husbands being employed at home or otherwise off the works. Some cases of cheating by gangmen were exposed, and many persons were shown to be in a position not to require aid from Government.

2. Sir Richard was astonished by the very marked contrast between these gangs and the gangs of low-caste workmen seen on his second visit to Adoni, and Mr. Glenny remarked that, as regards physical condition, they were the best gangs he had yet seen. There was no sign of suffering among them, and Sir Richard Temple thought that there could be no doubt whatever that very many of them had been admitted to the works much too soon, and would have maintained themselves without difficulty had the works not been open to receive them. He considered that many of them might now be discharged without the smallest danger of their suffering risk of starvation or even of distress.

22nd February 1877. ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer, on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Telegram dated 3rd March 1877.

From—Arconum, *To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR R. TEMPLE, *To—Revenue Additional Secretary*

HAVE returned from Nellore after a hard journey. Found numbers on relief not at all excessive compared to failure of crops. Saw signs of distress in western part of district. Was much pleased with East Coast Canal. Have recommended that forty thousand relief labourers be sent there from Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Have also suggested commencement of earthwork by relief labour on Sangum irrigation project from Pennair river near Nellore. Shall next proceed to Salem and Coimbatore.

No. 99, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Mission,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him about drafting off relief labourers from the neighbouring districts to the East Coast Navigation Canal.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Nellore, 28th February* 1877.

HAVING visited the East Coast Canal at Kurotoor, on the seaside opposite Nellore, in company with Mr. Sharp, the Acting Collector, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, District Engineer, and having inspected eight thousand labourers now employed on the works, I desire to record the following remarks.

2. This excellent navigation canal, passing through the whole length of the Nellore district, connects the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and opens out a large field for inland trade between the presidency and some of the richest agricultural districts of the interior.

3. Before the present scarcity commenced, this canal was open from Madras to Kistnapatam, at the mouth of the Kundalairoo river in the Nellore district, a distance of ninety-five miles Above Kistnapatam northwards, in the direction of the Kistna district, a distance of 105 miles, some work was in progress. Since the commencement of the scarcity this work has been vigorously prosecuted over the whole of this above length of 105 miles. Some 30,000 persons of both sexes are now employed. Of these, some are professional labourers, regularly employed before the commencement of the scarcity; others have been drafted on to the canal from the district relief works of Nellore; others again have been sent as relief labour-

he can excavate the canal completely up to its terminus at the Kistna by July next; the work consisting of earth excavation, the very work best suited for relief labour. He has now, as just seen, only 30,000 labourers, leaving 60,000 to be yet made up out of the 90,000 full complement required. He has professional supervision available; he has an established task-work system; and everything that can be needed in the way of sheds, huts, hospital accommodation and the like. The situation is remarkably salubrious, being on the very margin of the sea, and there is good fresh water close to the surface.

4. It seems to me that here is the fairest possible opportunity for employing relief labour from the Nellore district, and from the neighbouring districts, in a proper and regular manner. But the month of February is over, and only one-third of the desired complement of labourers has been made up. It seems to me that strenuous efforts ought to be immediately made for making up that complement to its full strength.

5. The Government of Madras have, as I understand, issued repeated injunctions to the district officers to send relief labourers to this canal. This is, I know, an object which the Government have much at heart. Indeed, if the canal be not now excavated as a relief work, while money for this purpose is available, there will be financial difficulty hereafter in finding money for it. This is another reason for not allowing the present opportunity to slip away.

6. In the Nellore district itself, comparatively near to the canal, there are upwards of 50,000 persons working on relief labour on district roads and other petty works. Of these many are unfit for regular task-work on the canal, but many, on the other hand, are quite fit. Surely these latter might be drafted off at once from the district works to the canal. The Collector of Nellore appears to have understood at first that only persons from the Ceded Districts were to be employed on the canal, so he did not take any particular steps to send people there. He, however, has recently issued orders that all the able-bodied persons on his relief works shall be drafted on to the canal, and about one thousand have been so sent. The process of drafting and despatching these people seem to be tardy at first. Doubtless the people are unwilling to go; the attractions of relief works close at their own doors prove so great, and the native officials are apt to be too yielding in such a case. That is all the greater reason why efforts should be made by the European officers to ensure the people being promptly sent; when, on being ordered to go to the canal they attempt to strike, as I see they are attempting in some places, then firmness and patience will be needed.

The Collector informs me that he expects to gather together 20,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes from among his relief gangs, which certainly are able to furnish that number for the canal. He probably will not be able to do more; if he succeed in effecting even as much as this, we may be content to accept that result. At all events he would do well to expedite the matter with all his might, looking to its importance in so many ways. And this he informs me that he is doing. Indeed steps are, as I see, being taken. But on the assumption that he does manage to send 20,000 persons, that number added to the already existing 30,000 would make up only 50,000; leaving 40,000 to be made up out of the required complement of 90,000.

7. It is therefore clear that 40,000 able-bodied persons ought to be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, as soon as possible, in accordance with the policy already laid down by the Madras Government. At yet the numbers sent from those districts have been very small. The reason, as I understand, is this, that volunteers only have been called for from the relief gangs in those districts, and so long as the men can get easy work at their own doors (as they actually can), they will not volunteer to go to a distant district for harder work. But the proper plan would be for the relief officers to select persons, able-bodied and otherwise fitted, from every relief gang, to be ordered to proceed to the canal with an intimation that they will be turned off relief works in the event of their refusing to go. Having recently inspected so many of those gangs, I can affirm that there are many thousands of persons thus qualified who can go to the canal, and will go, if cautioned by the fear of dismissal in event of refusing, but not otherwise. The public interests seem to demand that a trial should be made in this direction; some 15,000 might thus be called for from the Bellary district, and some 15,000 from Kurnool, the necessary 10,000 (to make up the 40,000) could be called for from Cuddapah and North Arcot.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 93, dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the utilization of the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the Madras line.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.*

From the beginning of the present month (February) the Madras Railway has succeeded in carrying away promptly from Raichore all the grain waggons delivered there by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The success of the Madras Railway in these affairs is very satisfactory. The daily average of despatches southwards from Raichore has been 105 waggons (683 tons). Most of this grain has been cholum (jowaree), which is the ordinary food of the poor in the Ceded Districts. And this grain, which was quoted at 7 seers per rupee in Decem-

[illegible] I learn that, though

trade is expected to increase, and that there are practically inexhaustible quantities of grain ready to be sent down, if wanted. I trust, therefore, that the large imports from the north may continue, notwithstanding the fall in price throughout the Ceded Districts. And I am clear that efforts should not be relaxed in delivering as promptly as possible all the northern grain which may come through Raichore.

2. But at the other end of the Railway, namely, at Madras itself, there is much cause for anxiety. At one time the grain despatches from Madras by railway towards the interior averaged 1,000 tons a day; and when I was in Madras at the end of January, I understood that the Madras Railway could, if working full power, despatch 1,200 tons of grain a day. But during the last fortnight despatches of grain from Madras have hardly averaged 700 tons per diem. Dealers in the Ceded Districts are in much difficulty, because they cannot get up their grain from Madras and fulfil their engagements in the interior. No appreciable decrease of the great accumulations of grain on the Madras beach is being effected. Shipments of rice from beyond the sea are falling off.

3. I cannot doubt that the drought-stricken districts of Madras and Mysore require that the stream of grain imports into Madras should continue as long as the monsoon permits. And therefore I think that new efforts must be made to relieve the block at Madras and so prepare the way for further shipments from Bengal and Burma.

4. At one time it was hoped that, by reducing charges on the Southern India Railway, a portion at least of the grain supply for Mysore and Coimbatore might come from the port of Negapatam. But enquiry has shown that the Negapatam route could hardly give any appreciable relief to Madras for the next six weeks, even if facilities for landing, warehousing and despatching rice existed at Negapatam, which is not at present the case.

5. It was also thought that the eighteen engines, which the Government of India has arranged to lend to the Madras Railway, would enable that Company to carry out its programme for working full power both at the Madras end and at the Raichore end. But the work of the last few weeks has broken down a number of the Madras Company's engines, and it now appears that the borrowed engines, when they arrive, can hardly do more than supply the place of the engines which have broken down.

6. In neither of these ways can such full relief be given as will enable the Madras Railway to do what the country absolutely requires, that is—(1) to despatch from 1,000 to 1,200 tons a day from Madras, and (2) to bring in from 700 to 1,000 tons from Raichore. This requirement is irrespective of the supply brought by the Beypore line to Coimbatore and Bangalore, which supply is comparatively inconsiderable, and must entirely cease when the monsoon closes the western ports early in May. Unless this requirement can be met, there is danger that the food-supply of the country may fall short.

7. I see only one way by which the present difficulty can be met, and regular despatches of grain into the interior of the Madras Presidency, both from the east (Madras) and from the west (Raichore), can be secured. And that is, by reviving a proposal, which was at one time under the consideration of the Government of Madras, for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the rolling stock and through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Company. By this arrangement the Great Indian Peninsula engines and staff would work the traffic to Adoni, Gooty and Bellary, the principal marts to which northern grain is now being consigned. And the Madras Railway could be able to concentrate its efforts, its engines, and its staff, upon the work of carrying into the interior the great accumulations of rice now awaiting despatch from Madras.

8. I am now writing at a distance from Madras, and it may be that in some detail my understanding of the facts may be open to correction. But if the case is in the main as stated above, and if no other way of meeting the difficulty can be devised, then I earnestly commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras that the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company be utilized for the requirements of the Ceded Districts in the way now suggested. A similar proposal was, I understood, favourably received by His Grace the Governor at the time of the Raichore block at the end of January. The subsequent smooth working of the Raichore section caused the proposal to be for the time dropped. But now the serious block at the other end of the Madras line appears to me to dictate the revival of the proposal.

9. It is quite certain that a large and constant supply of grain is wanted in the famine-stricken districts; it is also certain that there are large quantities of grain ready to be sent into those tracts both from the north and from the east; it is only too probable that there will be serious danger to the country if a constant and full supply cannot be maintained; the Madras Railway (from no fault of its agents and officers, who are doing their very best) first failed to maintain the supply from the north, and have now failed to maintain the supply from the east. There is, in my judgment, now no alternative but that the Madras Railway should accept the aid of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the northern source of supply. And I believe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is quite ready to give the required aid.

10. If His Grace the Governor in Council should be pleased to accept the views expressed in this Minute, then I think no time should be lost in arranging to give effect to His Grace's decision. I anticipate that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay would accept favourably any proposal of the kind that might be made by the Madras Government. And the preliminaries could probably be settled by a meeting of the authorities of the two Railway Companies at Raichore, in presence of the Consulting Engineers of the Madras and Bombay Governments. If the proposal now revived is to be carried out at all, it will be best for the country and for both the Railway Companies that it should be carried out at once.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, with the exception of a shower in Kurnool: prospects are unchanged. The reported total on relief works is 667,443, being a decrease of 47,506 on last week; there is a decrease of 36,000 in Bellary, 9,500 in Cuddapah, 8,800 in Kurnool, and 1,400 in Madura: an increase of 8,500 in Nellore, and small increases in Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly. In Bombay there has been some hail in Khandesh, and slight rain in the Deccan districts and Násik: at Satara a heavy shower fell; prospects are good in Sind: the *rabi* harvest has been completed in Guzerat and the Konkan. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in Nimar, and showers in Betúl, Nagpur and Hoshangabad: the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. No rain is reported from Rajputana or Central India; prospects are good. The *rabi* harvest is completed in Berar. In Bengal a few showers have fallen in some districts; the crops promise very well. Rain is reported from Upper Assam. None has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, in all of which provinces prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	*Dalwa* crop in Gudivada taluk, and *raggi* elsewhere, still being transplanted; standing crops fair; *raggi* in places, castor, cotton, pulses and *chillies* harvested; outturn, *raggi* full, others from ¾ to ¾; food grains generally stationary; cholera, seizures 892, deaths 357; fever and small-pox prevail; cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 9·64, *cholum* 12·24, *raggi* 15·18, *cumboo* 11; imports by land, rice not correctly reported, *cholum* 15·62, *raggi* 15·62, *cumboo* 15·62; number on relief works 3,149; number fed gratuitously by Government 217, by people 1,081; cholera in 8 taluks.
Kurnool („ 6th)	A slight shower in Kurnool on Sunday last; none elsewhere.	White *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu* and crops under wells and channels in good condition; cholera and small-pox prevalent throughout the district; cholera, seizures 117, deaths 166, including old cases; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; rinderpest prevails except in Pattikonda; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers, 7·10, *cholum* 8·63, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·31, *raggi* 9·65; number on relief works 194,632, gratuitously fed 3,651, exclusive of 2,300 private in Kurnool town; additional civil officers, including survey and settlement men, 201; medical officers and subordinates in the district 13; import of Government grain 2,076 tons in the district; private import 588; the decrease in the number of coolies is chiefly due to improved supervision, emigration to east coast canal, diminished wages and enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices is due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal; no material change perceptible in coolies' physique.
Cuddapah („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·57, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 10·50, *cumboo* 9·10; people on relief works 58,207; gratuitously fed 1,634; cholera, deaths 664; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 547.
Bellary („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices (seers of 80 tolas) second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·84, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·97, *cumboo* 8·46; import, 3,689 tons; accounts from two railway stations only; 231,159 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 36,241, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, desertion on account of having been fined for not executing task work and prevalence of cholera; 15,895 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 1,146, this is owing chiefly to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in the taluks, Bellary, Hudgully, Adoni, and Pennakondah; 4,369 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks, small pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week, second sort of rice, 8·10 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·28, *raggi* 11·32, *cumboo* 9·35; imports on behalf of Government, rice 172 tons, on behalf of merchants, rice 394 tons, *raggi* 65 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, 74,865 including canal coolies; number fed gratuitously 6,315; 354 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera and dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur and Kanigiri; in some villages water is scarce even for drinking purposes; water dried up in wells in Nellore; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice, 9·66, *raggi* 11·43, *cholum* 10·64; number on relief works 8,442; number gratuitously fed 5,158; public health—cholera and small-pox prevalent in the taluks of Madhurandcum, Sydapet, Trivellore and Ponnery; no cases of cholera have occurred in Chingleput, and the epidemic is abating in Conjeveram; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 8, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 6·2; relief works, coolies 17,896, decrease owing to prevalence of cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 835; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 6th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 10⅛ each, *cholum* 11⅛, rice, imported, 2,289 tons; number employed 1,010; gratuitously fed 40; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported during week 218 out of 290 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7, *raggi* 9¼, *cumboo* 8½, *cholum* 9 3/16; import of all grains 630; number on relief works 42,100, number gratuitously fed 2,570, ditto private 760; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 17 per cent., due to disinclination to remain in camp.
Coimbatore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice, second sort, 7·80, *cholum* 9·33, *raggi* 10·20, *cumboo* 10·61; imports estimated, rice 322, other grains 299; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 1,158, deaths 748; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,351, gratuitously fed 1,312; loss of physique reported from Oodoomalpet and Sattiamangalum taluks; no change observed elsewhere.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices, seers, rice 8, *raggi* 12½, *cumboo* 11·0, *cholum* 11·0; imports, rice 724 tons, grains 134; relief works, none; 184 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 9/10 seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 ⅛, *raggi* 10⅞, *cumboo* 10½; import, rice 1,189 tons, other grains 88; cholera in the whole district except Madura taluk, total deaths 283; weather very sultry; water becoming more scarce; cattle not thriving for want of pasture; cattle disease continues in Tirumangalum taluk; small-pox in Muducolattur and Periakolam; number on relief works 7,990; gratuitous relief 384.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices same as last week; import of grain for week ending last Saturday 43 tons; number on relief works on 28th ultimo 483, gratuitously fed on 3rd instant by public subscription 1,164; cholera better, 125 seizures, 76 deaths; small-pox worse, 382 attacks, 27 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	No improvement in prospects since last week; cholera on increase; cattle disease called *Vedoopoo* prevalent in four taluks, but no mortality except in Sattur; heat excessive everywhere and dry crops fast withering away; average prices, per rupee, second sort rice 7¼ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* nil, *cumboo* 11, and *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 625, *cholum* 8, and *cumboo* 106 tons; number on relief works 1,542; number gratuitously fed 192; increase in number on relief works owing to completion of harvest in river valley, and to increased rate of wages.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Market well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,097, *raggi* 292, *cholum* 236 tons; exports, rice 846, *raggi* 854, *cholum* 16 tons; prices of rice fallen slightly in Kurumbranad and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; highest 7¾ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10½ in Cherakal, average 9¼ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10¾ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13 3/10 Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in seven taluks, deaths from former 113; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 617 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 8th)		
Sind (Mar. 7th).		
Kurrachee ..	...	River at Kotri on 26th February, 4 feet 11 inches—same as last year; small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 22nd and 2 on 23rd, 2 deaths on 21st, none since, 36 cases recovering on 25th; measles in Johi; cattle disease in places, 50 deaths in Ghorabári and 35 in Sehwan taluka; weather hot.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest prospects good; cattle disease in 8 talukas; chicken-pox in Ubauro.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather abnormally hot; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and warm; oil-seed crops ripening, other *rabi* staples fair.
Guzerat (Mar. 7th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 7th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Hail storms in Sháháda, Chopra and Sauda talukas, causing slight injury to grain and severe damage to grass; fever still continues in Pimpalner taluka.
Násik ...	About ·25 in eastern talukas.	
Konkan (Mar. 7th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; small-pox continues in Bassein and Bhiwandi and, slightly, in Wara talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 7th).		
Poona ...	·26	Small-pox in all talukas except Máwal; few cholera cases in Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·21	Cholera in one taluka, 4 cases, deaths 2.
Sholapur ...	·37	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	1·13 (Total 1·21)	Rain also fallen in other places; small-pox in Khatau continues; 40 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 7th).		
Belgaum ...	...	291 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 507.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera continues, 72 deaths; small-pox prevails, 4 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 89.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 7th).		
Rájkot ...	...	No change in weather and health; small-pox prevails at Nawánagar.
Wadhwán ...	...	No change.
Baroda ...	...	Hot weather has set in; sale of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot in Sind and Guzerat; small-pox continues in Sind, Surat, Broach, Tanna and several other districts; cholera in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan; heavy shower of rain in Satara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·85	Weather clear and seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; lands are being prepared for sowing *pania aous* in some places; cholera is abating; small-pox prevails in certain portions of the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from Sudhárám and other stations.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	The weather is getting warmer, but continues fine and cool for this season of the year; the crops are good everywhere in the district, except in the wave-stricken tracts; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere; cholera is still present, but not in an epidemic form, in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge Golachipa and Bowful.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; cooler at the beginning of the week than at the end of the previous week, but now getting gradually warmer; the prospects of the crops continue satisfactory; general health is good.
Dacca ...	·35	Weather seasonable, and looks like rain at the time of report; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Tipperah ...	2·45	Weather still cool; the crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·05	Weather bright and warm; the cold-weather crops are being gathered; public health is generally good; only one case of small-pox and a few cases of cholera reported during the week.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are hot and the nights cool; the state and prospects of the crops are everywhere satisfactory; the yield of the date trees has been poor, and the season is now just at an end; cholera has much abated.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warmer rapidly; the crops are fair; public health is generally good; there is some cholera in the Sudder sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; clouds on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd instant; the *rabi* crops continue to be good; at places they are being harvested; *boro dhan*, sugarcane, and mulberry are favourably reported on; the price of rice has fallen to 21 seers per rupee; cholera is still prevalent in Debogram; otherwise the public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been a decided change in the weather, which has become much hotter during the past week; the nights are still cool, with a fair amount of dew; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; the sowing of early rice and *til* (*sessamum*) is being pushed on, and *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are getting hotter gradually; wind blowing violently at noon now and then; *kherachi* and *kaun* are being sown; in some places the fields are being prepared for the early rice and jute.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	The weather has become much warmer of late; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and windy; wheat and other cold-weather crops are being harvested; early rice is being sown.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm; west wind has begun to blow; fields are being prepared for the *bitri* rice and also for jute; sowings have just commenced in some places; tobacco will have to be very soon reaped; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; tobacco continues good, and is being harvested in some parts; a little rain is required.
Darjeeling ...	·15	Weather milder, with occasional sunshine during the week; the only crops now on the ground are wheat and barley, which are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the early rice.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; daily getting warmer; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant and seasonable; no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	·8	Weather warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; peas, *musari*, *khesari*, and mustard are being harvested; mangoes were not injured by the rain of last month; public health is normal; there is sporadic cholera here and there in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops in Godda are good, and there is nothing else to notice; a little cholera prevails in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather very fine, with light westerly wind; the *rabi* crops are ripening; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	·25 at Begoo Serai.	Weather fair; a very fine *rabi* crop is looked for.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; getting hot daily; wind generally from the south-west; the crops are in excellent condition as before; there were four deaths from cholera and one from small-pox reported during the week.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere reported to be good; health of the district is good.
Saran ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day-time; wind blowing from the west; for the last three days the mornings were occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good throughout the district; the crops are fast reaching maturity, and the harvest will commence within a fortnight or so; serious damage was caused to opium by the late rain; the loss in the Chupra Agency has been estimated at one-fifth; the mango trees are rather late in coming into flower; indigo sowings will shortly commence; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *arhur* has been somewhat injured by the cold-weather following the late rains; the prospects of other crops are excellent, and an unusually abundant harvest is expected.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with westerly wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; also the health of the district; rain is not wanted now.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hotter daily; the prospects of the crops continue fair; the mango trees have commenced to flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot, with west wind; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; the crops generally promise well; the late rain has done much injury to the poppy crop, and has slightly affected the wheat crop.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; but daily becoming sensibly warmer; no change to report; wheat and barley are being carried home; the outturn is about the average; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; in Palamow linseed, wheat, and barley have suffered to the extent of two annas from blight caused by the late cloudy weather; the prospects of other crops are excellent; small-pox has caused several deaths in several parts of that sub-division; otherwise the general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the days are becoming very hot; barley is now the only crop on the ground, which is looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·02	Weather fair and hot; ploughing progresses slowly; cholera reported from a few localities; an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle has occurred.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather close and oppressive; the cold-weather crops are in good condition; ploughing is going on actively everywhere; a little cholera reported here and there.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *dalua* paddy crop is advancing well; ploughing for the next season is going on briskly; the market has risen again on account of influx of pilgrims; shipment of rice is still going on; cholera is very rife in the city and parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—Some light showers of rain are reported to have fallen in the 24-Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Balasore, and at Begoo Serai in Monghyr district; the rain in Tipperah has been comparatively heavier; in Calcutta the sky was cloudy on Tuesday evening and slight rain fell; the cold-weather crops are generally good, and are being gathered; the spring rice and mulberry and other minor crops are favourably reported on; the fields are still being prepared for the autumn rice, and at some places the sowing has commenced; the poppy crop in Behar is reported to have suffered by the rain of last week.
N. W. Provinces—(Mar. 8th)		
Benares (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; reaping commenced in a few places.
Allahabad („ 7th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 8th)	...	Blight attacked wheat in black soil.
Agra („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops good.
Meerut („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 7th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 5th)	...	Weather bright up to Sunday, since then clouds have collected and wind changed to rainy quarter.
Oudh—(Mar. 8th)		
Lucknow (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	...	Harvest promising.
Punjab—(Mar. 8th) ...	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects everywhere satisfactory.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy and warm; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; prospects of *rabi* favourable; slight cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; cholera and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cool; *rabi* cutting; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 4th)	...	Cloudy; threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 5th)	·51	*Rabi* cutting; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Clear and close; threshing of *rabi* crops completed; *rabi* cutting; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Núgpur („ 7th)	·24	*Rabi* gathering; unexpected rain damaged crops to some extent; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Threshing almost completed; health good.
Nimár ...	2·3	Hail fell in places; wheat rusted slightly; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	·06	Prospects good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* excellent; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Rust has appeared in wheat, but no damage done; *masur* cutting; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Wheat ripening; prospects good; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; measles continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Gram and *masur* cutting; prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* crop on the whole continue favourable.
British Burma—(Mar. 8th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases in the Naaf and Munbya townships; slight cattle disease in one township, otherwise public health normal.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cholera in Pegu and Twantay.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	In Prome 6 deaths from cholera; 3 cases of small-pox, 1 death; in Mahathaman 7 deaths from cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; agricultural prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(Mar. 8th)	2·18	Hot and oppressive at the beginning of the week; heavy showers on the last two days; lands are being ploughed for *asu* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet	(„ 8th)	·01	Hail reported from the interior.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(Mar. 8th)		*Rabi* completed; small-pox in some taluks of Akola and Wun districts.
Central India—			
	(Mar. 7th)		
Indore Gwalior Neemuch Rutlam Sutna		*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good.
Rajputana—			
Ajmere	(Mar. 8th)		Weather hot; prospects good; harvest early.
Jeypore	(„ 8th)		Crops progressing favourably; health good.
Deoli	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. {Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

No. 274.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1877.

[AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.]

Famine.

READ—

Telegram from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated October 30th, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary price of the staple-food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief; and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Nos. 134, 157, and 175, dated 19th January, and 15th and 28th February 1877, submitting the information required for the Nandidroog, Nagar, and Ashtagram Divisions respectively.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, No. 470, dated 2nd December 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, and requesting that a complete review similar to that required in the case of Bombay might be submitted for the province of Mysore.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 131, dated the 17th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, No. 135, dated 20th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, „ 142, „ 26th „

Ditto ditto, „ 144, „ 27th „

Ditto ditto, „ 154, „ 2nd February 1877.

Ditto ditto, „ 155, „ 6th „

Ditto ditto, „ 174, „ 26th „

and telegram, dated 6th March 1877, forwarding translations of the original reports received from each taluk, together with the remarks thereon of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of the Foreign Department, dated 30th October 1876, and the letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated 2nd December, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Mysore weekly returns.

RESOLUTION.

the year 1874-75 was abundant, but the south-west monsoon of 1875 failed so extensively as to cause a loss of the greater part of the dry crops, and the succeeding north-east monsoon was likewise scanty and insufficient to fill the tanks which are relied upon for the irrigation of about one-sixth of the province. The prevalence of distress was brought fully to the notice of the Government of India in January 1876, and aid was afforded by means of relief works and considerable remissions of the land revenue. During the present year both the south-west and north-east monsoons have been even more scanty than before, and distress has consequently been converted into a famine of much severity.

2. In October last the Chief Commissioner reported very fully on the condition of affairs up to date, obtained a grant for relief works, and was requested to submit statistical information regarding each taluk similar to that called for at the same time with reference to the distressed portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Subsequently, a complete review and forecast, resembling that required for those presidencies, was considered to be necessary. The submission of the information thus expected has been unavoidably delayed by various circumstances, and it has not in all cases been found possible to ascertain details with the precision which might have been desired. The result has, moreover, been to a considerable extent anticipated by the graphic sketch of the condition of the province very recently presented by the minute of Sir Richard Temple dated 14th ultimo, and its accompanying memoranda by Mr. Bernard. At the same time His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that there may be much advantage in making public a review of the tract suffering from scarcity which is based upon a comprehensive series of facts, collected by the several local officers who are in actual contact with the people and their difficulties, and expressed as far as possible in their own words.

3. The area of Mysore is 27,077 square miles, and its population 5,055,412, and the province is divided into eight districts, comprising 68 taluks. The Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts, which lie in order from north to south along the edge of the Western Ghâts, have suffered less than the others, and the two first named have even afforded by the jungles and grazing grounds in certain of their taluks most material aid to the remainder of the province. Chitaldroog and Bangalore come next in order of failure, while Tumkur, lying between them, and Kolar, the eastern-most of all, have virtually lost nearly the whole of their crops. The affected area and population as estimated by the Chief Commissioner are given in the margin, and amount to nearly two-thirds of the whole area and one-half the whole population of the province. If, however, all taluks be considered as affected in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, the numbers will be 14,479 and 2,849,329, while if taluks with half crop saved be added the results will be raised to 16,160 and 3,141,747 respectively.

Area in square miles.	Population.
16,812	2,570,827

4. The rainfall during the past season is shewn in the margin. As only one-third of the taluks have had less than half the average, and no less than thirty-one have received above one-half, the general result is more favourable than that of the rainfall in the distressed districts in the Bombay Presidency during the same period. The fact, however, of the present season being the second one of drought renders the deficiency far more serious in its consequences than it otherwise would have been. The Chief Commissioner reports that "the tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted," and it is to be feared that a considerable increase of suffering to both man and beast is inevitable.

Proportion.	Number of taluks.
Full rainfall ...	8
Three-fourths ...	13
Two-thirds ...	10
One-half ...	14
One-third ...	10
One-quarter ...	9
One-seventh ...	4
Total ...	68

5. The attempt to estimate with any approach to accuracy the failure of crops is in the present case surrounded with considerable difficulties. The province is subject to the influence of two monsoons, and there is also a considerable amount of land dependent on irrigation, which again proceeds from several sources, some of which are less affected by the rainfall than others. In the absence of correct statistics as to the proportions of the total

area under each class of cultivation, it is obvious that a mere estimate of the yield of each such class in annas is usually of little use. In some cases the taluk reports are sufficiently intelligible without such statistics, but in others it has been necessary to fall back upon the estimates prepared for the returns called for in October, which, though doubtless framed with all care, are probably less reliable than the more matured taluk reports of a later date, and which for the most part anticipated a loss somewhat heavier than has eventually resulted. The marginal table is the nearest estimate which, under these circumstances, it has been found practicable to frame. The Tumkur District, it will be seen, has suffered the heaviest loss; but is closely followed by Bangalore and Chitaldroog; Kolar and Kadur hold an intermediate position; Hassan and Mysore have failed but slightly, and Shimoga is almost untouched. Counting by taluks, the crop saved is above half in twenty-five taluks; the failure has been total in ten and nearly so in eight more, while the intermediate number, losing from one-sixth to one-half both inclusive, is twenty-five. These results are more extreme as regards both crop lost and crop saved, than those ascertained in the case of Bombay.

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the crop was:—								
	Full average.	Five-sixths.	Three-fourths.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	One-eighth.	Nil.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Mysore ...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	4	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kadur ...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Chitaldroog ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
Total ...	9	6	10	4	8	5	8	8	10

6. The estimates of probable remissions of land revenue which were formed in November amounted to no less than Rs. 25,64,956, the total demand for the year being Rs. 68,94,825; but further enquiry has reduced this figure to one-half, or Rs. 12,76,672. It appears probable that still further reductions will be found practicable, especially in the Kolar District. The general principle laid down by the Chief Commissioner has been that eight annas in the rupee may be remitted on wet lands under tanks, if wholly unirrigated, and from four to six annas on dry land holdings, but that if any further concession be needed it must be in the form of postponement of recovery till next year.

7. The resources of Mysore in cattle and agricultural stock generally have not been reported, but they have already been most materially impaired, and it is to be feared that considerable further loss is unavoidable. The condition of the cattle may be said to be decidedly bad in nineteen taluks, indifferent in forty-one, and good in eight only. The districts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur appear to be the worst; the reported losses being 79,700 and 97,600 head respectively. The remedial measures adopted have been the suspension of sales of grass on waste lands, the throwing open of the State forests, and above all, the removal of the cattle to the Ghât districts, particularly to the eight Mulnad taluks or hilly region in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prickly pear has not found favour as fodder.

8. The scarcity of water is great through above two-thirds of the province; the condition in this respect of seventeen taluks being bad and of thirty-two indifferent, and the suffering of the people and the cattle will be intensified in the event of no rain falling in the course of next month. The digging of temporary wells in the beds of nullas and tanks is the only measure which can be resorted to.

9. The course of prices during the three months terminating at Christmas is chiefly remarkable as shewing a general and gradual rise, rather than the sudden rise and subsequent recovery which was observable in the case of Bombay. Since that date there has been a decided amendment in the price of ragi, but that of rice has been more stationary. The condition and prospects of the grain trade have been so ably reviewed in the memoranda by Mr. Bernard, to which reference has already been made, that it is sufficient to say that in Mysore, as elsewhere, private trade has shewn great activity, that the demand on the railway is, and will continue to be, in excess of its carrying power, and that there appear to be not inconsiderable stocks in the hands of the people which will not be drawn upon until June and July, when it is to be hoped that rain will have fallen and removed all anxiety regarding the coming season.

10. Mysore, like the west of India generally, does not possess a wealthy

withstanding occasional bad years, and to deal liberally with their tenantry. The population contains a rather larger percentage than usual of high castes, but the majority are poor, excepting, perhaps, in the Mysore district.

11. The number of persons reported to have emigrated is 334,248, or about 13 per cent. on the affected population, but the movement has for the most part been only to the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur districts, for the purpose of grazing cattle, or to the coffee plantations of Coorg and its vicinity, where labour is in request. It is doubtful whether the change of climate has usually been found advantageous.

12. Up to the period when the taluk reports now under consideration were sent in, the organization of relief works had not attained any very large dimensions, and the Chief Commissioner was endeavouring, with equal caution and judgment to meet, without exceeding, the exigencies of the situation. The projects which have been undertaken have, owing to the want of facilities for large undertakings, been of limited extent, and have in the great majority of instances consisted of tank repairs and clearances. As such projects are particularly appropriate to the circumstances of Mysore, and task-work is everywhere enforced, with the cordial co-operation of the Public Works Department, there is good reason to believe that the result will be a material improvement of the irrigational resources of the Province. The totals of the general expenditure up to December 31st by means of which much relief will be afforded, are given in the margin. The appropriations for relief works under civil officers were on February 17th Rs. 4,98,568, out of which Rs. 1,92,968 had been actually expended. The relief appears to have been sufficient without being excessive:

	Rs.
District Fund Budget	1,85,323
Special relief works	1,19,269
TOTAL ...	3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget ...	3,56,234
Ditto Roads and Buildings ditto ...	8,36,533
TOTAL ...	11,92,767
Civil Budget: petty repairs, &c.	76,831
Municipal Budget	1,19,713
TOTAL ...	16,93,903

13. The organisation for charitable relief has been carefully developed throughout the various districts. Considerable sums have been privately raised for the support of the aged, helpless and infirm, and the Chief Commissioner, in accordance with sanction accorded to him at his request on the 2nd November 1876, has made in all cases an equivalent grant on the part of Government. Recently arrangements have been commenced, at the suggestion of Sir Richard Temple, for a careful house-to-house visitation, with the view of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality which might otherwise possibly occur among those who are from any cause prevented from seeking relief on the works.

14. The local officers estimate as shown in the margin the numbers likely to be in receipt of relief. As regards the first-mentioned date, it seems sufficient to say that, according to the latest information obtained by telegraph and relating to the latter part of February, the total on the works and receiving charitable relief was 94,596. The estimate, therefore, while beyond the mark was not altogether excessive, and it seems not improbable that the numbers on the 1st of May may come up to the local calculation. By the 1st of July, however, a considerable reduction in numbers may fairly be anticipated, especially if a favourable commencement of the rains has taken place.

March, 1st	140,000
May, 1st	164,000
July, 1st	166,000

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Mysore Administration on the zeal, judgment, and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen upon the province, and the large measure of success which has hitherto attended them.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True extract.)

T. C. HOPE,

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

N. B.—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the 19th January and 15th and 28th February 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluka called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. A. W. C. LINDSAY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
sepet	476·	96,974	1,02,051	1,07,000	14·44	10:36
ıkanhalli	460·	73,415	72,994	71,000	18·37	10·15
gadi	301·	99,085	1,28,091	1,15,000	28·13	13·82
·kote	396·626	69,885	95,756	93,000	22· 9	9·7
·kal	130·	55,895	89,873	88,000	26·33	13·40
amangala	209·70	71,509	96,665	98,000	18·95	2·82
ıgalore	409·570	2,27,425	1,51,347	1,49,000	43·	24·56
vanhalli	287·14	70,459	1,02,741	91,000	15·47	8·25
dballapur	291·	63,707	94,662	87,000	25·91	13·28
TOTAL ...	2,901·	828,354	9,34,183	9,02,000	23·62	11·71

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
DRY. =anna crop saved. WET. ır-annas crop The present is ne for the sowing shaka paddy, but ınt of water in nks, it is impos- this and other s about 1½ annas in all.	Remissions Rs. 35,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,000.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 2,113, and 2,000 more are expected. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures proposed are, that Government should allow the free use of bamboo and toddy leaves, and that the ryots should not sell, but use their rági straw, &c.	Both people and cattle suffer much from the want of water. The distress is expected to increase if there be no rain. It is suggested that for drinking purposes wells should, in convenient localities, be sunk in beds of tanks, rivers and nullas.	CLOSEP PRICES OF THE PRI CIPAL FOOD-GRA Rági. | Rice. | Gr Seers. | Seers. | Sec Week ending 9th Oct. 1876 — 15 — 9 — 1 „ 16th ditto .. — 15 — 9 — 1 „ 23rd ditto ... — 15 — 9 — 1 „ 30th ditto ... — 9 — 6¼ — 1 „ 6th Nov. 1876 — 9 — 6½ „ 13th ditto ... — 9½ — 6¾ „ 20th ditto ... — 10 — 6¾ „ 27th ditto ... — 9¾ — 6¾ „ 4th Dec. 1876 — 10¾ — 6¾ „ 11th ditto ... — 9½ — 6¼ „ 18th ditto ... — 8 — 6¼ „ 25th ditto ... — 8 — 6¼ To end of December 1876 — 8 — 6¼ Average for the past six years ... ... — 26 — 10
DRY. ınnas crop saved. WET. ə anna crop saved. haka crop entire- led, and no pros- f further sowings next early or gari rains.	Remissions Rs. 22,000 out of a total of Rs. 71,000.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock amounts to 3,113, and besides these 5,000 more are expected to die. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures as above.	All the tanks are dry. Severe distress occasioned by this, and still further expected if matters do not improve. Wells are, however, being sunk in suitable places.	KANKANHAL PRICES OF THE PR CIPAL FOOD-GRA WEEK ENDING — Rági. — Rice. — Gr Seers. — Seers. — Se 7th October 1876 ... — 11 — 8 14th „ „ ... — 11 — 8 21st „ „ ... — 10 — 7 28th „ „ ... — 8 — 6 4th November „ ... — 10 — 6½ 11th „ „ ... — 10 — 7 18th „ „ ... — 10 — 7 25th „ „ ... — 10 — 7½ 2nd December „ ... — 9 — 6 9th „ „ ... — 9 — 6½ 16th „ „ ... — 9 — 6½ 23rd „ „ ... — 9 — 6 Average for the past six years ... ... — 57¾ — 13
DRY. e and half anna saved. WET. o annas and one- crop saved. r the want of ,sowings of paddy, annot be made. sowings are now icable till next rains.	Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,15,000.	4,325 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died; 800 more are expected to die. To improve the water-supply, 15 wells have been sunk. State forests have also been opened for cattle to graze in, and prickly-pear authorized to be used as fodder. Disease among cattle from scarcity of water reported. For the future the digging of more wells is suggested.	The tanks and wells have dried up. Wells are being dug, but these are not expected to supply a sufficient quantity of water. Sinking of more wells recommended.	MAGA PRICES OF THE P CIPAL FOOD-GR WEEK ENDING — Rági. — Rice. — G Seers. — Seers. — S 7th October 1876 ... — 13 — 9 14th „ „ ... — 12 — 8½ 21st „ „ ... — 9½ — 7½ 28th „ „ ... — 8½ — 6½ 4th November „ ... — 9½ — 6½ 11th „ „ ... — 9½ — 6½ 18th „ „ ... — 9½ — 6½ 25th „ „ ... — 9¼ — 6½ 2nd December „ ... — 9½ — 6½ 9th „ „ ... — 9 — 6½ 16th „ „ ... — 9 — 6½ 23rd „ „ ... — 8½ — 6½ 30th „ „ ... — 8 — 6 Average for the past six years ... ... — 54½ — 12¾

RICT.—CLOSEPET SUB-DIVISION.

f	*g*	*i*	*j*	*h*	*k*
K.					
ng stock estim- to be 3,000 s of rági. The entre of supply Bangalore rail- station, where imported from and other Merchants and bring supplies, ney are not nt for the re- ents of the Importation pected to cause n prices.	Out of a population of 88,637, 80,349 are high caste and 8,288 low caste. Its condition is as follows: Poor ... 60,914 Well-to-do 1,500 There are 19,692 landholders, a few of whom are wealthy, but not one is likely to aid his tenants.	There has been no emigration up to the present time.	The relief works which have been undertaken are inadequate. The further works practicable are the Closepet-Kankanhalli road, sinking wells in beds of tanks, and removing silt from beds of tanks. The Koodrier Cattah or reservoir project at Chamapatna and the Closepet-Nagode road are under considera tion.	Rupees 103 have been expended in feeding the poor.	On works. / By charity. Number on hand 3,000 / 2,00 On 1st March 1877 5,000 On 1st May „ 5,000 On 1st July „ 5,000
K.					
ing stock estim- to be 3,000 s. The chief of supply is the lore railway . No import- nd no private rise in this hence no suf- importation and prices antici-	Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low caste. The people are three-fourths poor and one-fourth well-to-do; three-fourths are also agriculturists and one-eighth is the number of the landholders. The wealthy landlords are very few, and these do not aid their tenants.	One-eighth of the population have emigrated, and their condition is not known. Further emigration probable.	The relief works already started are insufficient. Those contemplated are— 1. Kankanhalli-Closepet road. 2 Kankanhalli-Kodihalli road. 3. Kankanhalli-Káveri road. Besides removing silt from tank beds.	[Particulars not given.]	On works. / By charity. Number on hand 400 / ... On 1st March ... 2,000 On 1st May ... 1,500 On 1st July ... 1,000
UK.					
ing stock estim- to be 2,579 s.	Seven-eighths of the population high caste, one-eighth low caste. Seven-eighths of the people are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Some emigration has taken place, but the condition of the emigrants is not known; some are returning, having failed to procure a livelihood.	The relief works already undertaken are the Bisgur and Tammanhalli projects, but these are not considered sufficient. The works practicable are the restoration of some old ruined tanks, and the opening of a road from Magadi to Closepet.	Rupees 500 raised by subscription have already been expended for affording relief to the poor, &c.; a contribution of Rs. 500 from Government is to be expended for the same purpose.	On works. / By charity Number on hand .. 271 / .. On 1st March ... 1,000 On 1st May ... 5,000 On 1st July ... 2,000

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
yield of crop been one anna. artika crop was a . Vyshaka pad- s not sown owing rcity of water.	Remissions Rs. 32,411-11-8 out of a revenue of Rs. 93,000.	The total number of cattle is 67,954, and of this one-fourth has been sold to butchers. Want of forage is much felt; further sales may therefore be made; and other animals may die from starvation. Prickly-pear recommended as fodder for cattle, but the owners do not like to adopt the plan. It is recommended that Government take charge of the cattle of those people who are unable to feed them. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree to this, as fodder has become dear everywhere. Abandonment of Halbani sales will, it is hoped, have some beneficial results.	Scarcity of water is felt. Hoskote tank contains some four months' supply. All other tanks are dry. In a month or two it is feared that, if matters do not improve, the remaining reservoir will also become dry. The remedial measures recommended are sinking wells, deepening beds of tanks, and removing silt from tank beds and wells.	**HOSKO**

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF THE PI CIPAL FOOD-GRAI	
	Rice.	Rágı
	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	9	14
15th „ „ ...	9	14
22nd „ „ ...	8	10
29th „ „ ...	6½	9
5th November „ ...	7¼	9
12th „ „ ...	6¾	10
19th „ „ ...	6½	8
26th „ „ ...	7	8
3rd December „ ...	6½	8
10th „ „ ...	6	8
Average for the past six years	13½	39

ıe Vyshaka crop not sown. In parts vaste lands paddy rági crops were but unsuccess- . The crop realiz- s estimated at 1½ ıs.	Remissions Rs. 28,200 out of a total of Rs. 88,000 in the following scale. *Dry.* Six annas in the Rupee. *Wet.* Eight annas.	Fodder for cattle has become very scarce. A sufficient supply of prickly-pear cannot be had in this taluk. Beds of dried tanks have been sown with China or Bengal gram to produce fodder, but the crop is not thriving. There is, however, two months' supply of rági straw. The deaths are estimated at 1,081. Hulbani sales dispensed with.	In some parts of the Taluk there are reservoirs containing two months' supply of water, while in other parts much scarcity is felt. Some wells have already been sunk, and others recommended.	**ANEK**

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF THE I CIPAL FOOD-GRA	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	8¼	13
15th „ „ ...	8¼	13
22nd „ „ ...	7	9
29th „ „ ...	6	8
5th November „ ...	6	8
12th „ „ ...	7	10
19th „ „ ...	7	10
26th „ „ ...	6½	11
3rd December „ ...	6½	11
10th „ „ ...	6½	11
17th „ „ ...	6½	8
24th „ „ ...	6½	8
31st „ „ ...	6½	8
Average for the past six years.	8¾	45¼

Dry. One anna of the op saved. *Wet.* Two annas of the p saved. Vyshaka crop not ed owing to scarcity vater. No prospect further sowings. Yield estimated at ıe anna and a half in l.	Remissions Rs. 18,631-3-10 out of a total of Rs. 98,000. The remission is thus classed— Rs. A. P. Wet... 8,941 7 0 Dry . 9,689 12 10 Total 18,631 3 10	Mortality among cattle caused not for want of fodder but by sickness. There is fodder for cattle for another month. There is no prickly-pear in this taluk.	Only eight tanks contain water sufficient to supply people and cattle for a fortnight. Wells contain only one or two months' supply. In some villages where there is a scarcity of water distress is felt. Wells will be sunk as soon as relief works are started.	**NELAMANG**

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF TH CIPAL FOOD G	
	Rice.	Ra
	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	8¼	13
15th „ „ ...	8½	13
22nd „ „ ...	7	9
29th „ „ ...	6	8
5th November „ ...	6	8
12th „ „ ...	7	10
19th „ „ ...	7	10
26th „ „ ...	6½	11
3rd December „ ...	6¼	11
10th „ „ ...	6½	7
17th „ „ ...	6¼	8
24th „ „ ...	6½	8
31st „ „ ...	6¼	8
Average for the last six years	8¾	45¼

'RICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
JK. ing stock estim- t 3,360 kan- ncluding rági other grains. ant supply of s imported from own, which is o the railway s at Malur, Rad- and Bangalore. f prices is not, r, anticipated.	The population is 69,885. Of this one-fourth are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth partially so; the rest are traders. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	One-fourth of the people have emigrated: where they have gone to, and whether they have improved their condition or not cannot be stated. Further emigration possible.	The relief works already started are sinking wells in beds of tanks, cleaning beds, removing silt, and strengthening tank bunds, at a cost of Rs. 4,168-7-3. Works practicable: Levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, filling up pits at kusba, and sinking wells, Rs. 3,000. Restoring weirs and strengthening bunds of ten tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,769. Total Rs. 11,769.	Rupees 77, raised by subscription, have already been expended in feeding travellers, aged and infirm. A grant on this account is asked for from Government.	<table><tr><th></th><th>On works.</th><th>By charity.</th></tr><tr><td>Number on hand...</td><td>495</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st March ...</td><td colspan="2">250</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st May ...</td><td colspan="2">250</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st July ...</td><td colspan="2">1,000</td></tr></table>
JK. ting stock of nd other grains ted to be 2,500 s, but the own- e unwilling to ith it. Supplies ed from Banga- Private enter- ot expected to ain supplies: a fall in prices ticipated.	Of a population of 55,895, only 50 can be classed as extensive landholders and as being wealthy. They are not, however, capable of aiding their tenants. Nearly one-fifth of the population are agriculturists and one-fourth partially so.	Two hundred people are said to have emigrated towards Bangalore to earn their livelihood. Those emigrated have not returned, and further emigration is expected as matters become worse.	More relief works are necessary. Works practicable are: Sinking wells and deepening tanks; also opening new roads.	A subscription of Rs. 335-12 has been raised to feed travellers, the aged, and infirm, &c. This is considered inadequate, and the Deputy Commissioner says that an application for a sum of Rs. 173 has already been made to Government.	<table><tr><th></th><th>On works.</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Number on hand...</td><td>600</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>On 1st March 1877</td><td colspan="2">3,000</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st May „</td><td colspan="2">2,000</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st July „</td><td colspan="2">1,000</td></tr></table> A little seasonable rain may, however, reduce the numbers in and July.
UK. ting stock estim- at 2,500 kan- Owners unwill- sell their grain. ation of rice place from dore. High prevail, and a in them is not ted.	The total population amounts to 60,469, and of this there are 9,632 landholders, 730 of whom are said to be wealthy. There are none, however, who can aid their tenants.	Four hundred and fifty-six people have already emigrated to coffee estates, and it is expected that 300 more will do so. Whether emigrants better themselves or not cannot be ascertained.	In addition to relief works already started, the following works are practicable: Opening certain new roads, repairing old roads, sinking wells and deepening tanks, to cost Rs. 3,523.	Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,036-12-2 have been received and expended in feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c. Rupees 280 have also been raised for opening a chuttrum, and Government aid is asked to finish it.	No information.

a	b	c	d	e
anna of the ka crop and me to two an- of the Kurtik aved. No pros- f sowings owing ure of rain. l failure about as.	Remissions Rs. 44,825-2-6 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,49,000.	776 head of cattle have died, and 1,552 more it is expected will die. Remedial measures proposed are suspension of hulbani sales, and use of prickly-pear as fodder for cattle; scarcity of fodder it is feared will be much felt if there be no rain.	The want of drinking-water is much felt. Wells have been and will be sunk to relieve distress as much as possible; cases of distress in small isolated villages will require to be carefully watched, and employment given to the lower classes in several large towns.	**BANGALO**

Week.	Prices of the principal food gra	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8¼	12½
9th „ „ ...	8½	11½
16th „ „ ...	8½	10½
23rd „ „ ...	7	9
30th „ „ ...	7½	10
6th November „ ...	6¾	9
13th „ „ ...	6½	9
20th „ „ ..	7	9
27th „ „ ...	6¾	8½
4th December „ ...	7	8½
11th „ „ ...	6¾	8
18th „ „ ...	6½	7½
25th „ „ ...	6	7
Average for the past six years	11½	40½

a	b	c	d	e
ree annas of the ka crop and two to three of the dry crop been saved. No r sowings until rains.	Remissions Rs. 27,160-1-1 out of a revenue of Rs. 94,000.	Mortality among cattle amounts to 572 head; 183 more are expected to die. Hulbani sales have been suspended, and people recommended to feed their cattle on prickly-pear	Much distress felt for want of water. Sinking wells and repairing old ones are the remedial measures suggested. A fair proportion of well cultivation in the taluk has served to mitigate distress. Isolated villages will have to be specially watered, and employment in relief works given in the larger towns, such as Waddagamaha lli and the kusbah.	**DEVANHA**

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food gra	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8½	13
9th „ „ ...	8	12
16th „ „ ...	7½	10
23rd „ „ ...	7½	10
30th „ „ ...	6½	9½
6th November „ ...	6½	9
13th „ „ ...	7	9½
20th „ „ ...	7	9½
27th „ „ ..	7	9½
4th December „ ...	6½	8½
11th „ „ ...	6½	8½
18th „ „ ...	6½	8½
25th „ „ ...	6½	8½
Average for the past six years	11½	41

a	b	c	d	e
If an anna of the k crop and one and a half annas e dry crop have saved. No pros- of further sow-	Remissions Rs. 13,239-4-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 87,000.	1,691 head of cattle have died; considerable mortality apprehended in the event of no rain. Hulbani sales suspended.	The water-supply is stated to be failing; but sinking of wells has been undertaken to improve it.	**DODBALLAI**

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food gra	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8¼	12
9th „ „ ...	8	10½
16th „ „ ...	6½	9
23rd „ „ ...	6¼	9¼
30th „ „ ...	6¼	9½
6th November „ ...	6½	9½
13th „ „ ...	6¼	9¼
20th „ „ ...	6½	9½
27th „ „ ...	7	8½
4th December „ ...	6½	8
11th „ „ ...	6½	8
18th „ „ ...	6¼	8
25th „ „ ...	6¼	8
Average for the past six years	16	53¼

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Σ.					
ated local about 6,000 of ragi. Ex- importation grains from re, but no of a fall in	Two-fifths of the people are agriculturists. One-fourth of the population are well-to-do and one-tenth are extensive landholders. These latter have been helping their people, but it is feared that they will not continue to do so much longer.	One-twentieth of the population have emigrated, and none have yet returned; whether emigrants have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The works set in hand are not considered sufficient to secure a supply of water to both people and cattle. The further works proposed are deepening beds of tanks, improving tank bunds, opening out new roads, dismantling fort walls, and filling in ditches.	There are kitchens at Pettah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment, where the aged, infirm, &c., are daily fed.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is as follows :— On works ... ... 6,000 By charity ... ... 3,306 The number on the dates specified is approximately as under— On 1st March ... 10,000 „ 1st May ... 15,000 „ 1st July ... 10,000
K.					
ated stock of possession of ,172 kandies. tions of grain g made from re, but not to ge extent as the require- f the people. pect of a fall . Private en- may ulti- it is hoped, supplies.	One-fourth of the population agriculturists. There are a few rich landholders, but it is not thought that they will in any way assist their tenants.	One-hundred people have emigrated: whether they have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The relief works already set in hand are not considered sufficient. About Rs. 4,000 are needed for sinking wells. The further works practicable are :— (1) To open out a cross road to join Kolar-Sonepur Road. (2) To repair Karanji tank at Devanhalli. (3) To repair two kuntas.	No relief kitchens have been opened in this taluk. People have, however, extended their charity to the poor, &c.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 290 By charity ... Nil. On the dates specified below the approximate number is— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... 1,500 „ 1st July ... 1,000
K.					
al stocks of estimated at rs of rági, ers of rice, seers of dhall. ock is con- inadequate people. Im- s of grain g made, but such large s as to pre- distress. No of prices	One-fifth of the population are agriculturists. The rest are of mixed occupations. There are few landholders capable of aiding their tenants. This taluk causes apprehension as the general state of the inhabitants is that of poverty.	On an average about 8 or 10 people from each village have emigrated to the coffee districts for employment; a few have returned being unable to find means of subsistence.	The minor works that have been started will last for a month and are not considered sufficient. The works proposed are opening of three new lines of roads, improvements of tanks, and sinking of wells in each village of the taluk.	No Government kitchen has been opened in this taluk. Relief funds to the extent of Rs. 2,000 monthly are needed.	The number of persons receiving relief on works on date of report is 1,000. The number estimated on the dates specified is as follows :— On 1st March ... 4,000 „ 1st May ... 4,000 „ 1st July ... 4,000

NANDYDROOG DIVISION

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. B. KRISHNIENGAR, C.S.I.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rain this seaso
			Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inch
Kolar	338	71,796	96,293	92,108	25·32	11
Bitmangala	260	68,233	93,523	92,380	22·82	3
Shrinivaspur	329	73,933	1,20,644	1,07,108	28·28	7
Mulbagal	241	58,051	87,132	83,983	23·26	9
Gudibanda	220	44,233	74,634	75,263	30·51	10
Sidlaghatta	164	91,849	1,38,343	1,34,380	28·73	10
Chikballapur	379	69,177	90,831	86,661	32·64	14
Malur	154	56,581	80,460	80,310	35·23	13
Gunmaykanpolya	342	48,600	67,185	63,331	13·32	2
Goribidnur	150	36,501	54,372	54,239	24·98	6
TOTAL ...	2,577	618,954	9,03,717	8,69,763	26·50	8

KOLAR

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
nnas of the l.	Remissions Rs. 20,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,108 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,200 head; 9,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and permission granted to owners to graze cattle in all available State forests. The people have been recommended to feed their cattle on prickly pear.	The people and cattle suffer a little for want of drinking water. Measures for improved water-supply are in progress, such as deepening existing wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots.	

KOLAR

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	10	14	13	13
14th „ „	11	15	13¾	13¾
21st „ „	9	11½	10	13
28th „ „	7	10	10	9½
4th November „	7	10	9	8
11th „ „	7	10	9	8
18th „ „	7¼	10	9	8
25th „ „	7¼	10	9	8
1st December „	7¼	10	9	8
8th „ „	7	9	8¼	8
15th „ „	7	8	7¼	8
22nd „ „	7	7¼	7	8
29th „ „	6½	7¼	7	8
5th January 1877	6¼	7¼	7¼	8¼
Average for the last six years ...	16	20	15	20

nnas of the l.	Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,380 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Cattle and agricultural stock to the number of 1,538 have died; 6,000 more are expected to die if it does not rain. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and ryots permitted to graze cattle in State forests, and advised to feed them on prickly pear.	People and cattle suffer from want of water, but arrangements for improving the supply, by deepening wells and digging water holes, will, it is expected, remedy matters.	

BITMANGALA

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	9½	14	12½	14½
14th „ „	8	12	12¼	14¼
21st „ „	7¼	10	12¼	12½
28th „ „	7	10¼	12¼	14¼
4th November „	7	10	8	8
11th „ „	7	10	8	8
18th „ „	7	10	8	8
25th „ „	7¼	10	8	8
1st December „	7¼	10	8	8
8th „ „	7	9	8¼	8¼
15th „ „	7	8	7¼	8
22nd „ „	7	8	7¼	7¼
29th „ „	6½	8	7	7
5th January 1877	6	8	7	7
Average for the last six years ...	17	30	21	21

annas of the d.	Remissions Rs. 31,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,07,108 estimated by the Amildar; but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	3,745 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and 22,000 more are expected to die in the event of no rain. Remedial measures comprise the suspension of Hulbani sales, and free access of cattle to State forests for grazing purposes. Feeding on prickly pear recommended to the people.	Deepening existing wells, clearing silt and digging water-holes in fit spots.	

SHRINIVASPUR

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	8	12	10	10
14th „ „	8	12	10	10
21st „ „	6¾	9	9	9
28th „ „	6¾	8¾	9	9
4th November „	6¼	9	9	9
11th „ „	6⅜	9	8½	8½
18th „ „	6¼	9	8¼	8¼
25th „ „	6¼	9	8¼	8¼
1st December „	7	9¼	8	7½
8th „ „	7	9⅛	8	7
15th „ „	6¼	9	7	7
22nd „ „	5¼	8	7	7
29th „ „	5¼	7	7	7
5th January 1877	6¼	8	7¼	7¼
Average of the last six years ...	16	40	34	24

STRICT.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
UK. ing stock 4,000 . The railway of Kolar road falur are the al centres from supplies are Private en- considered ent. Import- mple, but full ces therefrom ected.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	25,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable. This can, however, be checked by taking up more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 2,258 have already been started. This is considered inadequate, and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	There is a feeding kitchen at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,159 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 720.	On Works. / By Charity. No. on hand on date of report. 500 / 3 On 1st March ... 533 On 1st May ... 400 On 1st July ... 333
JK. ing stock 2,100 . The princi- tres from which are drawn are olar road and ailway stations. enterprise not red sufficient to n supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	8,500 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable, which may be checked by relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 1,400 have, up to the end of December 1876, been started. These are not sufficient, and if money be forthcoming, more relief works will be taken in hand.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 370 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 123.	On Works. / By Charity No. on hand on date of report ... 933 / 5 On 1st March 1877 1,000 On 1st May „ 666 On 1st July „ 500
JK. ing stock 4,000 . The principal from which are drawn are olar road and railway stations.	Majority of people low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders in this taluk able to aid their tenants.	900 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable; this, it is said, can be checked by relief works.	Relief works already started to the extent of Rs. 2,516; they are considered insufficient, and more relief works will be started if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,522 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 841.	On Works. / By Charity. No. on hand on date of report ... 500 / 16 On 1st March 1877 666 On 1st May „ 333 On 1st July „ 266

a	b	c	d	e
ur annas of the saved.	Remissions Rs. 32,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 83,983 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 2,500: 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with; cattle permitted to graze in State forests, and people advised to give them prickly pear.	Improvements to water-supply comprise deepening wells and digging water holes.	**MULBAGA**

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	See
7th Oct. 1876 ...	10	13	12	1
14th „ „ ...	8½	12	12	1
21st „ „ ...	8	4	12	1
28th „ „ ...	6¾	9¾	10	1
4th Nov. „ ...	6¾	10	11	1
11th „ „ ...	6¼	11½	10	
18th „ „ ...	7	11	10	
25th „ „ ...	7	10½	9	
1st Dec. „ ...	7	10	8½	
8th „ „ ...	7	9	8	
15th „ „ ...	6¾	8½	7	
22nd „ „ ...	6½	8	7	
29th „ „ ...	6	7	6	
5th any. 1877 ...	6	7	6	
Average of past six years ...	16	42	32	2

ro annas of the saved.	Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 75,263 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	5,200 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and about 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Remedial measures comprise suspension of hulbani sales and permission to graze cattle in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. Deepening wells and digging water holes set in hand with a view to improve water-supply.	**GUDIBANI**

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Se
	Seers.	Seers.	
7th October 1876 ...	8	12	
14th „ „ ...	7	10	
21st „ „ ...	7	10	
28th „ „ ...	6	9	
4th November „ ...	6	8½	
11th „ „ ...	6½	9	
18th „ „ ...	6	8	
25th „ „ ...	6	8	
1st December „ ...	6	8	
8th „ „ ...	6	8	
15th „ „ ...	6	8	
22nd „ „ ...	6	8	
29th „ „ ...	6	7	
5th January 1877 ...	6	7	
Average for past six years ...	17	53	

ro annas of the saved.	Remissions of Rs. 19,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,34,380.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 3,000: 8,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with hulbani sales, and have permitted the grazing of cattle in State forests as well as recommended their being fed with prickly pear.	Improvements in water-supply comprise deepening of wells and digging water holes in fit spots.	**SIDLAGHATT**

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice.	Ra
	Seers.	Se
7th October 1876	8	
14th „ „	8	
21st „ „	7¼	
28th „ „	6½	
4th November „	6½	
11th „ „	6½	
18th „ „	7	
25th „ „	7	
1st December „	7	
8th „ „	6¾	
15th „ „	6¾	
22nd „ „	6¾	
29th „ „	5¾	
5th January 1877	5¾	
Average for last six years ...	18	

STRICT,—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*		
UK.							
ing stock esti- to be 21,000 s. The princi- ıtres from which s are drawn ıe Kolar road Malur railway ıs. Private en- ıe not considered nt to maintain s.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	1,500 people have emigrated. A further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 1,136. They are insufficient and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 232 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 77.		On Works.	By Charity.
					No. on hand on date of report ...	500	26(
					On 1st March 1877	1,000	
					On 1st May „	666	
					On 1st July „	500	
JK.							
ing stock esti- at 1,000 kan- supplies drawn he Kolar road Malur railway s. Private rise not con- l sufficient to ain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	9,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already undertaken amount to Rs. 1,612. They are inadequate, but more relief works can be set in hand if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,106 have already been spent. Amount expended last month Rs. 702.		On Works.	By Charity.
					Number on hand on date of report	333	1(
					On 1st March 1877	600	
					On 1st May „	500	
					On 1st July „	333	
UK.							
sting stock esti to be 17,000 s. Supplies from the Kolar nd Malur sail- tations, which e only centres s taluk. Pri- enterprise con- l insufficient to ain supplies.	Majority of the people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants	3,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,040 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 5,825 have already been spent. The expenditure last month amounted to Rs. 1,950.		On Works.	By Charity.
					No. on hand on date of report ...	600	16(
					On 1st March 1877	766	
					On 1st May „	533	
					On 1st July „	33(	

a	b	c	d	e
r annas of the ived.	Remissions Rs. 53,000, out of a total of Rs. 86,661.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 3,500, and 4,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with. Cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Deepening of wells and digging of holes have been authorised to improve water-supply.	**CHIKBALL**

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	S
7th October 1876 ...	8	13	10	12
14th „ „ ...	7	10½	10	11
21st „ „ ...	6¾	9¼	8	10
28th „ „ ...	5	9½	7½	8
4th November „ ...	5¾	10	8	8
11th „ „ ...	5¾	10	8	8
18th „ „ ...	7	11	8½	8
25th „ „ ...	7	9¾	8½	8
1st December „ ...	7	9½	8	8
8th „ „ ...	6½	8	7	8
15th „ „ ...	6¾	7½	7	8
22nd „ „	6	7½	7	8
29th „ „ ...	5½	7½	7	8
5th January 1877 ...	5½	7	7½	1
Average for the past six years	16	40	31	2

a	b	c	d	e
ree annas of the aved.	Remissions Rs. 22,000, out of a total of Rs. 80,310	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock 2,500 head; 16,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested.	People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Improvements suggested are deepening wells and digging holes, which have already been begun.	**MALI**

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food grains. Rice	Rág
	Srs.	Srs
7th October 1876	9½	12
14th „ „ ..	9	12
21st „ „ ..	8	10
28th „ „	7	9
4th November „	6½	8
11th „ „ .	7½	10
18th „ „ ...	7¾	10
25th „ „ ..	7½	8
1st December „ ..	6	8
8th „ „ ...	6	8
15th „ „ ...	6	8
22nd „ . ..	6	8
29th „ „ ..	6	8
5th January 1877 ..	6	7
Average for the past six years	14	40

a	b	c	d	e
ır annas of the aved	Remissions Rs. 18,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,331.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,600 head; 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the water-supply wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.	**GUNMAYA KA**

Week ending	Prices of the princip Food grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	S
7th October 1876	8	10½	9¼	1
14th „ „	7¼	10	9¼	1
21st „ „	6¼	9¼	9	1
28th „ „	5¾	8¼	7½	
4th November „	5¼	8	7½	
11th „ „	6	9	7½	
18th „ „	6	9	7	
25th „ „	5¾	8¾	7	
1st December „	5¼	8	7	
8th „ „	6	8	7	
15th „ „	5¾	7½	6¾	
22nd „ „	6	7	6¾	
29th „ „	5¾	6¾	6	
5th January 1877	5½	7	6	
Average for the past six years ...	15	43	40	

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*		
ALUK.							
stock estim- t 13,000 The chief rom which are drawn, Kolar road ır railway Private en- ot consider- nt to main- ies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	Four thousand people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 800 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be provided.	A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 3,186 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 162.		On works.	By charity.
					No. on hand on date of report ...	166	100
					On 1st March 1877	333	
					On 1st May 1877	500	
					On 1st July 1877	333	
K.							
stock estim- be 5,600 The chief rom which e drawn are Road and ilway sta- ivate enter- considered to maintain	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Five hundred people have emigrated, and more are likely to do so, unless checked by relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,080 have already been started; they are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 287 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 95.		On works.	By charity.
					No. on hand on date of report ...	666	33
					On 1st March 1877	733	
					On 1st May „	500	
					On 1st July „	333	
TALUK.							
stock estim- 3,500 kan- chief centres h supplies n are the d and Malur ations. Pri- erprise not sufficient to supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Four thousand people have emigrated and further emigration is possible, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,115 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be provided.	There is a feeding kitchen at kasba town, and Rs. 1,446 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 482.		On works.	By charity.
					No. on hand on date of report ...	333	266
					On 1st March 1877	666	
					On 1st May „	500	
					On 1st July „	333	

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
our annas of the saved.	Remissions Rs 9,800, out of a total of Rs. 54,239.	Cattle and agricultural stock have died to the number of 1,500; 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with, and cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the supply, wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.	

GORIBIDNU

Week ending	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Rá
	Srs.	S.
7th October 1876 ...	7½	
14th „ „ ...	7	
21st „ „ ...	6	
28th „ „ ...	5½	
4th November 1876 ...	5½	
11th „ „ ...	5½	
18th „ „ ...	5½	
25th „ „ ...	5½	
1st December „ ...	6	
8th „ „ ...	6	
15th „ „ ...	5½	
22nd „ „ ...	5½	
29th „ „ ...	5½	
5th January 1877 ...	5½	
Average for the past six years	11½	

f	*g*	*k*	*i*	*j*	*k*		
UK.							
sting stock estim- to be 600 kan- The chief cen- from which sup- are drawn are Kolar road and r railway sta- Private enter- not considered ent to maintain ies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Seven hundred people have emigrated; a further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 577 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at kasba town, and Rs. 737 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 245-8.		On Works.	By Charity.
					No. on hand on date of report ...	133	
					On 1st March 1877	166	
					On 1st May „	133	
					On 1st July „	100	

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. S. LUDLOW.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfal this season.
;nayakanhalli	317	56,882	1,00,114	99,333	19·20	4·35
navalli	298	57,359	1,01,956	97,907	23·18	7·15
aba	303	97,963	1,29,300	1,23,890	25·10	10·50
tagiri	292	73,933	92,797	91,277	25·88	6· 4
ıkúr	354	101,981	1,41,492	1,37,735	39· 7	19·56
... ...	588	71,928	1,19,556	1,12,329	10·21	1·80
ldagiri	371	86,532	1,46,599	1,43,882	11·92	2·93
ıigal	316	85,661	95,453	90,783	21·26	15·93
Total ...	2,839	632,239	9,27,267	8,97,136	21·97	8·53

TUMKU

a	b	c	d	e
f the Kartik or rif, a 2½ annas crop been saved, and e is no prospect of ner sowings this on. As regards the naka or rabi crop, seed was sown for t of water. actically the whole has failed.	Rs. 17,000 out of a total of Rs. 99,333.	4,186 head of cattle have died, and the mortality anticipated is 9,500. The hulbani sales have been remitted, and numbers of cattle have been taken to the Mulnad. The grant of takavi for the purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Water is available for one month; the remedial measures adpoted are to sink wells where requisite.	**CHIKNAYAKANHALI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* PRICE: SEERS P RUPEE.

WEEKS.	Ragi.	Rice
October 1876.		
1st week	8	6
2nd „	7¼	6
3rd „	7	5
4th „	7	5
November 1876.		
1st week	10 11	6 7
2nd „	9	6
3rd „	8	
4th „	7½	6
December 1876.		
1st week	7	7
2nd „	7½	6
3rd „	7	6
4th „	7	5
Average of six years ...	40	1

a	b	c	d	e
All the monsoon artik) crops have led, and there are prospects of further wings this season. me produce of the eanut and cocoanut ly obtained. Of ring or Vyshaka ops nothing has been ed, neither is there prospect of further rings this season.	Rs. 15,000 out of a total land revenue of Rs. 97,907.	About 12,766 head of cattle have died and about 17,220 more deaths are expected. Hulbani cess was remitted by Government during this year. Cattle are being taken away to the Mulnad; fodder is brought from the adjoining taluks in the Hassan district at high prices; grant of takavi for purchase of fresh cattle has been suggested, but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	Want of water is beginning to be felt. The sinking of wells in tank-beds has been ordered.	**HONNAVAI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* PRICE: SEERS P RUPEE.

MONTHS.	Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.	Cleaned
In October 1876 ...	6 5¼	8	7	
In November 1876 ...	6¼ 5¼	8	6¼	
In December 1876 ...	5¼ 6¼	7	6¼	
Average of 6 years ...	Per kandy.			
Rice, 1st sort	14 5			
„ 2nd „	12 6			
Ragi	4 10			

TRICT.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
UK.					
lies are being from Bangalore. merchants are o maintain the cation; no full ees anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low; one-fourth well-to-do, and three-fourths poor. The total population is 57,000, of which 14,000 are purely agricultural and 3,000 partly so; the remaining 40,000 are of other professions. There are a few wealthy landholders.	About 2,000 people have abandoned their villages; none of them have returned. 4,000 to 5,000 more may leave the taluk.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Kitchens have been opened in two places, in which about 400 and 50 people respectively are fed daily.	Number of persons on the hands of Government up to middle of January for relief— On relief works ... ... 2,000 By charitable measures... 450 Estimated number to be on the hands of Government for relief on 1st March— On relief works... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st May— On relief works ... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st July— On relief works ... ... 3,000 By kitchens 1,500
UK.					
n has been by private in- als, who, how- re not inclined en their pits. es are being from Bangalore Kloor. Local rise is sufficient tain the im- on. A fall in is doubtful.	The population is 57,359 and is generally agricultural. Some wealthy landholders support their tenants. In the Kusba there are some wealthy merchants.	3,256 persons have left the taluk, and some of them have returned, finding no means of subsistence. A few more may leave.	The relief works started in this taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Several private kitchens were opened in this taluk, but allhave been closed. Government kitchen now open at Hundunkere; further kitchens appear necessary and will be opened.	The number of persons on th hands of Government for relie by relief works on date of re port was about 70 or 80 persons most of the works having beer finished. The number of persons in re ceipt of charity amounts to 150. The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the 1st March is ... {3,000 to 4,000 On relief works— By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st May 1877— On relief works . 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st July 1877— On relief works ... 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 NOTE.—This taluk has suffer ed very severely this year, and is in fact, almost worse than Sira.

TUMKUR

	b	c	d	e
Kartik or annas crop ved in some blies, and in re has been ire. As re- Vyshaka or Jowaree was s still being t lands. whole, only anna and a s been saved.	Remissions probable Rs. 18,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,23,890.	The mortality which has already occurred is reckoned at 7,729, and the deaths anticipated are 11,593. There has been a great loss in cattle; those surviving are suffering from want of forage. The State forest of Devaroydroog was thrown open for the ryots to cut grass. Fodder is being imported, but at high prices. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested, but does not seem to have been adopted. The cess of hulbani has been remitted during the year. Grant of takavi for the purchase of cattle is suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Want of water is not yet felt; in some tanks there is a supply for one to one and a half months. Wells will be sunk in places where scarcity of water is likely to be felt.	**KADABA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Weeks. — Price: Seers per Rupee. — Rice. — Ragi. *October* 1876. 1st week ... 10 14 2nd „ ... 8 12 3rd „ ... 8 12 4th „ ... 7½ 10 *November* 1876. 1st week ... 6 9 2nd „ ... 6 8 3rd „ ... 5¾ 7½ 4th „ ... 5¾ 7½ *December* 1876. 1st week ... 5¾ 7½ 2nd „ ... 5¾ 7½ 3rd „ ... 5¾ 7½ 4th „ ... 5¾ 7½ Average of six years ... 20 50
nsoon crop has ed, except un- pillary wells. yshaka (rabi), t be said what of crop will be the water-sup- ling. No pros- urther sowings. cally, a total	An estimated sum of Rs. 35,000 is entered by the Amildar as requiring remission. Rs. 20,000 would appear to be ample for this taluk. Total revenue is Rs. 91,277.	The past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 16,000, and the anticipated mortality at 30,000. Agricultural stock has suffered greatly. Reserved forests were thrown open to the ryots to cut grass. It is now intended to allow their cattle to graze in these tracts. People imported fodder from different places at heavy cost. Hulbani was remitted.	The want of water is beginning to be felt.	**KORTIGIRI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Months. — Price: Seers per Rupee. — Rice. — Ragi. October 1876 ... 8 10 8½ 12 November 1876 ... 7 9 7½ 10 December 1876 ... 6 7 6½ 8 Average of six years ... 16 53
rding Kartik the Amildar that only a na crop has ed, but this is low estimate. an a fair four rop must have aved in some ie whole, only wo annas has ved.	Estimate of amount of revenue to be remitted Rs. 25,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,37,735.	Past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 10,000; anticipated mortality 2,939. Agricultural stock suffered greatly. Government remitted the hulbani cess and threw open the Reserved State Forests in Devaroydroog to cut grass from; the result was satisfactory so long as grass was available. It is now intended to allow ryots to graze their cattle in the forests. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested to the people, but it is not available in sufficient quantities in this taluk.	Want of water beginning to be felt. Orders have been issued for the sinking of wells where necessary.	**TUMKUR** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Weeks. — Price: Seers per Rupee. — Ragi. — Rice. *October* 1876. 1st week ... 11 7 2nd „ ... 11 7 3rd „ ... 10 6½ 4th „ ... 8 5 *November* 1876. 1st week ... 10 5½ 2nd „ ... 9 6½ 3rd „ ... 9½ 7½ 4th „ ... 9½ 7½ *December* 1876. 1st week ... 8½ 6½ 2nd „ ... 8 6½ 3rd „ ... 7½ 6½ 4th „ ... 7½ 6½ Average of six years ... 60 17

ISTRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
LUK.					
Grain secretly stor- Importations com- in from Banga- e. Some of the rchants are capa- of maintaining portation during present season. fall in prices an- ipated.	Population 97,963, of which three-fourths are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban and artizans. Most of the landholders are very poor and unable to aid their tenants.	About 10 or 12,000 people have already left their villages for the coffee districts. Further emigration improbable.	Relief works have already been in progress for some time. Collection of metal along all the district fund roads has just been sanctioned.	Two Government kitchens opened in this taluk. The poor and helpless are afforded relief in these kitchens, as also by private individuals.	Number of people on the h of Government for relief— On relief works ... By charitable measures ... *Estimated number* to be on the hands of Government for relief— *On 1st March*— On relief works ... 2,(By kitchens ... *On 1st May*— On relief works ... 3,(By kitchens ... *On 1st July*— On relief works ... 3,(By kitchens ...
LUK.					
here may be about kandies in stock he taluk. Supplies drawn from Ban- ore. Prices rising. vate enterprise li- ed. The Deputy Com- sioner says that state of the taluk parts bad. There however, a large ntity of grain ed away, but ch the owners will dispose of. Grain been pouring into country and is coming in. Price of is steady, and ws, if anything, a lency to fall.	Population 73,933, of which three-fourths consist of agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban or artizans. There are a few wealthy people, but they are not inclined to aid their tenants.	Four thousand people have left the place, and none of them returned. It is not known whether they have bettered themselves or otherwise. Further emigration is improbable.	The relief works sanctioned in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. Collection of metal along the district fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, has been opened in the Kusba of the taluk. Additional ones seem needed. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.	Number of persons on the h of Government— On relief works about ... By charitable measures ... *Estimated number to be on hands of Government*— Relief works. Kitch 1st March / 1st May / 1st July 5,000 50
LUK.					
bout 8,000 kandies grain reported to be stock in this taluk. pp s are being wn from Bangalore. fall in prices ex- ted. Private enter- se able to maintain importation. The Deputy Com- sioner reports that state of the taluk parts bad. There however, a large ntity of grain red away, but which owners will not pose of. Grain has n pouring into the ntry and is still ning in. Price of i is steady, and ws, if anything, a dency to fall.	Population 101,981, of which the greater portion are purely agriculturists. Some of them are well-to-do and the rest are poor. The wealthy landholders are not disposed to aid their tenants, though able to do so.	A large number of the people have left their villages for Coorg, Mulnad, &c. A few of them have returned. It is not knowu whether the emigrants have bettered themselves or not.	The relief works have been in progress for some time. Large relief works sanctioned, which will keep the poor employed two or three months.	A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, is maintained at Tumkur. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.	The number of persons on hands of Government is— On Relief Works ... ... By charitable measures ... The number estimated to be the hands of Government for lief is on— Relief works. Kitch 1st March / 1st May / 1st July 3,500 500

TUMKUR

SIRA

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
No Kartik crop has been saved. A little sosi, ragi, and rice has been saved at of the Vyshaka crop. Practically, an entire failure.	Total revenue Rs. 1,12,329. The Amildar has entered Rs. 80,000 to be remitted. The Deputy Commissioner considers this amount far too high; about Rs.25,000 would seem to be the proper amount.	About 20,266 head of cattle have died, and nearly all the rest have been removed to the Mulnad. Only a few have been kept for the working of the Kappelay wells. The agricultural stock has suffered severely. The State forests of Bookkapatna, Muddagiri and Devaroyadroog opened out by Government afforded great relief. It is now under consideration to allow the ryots to graze their cattle in these forests.	In some places though there is no water close to the village, it is procurable at some little distance off; in other places wells are being sunk in the beds of tanks at Government expense. Sufficient water is procurable.	Prices of the principal food-grains :— From October 1st to 22nd— Ragi ... ... 10 seers per rupee. Rice ... ... 7 „ „ From 23rd up to 31st— Ragi ... ... 7½ seers per rupee. Rice ... ... 5½ to 6 „ „ *In November*—Ragi ... 7½, 8, 8½, 9. Rice ... 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼. *In December*—Ragi ... 7, 7½. Rice ... 5¾, 6. Six years' average— Rs. A. Rice ... ... per kandy ... 13 0 Ragi ... ... „ ... 4 12 Jola ... ... „ ... 5 12 Paddy ... ... „ ... 5 8 Cleared dhall ... „ ... 19 4 Horse gram ... „ ... 7 4 Bengal gram ... „ ... 19 8

MADDAGIRI

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
In Kartik sosi, ragi, sugarcane, and other grains were sown in wet lands, and a 6-anna crop has been saved. Dry crops failed completely. In Vyshaka jola was sown, and is still being sown in wet lands. Some of these crops promise well. Practically, there will be no appreciable outturn.	Remissions Rs.25,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,43,882.	The past mortality among cattle is 5,807, the anticipated is 2,900. The agricultural stock has suffered considerably. Government threw open the reserved forests for the ryots to cut grass in; also remitted the cess of hulbani during the year. The use of the prickly pear for fodder was suggested, but it grows only in small quantities. The only suggestion that can be made is to allow ryots to graze their cattle in all reserved tracts; but even in these places, fodder is not obtainable in any large quantity.	The wells are running dry. If the rains do not fall early, there will be great difficulty in obtaining water. Orders have been issued to sink as many wells in beds of tanks as are necessary to secure water.	The average price of food-grains is given below :— Rice ... 6 seers per rupee. Ragi ... 8, 7, 7½, 7 „ „ Gram ... 8, 7, 6 „ „ The average price for the last six years is— Rice ... 13 seers per rupee. Ragi ... 45 „ „ Gram ... 28 „ „ The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the price of ragi is steady, and shows, if anything, a tendency to fall.

KUNIGAL

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
A 3-anna Kartik crop has been saved in this taluk. In some hoblies, however, more than a fair 8-anna crop must have been saved. There are no prospects of further sowings. Some Vyshaka crops have been sown, but there does not appear to be any probability of saving anything. The crop saved is about three annas.	About Rs. 18,000 will have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 90,783.	2,950 head of cattle have died, and 6,000 more deaths are expected. A number of cattle have been sent off to the Mulnad taluks, as also to places in other districts where fodder can be obtained. No measures have yet been adopted by the Government, with the exception of suggesting the use of prickly-pear for fodder. This taluk does not appear to be on the whole so very bad, except in some hoblies where, however, the people can arrange for procuring fodder from adjoining taluks.	Want of water is felt in the hoblies of Yedivor, Amrathur and Koppah; orders have been issued to sink wells in places where needed, as also in tank beds.	*Prices of the principal of food-grains.* Weeks. | Price—Seers per Rupee. | Rice. | Ragi. | Gram October 1st week ... 8 12 0 „ 2nd „ ... 8 11 0 „ 3rd „ ... 6½ 10 0 „ 4th „ ... 6 9 0 November 1st „ ... 6½ 8 0 „ 2nd „ ... 6 9½ 0 „ 3rd „ ... 6¾ 9½ 0 „ 4th „ ... 7 10 0 December 1st „ ... 6½ 8 0 „ 2nd „ ... 6½ 8 0 „ 3rd „ ... 6½ 7½ 0 „ 4th „ ... 5¾ 7½ 0 Six years' averages ... 13½ 51½ 2

ISTRICT—concluded.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
\LUK. rain is stored in the k, but the owners not open their pits. upplies are being vn from Bangalore. he prices remain ionary. rivate enterprise probably maintain importation.	The population is 71,928, and about one-eighth are high caste, and the rest low. The former are well to do and the latter poor; both agriculturists. Some land-holders are able to support their tenants.	About 1,157 persons have left the taluk; none have returned. The relief works now sanctioned will in all probability stop further emigration.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads now sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Charitable relief is given to travellers, aged, infirm, to those unable to work, &c., in three different kitchens opened by Government. There were some more of these institutions kept up by private individuals, but they have been closed for want of funds. Additional kitchens will have to be opened at public expense.	The number of persons the Government has on its hands up to date is on relief works about 1,500, by charitable measures 500. The anticipated numbers are:— 1st March, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. 1st May, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. 1st July, 3,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is very bad; very few cattle left.
LUK. here is two months' k of sosi and ragi. plies are coming rom Bangalore in ndance. Private erprise seems able maintain the imtation. As there is much competition trade, no fall of es is likely to occur. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that re is a large quan- of grain stored y which the owners l not dispose of. rain has been pour- into the country, l is still coming in.	The population is 86,532. There are people of both high and low caste, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ are well to do, and $\frac{3}{4}$ poor; $\frac{3}{4}$ purely agricultural, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of other professions. There are some large landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	About 1,000 persons have left the taluk with their families. None of them have yet returned, and it seems probable that about 400 more will leave. The emigration was chiefly to the coffee districts and the Mulnad.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	One Government kitchen, aided by private contributions, is established. More kitchens appear to be needed.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 1,080 By charitable measures 150 The anticipated numbers are— On March 1st...3,000 relief works 200 kitchens. On May 1st ..5,000 relief works; 400 kitchens. On July 1st...3,000 relief works; 400 kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly; otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.
ALUK. 1,500 kandies of a in are in stock in taluk; supplies are ing drawn from ngalore. Prices are ily rising; private terprize is able to intain the importa- n.	The population is 85,661, the greater portion of which are of high caste. Half the number of the whole population are purely agriculturists, one-eighth urban or artizan, one-eighth other professions, and the remainder mixed. The landholders are not capable of aiding their tenants.	About 6,000 people have left the place. About 1,000 of them have returned.	Relief works have been opened; large relief works also sanctioned.	There is one Government kitchen in this taluk.	The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report is on relief works 419; by charitable measures 144. The future estimate is— On March 1st 2,000 relief works; 600 kitchens. „ May „ 3,000 relief works; 600 kitchens. „ July „ 2,000 relief works 600 kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that portions of this taluk have suffered very severely, other have done pretty well.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL A. C. HAY.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MAJOR C. J. PEARSE.

TALUKAS-	Area in square miles-	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfal this season.
. Ashtagram	353	88,468	1,50,539	1,50,539	21·50	19·2
. Chamrajnagar	208	92,348	1,23,294	1,23,294	15·80	11·75
, Gundlupet	539	59,792	57,390	57,600	16·9	13·67
, Heggaderankote	652	54,829	43,876	43,876	13·61	10·52
, Talkad	377	82,311	96,843	96,843	15·00	10·00
. Malvalli	350	74,985	60,298	60,400	16·3	15·87
. Mandaya	390	89,673	88,649	88,649	20·00	18·42
. Nussore	394	126,930	79,608	79,608	20·36	20·47
). Nanjangud	176	64,535	63,563	63,563	14·78	9·50
). Periapatna	447	116,334	1,07,386	107,386	21·28	18·4
.. Yedatore	168	65,523	92,194	92,194	13·9	8·00
TOTAL ...	4,054	915,728	9,63,640	9,63,952	17·5	14·11

MYSORE

ASHTAGRAM

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*		
				Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
					Rice.	Ragi.
					Seers.	Seers.
The Amildar reports it from eight to ten annas of the paddy and from two to three annas of the ragi crops saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,50,539.	3,822 head of cattle have died, and 2,000 more are expected to die. Hulbani rents remitted. The ryots, who have raised some rice crop on lands under channels, assist the people with grass in villages in which dry cultivation has entirely failed.	Villages suffer for want of water; wells having run dry. Wells are, however, being dug, but it is doubtful whether they will contain water till rains set in. The villages situated close to the river Kaveri and its channels have a sufficient supply of water, but those depending on channels suffer temporarily when they are under repair or when water is not let into them. The continual flow of water into the channels is recommended.	October 1876	7 & 8	8
				November „	7 & 8	8
				December „	7 & 8	8
				January 1877	8	10 & 11
				Average of the past six years	12	39 or 40

CHAMRAJNAGAR

				Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
					Rice.	Ragi.
					Seers.	Seers.
The Amildar reports that from fourteen annas of the moongar and from two to ten annas of the rice and ragi crops saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 6,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,23,294.	Mortality among cattle 1,245 head. No more cattle are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder, and hence remedial measures unnecessary.	Abundant water-supply, as there are wells in or near each village. In event of scarcity all that will be needed is clearing wells.	October 1876	6	9
				November „	6	10
				December „	6	10
				January 1877	8	12
				Average for the past six years	12	49

GUNDLUPET

				Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
					Rice.	Ragi.
					Seers.	Seers.
The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the moongar crops and from five to nine annas of the paddy and ragi crops were saved. There is a prospect of the cholum and kar ragi sowings if the rains of March and April do not fail. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 750 out of a total of Rs. 57,600.	2,061 head of cattle have died and 47,630 are expected to perish. Hulbani rents remitted, and State forests opened for the cattle to graze in. Precautions are suggested to protect forests from fire and to keep diseased cattle separate from the healthy.	The tanks have all dried up, and most of the wells are also dry. Deepening of wells suggested to improve water-supply.	October 1876	4½	10
				November „	4½	10
				December „	6	10
				January 1877	6 & 7	11
				Average of the past six years	11	40

TRICT.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
UK. stocks consi- to be sufficient e people for one Additional that may be re- l can be obtain- om Ganjam. importation of rom Talkad and lli taluks and the Aulwur mar- Ragi imported Chamrajnagar, aulalli, Malvalli, Heggaderankote s. A weekly et is held at the h rocks, in which 6,000 to 8,000 of rice and Ragi sold by the mer- ts of Ganjam to ers who have no of grain on hand, ho require addi- l supplies.	The population of this taluk amounts to 88,468. Of these 43,573 are males and 44,895 females. There are 17,646 agriculturists, 449 traders, 6,787 labourers, and 4,218 manufacturers. The remainder (59,368) are of miscellaneous occupation. The well-to-do landholders have aided their tenants and jeetgars by lending grain, money, &c.	From 500 to 600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places in search of employment. They live upon the wages they earn.	The works on hand are repairs to the Erode road and the ordinary annual repairs, and repairs to the Chakderany, Sager, and Kijanadi channels, and Arekere tanks. The work practicable is repair of the Sunkatamur tank.	Relief kitchens for destitute travellers, aged and infirm, &c., are opened at Darasakuppa, Palhalli, Serangapatam, and Ganjam Kasbas. The number fed daily at each of these kitchens is from 50 to 1,500.	Number of persons receiving relief on date of report is— On works .. ... 1,500 By charity .. 300 or 400 Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified— On 1st March ... 1,000 On 1st May ... 500 On 1st July ... 500
LUK. bout one-third of population are provided with a k of grain for the six or seven ths. The remain- obtain their sup- partly in villages partly in the local kets. Ryots im- Ragi from Kolle- and rice from kad and Yelandoor their own con- ption.	The population numbers 91,363. Of these 16,729 are agriculturists, 7,135 labourers, 5,854 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do and able to aid their jeetgars, &c.	3,000 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places. None have returned, and these are reported not to have bettered themselves. Further emigration probable.	Relief works proper have not been started, but sundry works, such as repairing roads and cleaning the Doddahammora tank, have been undertaken. Works practicable are repairs either to the Ramasamudra tank or the cross road between Chamrajnagar and Wellandur.	The relief kitchen opened at the kusba of this taluk from private subscriptions affords food to about 50 persons daily.	The number of persons Government has on its hand at date of report is— On works ... ... 600 By charity ... ... 600 The number on the under-mentioned dates is— 1st March .. 1,000 1st May ... 700 1st July ... 300
LUK. Twenty-five thou- id people or near- 43 per cent. of e population pos- s a stock of provi- ns ( ) last them for or seven months. ie remainder have to pend for their sup- ies on the local mar- ts, villages, &c.	The population amounts to 57,777. Of these 28,591 are males and 29,186 females. There are 10,725 agriculturists 4,999 labourers, 2,902 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Nearly 50 per cent. of the agricultural population are well-to-do. They have rendered aid to their tenants and jeetgars by advancing small sums of money without interest, and by lending grain.	About 1,000 persons have emigrated to coffee-growing districts in search of employment. People from Mandla, Najamangala, Hussan, Tumkur and Tarikere taluks pass through this taluk on the way to coffee plantations; 200 persons are, however, daily returning, having failed to get employment. Emigration, it is said, is likely to continue till next rains.	No relief works have as yet been started. Some coolies are, however, collecting materials for the roads to be repaired by the Public Works Department. Works suggested are the excavation of three tanks and the dismantlement of the eastern and southern portions of the Gundlupet fort walls.	A kitchen has been opened, where from 400 to 500 people are fed daily.	The number on the hands o Government on date of report is— On works ... ... 200 By charity ... ... 400 The number estimated on th dates specified is— On 1st March ... 400 On 1st May ... 100 c On 1st July ... 100

MYSOR

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The Amildar reports at from four to : annas of the rice op, and from six to ght annas of the gi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 11¼ nas saved.	Remissions Rs. 3,000 out of a total of Rs. 43,876.	209 head of cattle have died, and 3,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to the jungles for fodder, and State forests thrown open for them to graze. Water is to be got in the Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers.	The Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers supply water to the villages in their vicinity. Wells are dug in villages not near them. To improve water-supply, the rivers were dammed by anicuts and the water let into an adjoining tank. As this tank needs repairs, water cannot be let into it. Repairs suggested at a cost of Rs. 1,500.	**HEGGADERAN**

Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	5	9
November „	5½	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	6 or 7	10 to 12
Average of the past six years	13	52

The Amildar reports hat ten annas of the ice crop and from our to six annas of he ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ nnas saved.	Remissions Rs. 500 out of a total of Rs. 96,843.	3,430 head of cattle have died, and 2,500 more are expected to die. Ryots have to some extent preserved fodder for their cattle. No relief measures in this respect necessary.	There is enough water in the taluk for two months. In the event of water failing, wells will be dug. It is suggested that the Channel Department may be asked to let water into the channels continually.	**TALKAD**

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	7	8
November „	7½	8
December „	7½	8
January 1877	8	10 & 11
Average for the past six years	12	39 or 40

The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions: From three to four annas of the cholum crop, three to seven annas of the rice crop, and from three to six annas of the Hyne ragi. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 60,400.	3,124 head of cattle have died and 20,000 more are expected to die. A large number of cattle have been driven to the jungles for grazing purposes. Fodder is preserved by some ryots for the cattle retained at home. Forest reserves have been thrown open for the grazing of cattle. Grass is scarce owing to the failure of rain.	Water-supply very deficient. Wells have, however, been dug, and they, it is supposed, will benefit the people.	**MALVALI**

Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	6	9
November „	6	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

TRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TE TALUK.					
ree-fourths of the lation are provid-ith grain for ten elve months. The inder obtain their lies from the local kets, villages, &c. nsiderable quan-of ragi has been erved by ryots future require-ts.	The population numbers 54,829 souls or 27,256 males and 27,573 females. There are 9,696 agriculturists, 4,039 labourers, 2,206 traders and manufacturers, and the rest are of mixed occupation. Wealthy ryots aid their tenants, jitgars, &c., by lending grain, &c.	Except the Kadoo-kandhars, who are described as nomads, no other people have left the taluk in search of relief. Further emigration improbable.	No relief works have been started, and there is no necessity for them.	No necessity for relief kitchens.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report is— On works ... ... 28 By charity ... ... 70 The number likely to be employed on the dates specified is— On works: On 1st March ... 32; On 1st May ... ...; On 1st July ... 20 By charity: On 1st March ... 15; On 1st May ... 18; On 1st July ... 20
LUK.					
early 53 per cent. he population are vided with suf-nt provisions for next six or seven ths. The remain-obtain their sup-s from villages and the large market lanaganoor, where and ragi are sold rge quantities. No ortation has yet made.	The population amounts to 82,311. There are 15,497 agriculturists, 6,130 labourers, 6,831 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of miscellaneous occupation. Sixty per cent. of the population are wealthy and able to aid their tenants, jitgars, &c.	About 600 people emigrated to Mannan-toddy, Coorg, and other places, and about 100 have returned on account of insufficiency of wages. Further emigration not probable.	No relief works as yet sanctioned; works practicable are repairs of roads to cost Rs. 3,000.	Relief kitchen not opened in this taluk, as there has been no necessity for one.	The number of persons employed on road repairs is about 60 daily; 37 persons were working on date of report. The number of persons likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— On works: 1st March ... 1,000; 1st May ... 700; 1st July ... 500 By charity:
ALUK.					
About 53 per cent. the population are ll provided with in for the next or seven months. ere have been large ports of ragi from nkanhalli, Kolagul, , and rice from lkad, &c.	The population of the taluk is 65,476. Of these 14,263 are agriculturists, 2,684 labourers, 2,873 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. The greater portion of the people are well-to-do.	Except those who yearly go to work in coffee estates, no people have emigrated. Emigration not probable. Travellers from the Túmkúr district of Attikuppa and Nagamangala break their journey in this taluk for one or two days.	No relief works have been started as yet, but nine tanks are being repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,300.	A kitchen has been opened and about 600 aged persons and boys are daily fed.	The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hand on the dates specified is— On works: On 1st March ... 1,000; On 1st May ... 1,000; On 1st July ... 1,000 By charity:

a	b	c	d	e
				MANDYA
The Amildar reports om two to eight nas of the moongar, d from one to ten nas of the Hyne ps saved. The Deputy Commis-ner reports eight nas saved in all.	Remissions Rs. 30,500, out of a total of Rs. 88,649.	2,003 head of cattle have died, and 25,000 more are expected to die. Cattle removed to places where fodder and water are procurable.	Except the tanks in the Kiragandoor and Maddur taluks, no other tanks contain water. Wells have dried up. People dig wells and obtain water for their use. Great scarcity of water, due to there being no rain for the past two years. It is suggested that wells dug by ryots should be further deepened at the expense of Government.	

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Ragi.	Rice.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876	8	7 to 8
November „	8	7 to 8
December „	8	7 to 8
Average for the past six years	39 or 40	12

				MYSORE
The Amildar reports rom four to eight nnas of the paddy rop and from two to ve annas of the Hyne ry crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine nnas saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,000, out of a total of Rs. 79,608.	1,648 head of cattle have died and 1,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to places where fodder can be obtained. State forests thrown open for the cattle to graze in. A coffee planter in the Wynaad district has consented to cattle grazing on his plantation.	Scarcity of water felt in nearly all villages except those on the banks of rivers. The existing supply is not likely to last until next rains; sinking of wells is therefore suggested.	

Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876	5	7
November „	5½	8
December „	6	8½
January 1877	6½ or 6½	9½ or 10
Average for the last six years	12	43

				NAUJANGUI
The Amildar reports that from four to eight annas of the August crop and from four to ten annas of the November crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 2,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,563.	593 head of cattle have died. Cattle at present graze on the banks of the Kapila and uncultivated fields. In case of scarcity the cattle will be driven to the Chamrajnagar forests for fodder.	There is a sufficient water-supply in all the hoblis except one. Water will become scarce if there be no rain. Cleaning of wells and sinking new ones suggested.	

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876	4	7
November „	6	8
December „	8	9
January 1877	9	10 or 1
Average for the past six years	11	41

ISTRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
ALUK.					
About 15,000 persons have a sufficient ock of grain for six seven months. The mainder depend for eir supplies on the cal shops or markets, id on the importa-on from Bangalore id Ganjam. The portation will, it said, be sufficient, d will continue till e moongar crops are aped in August.	The population is 57,286 or 28,254 males and 29,032 females. There are 13,490 agriculturists and traders, 1,370 labourers, and 5,316 manufacturers. The remainder are of mixed and miscellaneous occupation. Twenty per cent. of the population are well-to-do; the rest are poor.	5,748 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in search of food. A few have returned, and further emigration is probable.	In addition to relief works in progress, the construction of two new lines of road, *viz.*, the Bararala-Nagamangala road and Kokatty road, is suggested.	The relief kitchen opened at this kasba from private subscriptions feeds about 50 persons daily. Arrangements are being made for distributing food to travellers, aged and infirm, &c.	Number of persons on the hand of Government on date of report— On works ... ... 1,00 By charity ... ... 1,00 Number of persons Governmen is likely to have on its hands a the dates specified—
					On works. / By charity.
					1st March ... 2,000
					1st May ... 3,000
					1st July ... 5,000
ALUK.					
There are about 30 spectable merchants the taluk who trade tensively in rice d ragi. They not ly import grain in ge quantities, but port it to the ilgherry, Gudalore, nanore, Mundriem, ddoor, Nanjangode, tricts which is the se of prevailing high es in prices. There however, enough ain in the taluk to pply the wants of ,000 people for seven eight months. The mainder will have depend for their pply on local mar-ts, shops, &c.	The population amounts to 126,930. Of this number 63,528 are males and 63,402 females. 17,122 are agriculturists, 8,480 labourers. Traders and manufacturers number 8,452, and people of miscellaneous occupation 92,876. Three-fourths of the population are well- to-do.	500 persons have emigrated from this taluk; some of them are reported to be starving; further emigration probable.	No relief works actually opened, though the municipality have undertaken the construction of a road and the Public Works Department the excavation of a tank, at the former of which 300 persons and in the latter 1,000 persons are employed.	Twelve relief kitchens have been opened in the town of Mysore from private subscriptions. These amount to Rs 9,796, and are to be supplemented by a Government grant of an equal sum, which is to be expended in the purchase of grain in localities where it is cheapest. The daily average of destitute persons fed is 2,140.	The number of persons Govern ment has on its hands on date o report is— On works ... ... 1,30 By charity ... ... 70 The number likely to be in han on the dates specified below is—
					On works. / By charity.
					1st March ... 1,000 / 800
					1st May ... ... 1,000 / 900
					1st July ... ... 1,000 / ...
ALUK.					
The local stock of ain is sufficient to pply the wants of ,597 persons for six seven months. The mainder will have obtain their sup-es of rice from rsore, and ragi m the Heggadaran-e Taluk. Fall in ces not anticipated.	The population numbers 64,535 souls. Of this 31,899 are males and 32,636 females. There are 11,787 agriculturists, 5,055 labourers, 3,075, traders and manufacturers and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Seventy per cent. of the population are well-to-do.	2,000 people have emigrated to coffee plantations, and are doing well. 1,000 persons more are expected to emigrate.	No relief works as yet started. Works practicable are repairs to tanks.	About 300 persons are fed daily in the relief kitchen opened by private subscriptions at Sindoovally.	No information given.

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions :—Three to eight annas of the ragi crop, six to ten annas of the paddy crop, and one to three annas of the Hyne ragi crop. Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 11,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,386.	Deaths among cattle from disease 2,011. No mortality anticipated for want of fodder and water. Crops have been raised in some places, and there is grass in store. The taluk contains jungles and borders on Coorg. No remedial measures are necessary	One-third of the villages are situated close to the rivers Kaveri and Lakshmantirta; hence no want of water is felt. In a few villages there are small katties and wells, which contain water, while in others there is no water. As wells and katties get dry, people get new wells dug. No remedial measures are therefore necessary.	PERIAPATNA Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... 6 9 November „ ... ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49
The Amildar reports that nine annas of the rice crop and one anna of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,194.	3,057 head of cattle have died and 2,019 more are expected to die. Cattle are driven to graze in the forests of Coorg and Heggaderankote. The ryots fortunate in their cultivation feed their cattle with the straw of ragi, paddy, &c Hulbani tax remitted. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, and cattle permitted to graze in jungles, and on a portion of the Amvat Mahal Kawal.	Ample supply of water in villages situated on rivers. No scarcity feared in villages into tanks of which nullah water flows. Tanks are becoming nearly all dry. Scarcity is likely to be felt in places where there is no river, and here the digging of wells is suggested.	YEDATORE Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... ... 6 9 November „ ... ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*c*) A special officer, with an assistant and some of the Kedda establishment, have been appointed to assign grazing grounds for the cattle along the foot of the Neilgherries and Western Ghâts and to direct them there. The cattle should be detained there till the rains have undoubtedly set in.

(*h*) Emigration has been chiefly from the Mandya Taluk, where the people are very poor, and the crops have failed almost completely. Elsewhere emigration has been principally for the purpose of taking the cattle to graze.

(*k*) It is difficult to estimate the number likely to be on relief works, as many people come on them who are only passing through the district.

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
About 60 per cent. of the total population have a stock of grain in hand for six or seven months. The requirements of the remainder will be met from supplies available in local markets, villages, &c.	The population aggregates 116,334. Of this number 57,906 are males and 58,428 females. There are 24,798 agriculturists, 5,879 labourers, 4,149, traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do.	5,000 or 6,000 people are in the habit of going to Coorg for their food, and after a short stay returning to the taluk.	No regular relief works have as yet been started. The works practicable are the construction of three new roads and excavation of three tanks.	Relief in the shape of food is gratuitously given in seven places to travellers, the aged, and infirm. The daily average is 910.	The number of people Government has on its hands on date report is— On works ... ... 6 By charity ... ... 1,30 On dates specified below t number estimated is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	2,60	
1st May ...	5,00	
1st July ...	7,00	

ALUK.					
The local stocks are sufficient for half the population for six or seven months. Ragi being imported from Srkulgode, Penapatun, and neighbouring taks.	The population amounts to 65,523. Of this number 32,952 are males and 32,571 females. There are 14,478 agriculturists, 3,058 labourers, 3,189 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. Half the population are well-to-do.	Four or five thousand people have emigrated to Coorg and other places. Some have returned and others have sought employment on coffee plantations; further emigration probable.	No regular relief works as yet started; estimates for practicable works are hereafter promised.	Six kitchens from private subscriptions have been provided for travellers, infirm, &c., and from 300 to 400 persons are fed daily.	The number on relief works date of report was 1,500. T number likely to be on the ha of Government on the dates s cified below is—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	1,500	
On 1st May ...	500	
On 1st July ...	500	

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel A. C. HAY.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. P. MALTBY.

Talúks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall th season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
Harnhalli ...	464	42,599	77,885	77,885	10·4	9·23
Munjarabad ...	492	69,817	1,46,290	1,46,290	60 2	54·3
Arkulgud ...	200	109,329	1,39,640	1,39,640	19·8	15·56
Hassan ...	348	108,523	1,74,042	1,74,042	20·5	19·59
Channaraia-patna.	454	78,163	1,26,732	1,26,732	14·4	7·55
Nagamangala	313	74,762	88,176	88,176	15·3	13·55
Narsipur ...	473	42,345	59,047	59,047	15·3	9·43
Bel[illegible] ...	476	64,697	1,16,945	1,16,945	20·90	16·85
Attikuppa ...	371	86,152	1,19,912	1,19,912	18·7	13·33
Total ...	3,591	676,387	10,48,669	10,48,669	21·36	17·68

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
In some villages the ops entirely failed; in hers the following as obtained :— Annas. ági ... from 1 to 3 avi ... „ 1 „ 2 allar ... 1 engal gram from 1 to 3 holum ... „ 1 „ 3 ice ... „ 1 „ 8 , was only below ne tank of Kamasa-udra that any wet op was obtained. On the whole 6 annas ved.	Out of a total of Rs. 77,885, remissions to the amount of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 4,000 will be on account of wet lands. The Deputy Commissioner considers these figures too high.	13,102 head of cattle had died up to the end of December, out of 90,284. Cattle driven into the Mulnad do not thrive, from severity of weather and unsuitability of the grass.	A few tanks have a little water, and the wells are drying up. No rivers or streams in the taluk. Some villages are suffering much from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people should dig wells for themselves in beds of tanks, as the work can be easily and quickly done.	**HARNHALLI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* DATES. Rice. Ragi. Horse-gram. Dhall. Ballar. Wheat. Cholum. 1876. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. October – 1st week ... 8¼ 13 8½ ... 10 7 ... 2nd „ ... 7 10 8 ... 10 7 10 3rd „ ... 7 8 8 ... 8 7 9 4th „ ... 4¾ 7 7 ... 8 7 8 November— 1st week ... 4⅓ 7 7 ... 7 7 7 2nd „ ... 5 7 6½ ... 6½ 6 7 3rd „ ... 5⅓ 8 6 ... 6 6 6 4th „ ... 6 8 6 ... 6 5½ ... 5th „ ... 5¾ 7 6 ... 6 6 ... December— 1st week ... 6 8 6 ... 6 5 7 2nd „ ... 6 7⅛ 6 ... ... 5½ ... 3rd „ ... 5½ 7 6 .. ... 5 ... 4th „ ... 6 7 6 ... ... 5⅛ ... Average of last six years ... 13¼ 40⅔ 25⅓ 12⅔ 15⅜ 9⅔ 52
Rice and ragi only grown in this taluk; addy crop estimated at 6 annas; Vyshaka crop grown is very small; ragi estimated at 3 annas. The Deputy Commissioner estimates 10½ annas saved.	Revenue Rs. 1,46,290. No remissions likely to be needed, though it cannot be stated for certain till the end of the year.	Cattle healthy; mortality low; no remedial measures required.	No scarcity of water in the taluk.	**MUNJARA** Prices of food-grain not sent up, but owing to large influx of people from the Maidan taluks, the prices are much the same as elsewhere. Although the rice crop has been excellent, dealers have no reduced prices, as they are holding back for higher rates, and selling their straw to pay the assessment.
An average 7-anna crop has been saved; no Vyshaka has been cultivated. The outturn of wet crop below the river-fed channels and jungle nalas in the taluk is estimated at 8 annas, while those below the tanks and katis is said to be from 3 to 4 annas. In some hoblis the outturn of ragi has been 6 annas; other grains, such as gingelly oil-seed, oil-seed, horse-gram, &c., are reported to be 2 annas. In five hoblis the outturn of ragi is 4 annas; other grains 1 anna. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Rs. 5,000 will have to be remitted on wet lands below tanks out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,39,640.	Deaths among cattle amount to 4,579; 2,000 more are expected to die. Straw has been saved from last harvest, and grass in gomals, as well as pasture lands declared free by Government, has also been used. A large quantity of grass has been consumed by cattle passing through the taluk on their way to Coorg, &c.	About 90 villages are supplied by the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers. In 330 villages the inhabitants have dug and repaired wells at their own expense: 33 villages are suffering from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people in all cases should dig wells at their own expense in tank beds, &c., and not receive assistance from Government, as recommended by the Amildar.	**ARKULGU** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* GRAINS. October, 1st fortnight. October, 2nd fortnight. November, 1st fortnight. November, 2nd fortnight. December, 1st fortnight. December, 2nd fortnight. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Rice, first sort ... 7½ 6 5½ 5½ 6 6 Rice, second sort ... 6 7 6½ 6½ 7½ 7½ Ragi ... 14 11 11 10 7 7 Dhall ... ... 7½ 6 6 5 Horse-gram ... 10 7 8 7½ 7 7 Dhall prepared ... 8 7 5 4½ 6 6 Ballar ... 8 7 5 5 8 8 Ballar prepared ... 6 5 4 4 7 7 Gingelly oil-seed ... 10 10 10 8½ 6 6 Savi ... ... Harka ... ... Bengal gram ... 9 8 6½ 6 6 6 Ludgain ... 11 8 8 7 14 14 Green gram ... 9½ 9 7½ 6 6 6 Wheat ... 8 7 7 7 ... 7 Black gram ... 8 8 7 7 5 5

ISTRICT.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
ALUK.					
About 500 kandies f rági and 200 of ice are concealed in he taluk for fear of ts being looted. Grain s imported but not in afficient quantities, nd the prices are not ikely to fall, unless nore is sent in.	The population is of both high and low caste; the latter are chiefly agriculturists. No large land-owners.	About 12,000 people have emigrated to the Nilgiris and the Mulnad, including 3,000 who have gone with their cattle. People are continually leaving and returning.	20 relief works have been started at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,855 on which 737 coolies are employed. Several other works, chiefly tanks, are in contemplation. This is one of the most suffering taluks.	For relief of poor and those incapable of work, Rs. 636 have been subscribed, of which Rs. 349 have been collected. Government has sanctioned Rs. 70 per mensem for January and February for this taluk.	Number of people now on tl hands of Government— On works ... ... 7 By charity... ... 1 Total ... 9 Estimated number on— 1st March ... ... 1,2 1st May ... ... 8 1st July, in case of rain falling 4
AD TALUK.					
40,000 kandies of ice and 5,000 of rági n stock.	Both high and low castes are employed on coffee plantations, &c. It is feared that many coolies will be discharged, as the ground is too hard for remunerative labour.	No people have left the taluk, but there has been an influx of about 10,000. From 500 to 800 are employed on a road, also large numbers by the Public Works Department.	The construction of two roads at a cost of Rs. 15,000 is advocated as a relief work for the large number of Maidan taluks' people who have emigrated into this taluk.	A grant of Rs. 50 for the kitchen at Saklaspur for January and February has been sanctioned.	About 2,200 people are employ on district fund and Public Wor Department works. Many w return home on fall of ra leaving 1,000 for relief on I March, May and July.
ALUK.					
27,300 kandies of grain in hand. Rice mpo ed from Coorg nd unjarabad. Trad are encouraged o bri different kinds f food-grains for sale o the weekly fairs of Arkulgud and Marrur.	The population is composed of Mussulmans, Brahmins, and other high caste Hindus. Some of them (Kumaties) are well-to-do, but in no way liberally disposed. Some are employed under Government, others have lands; a few are traders. No wealthy landholders or inamdars in a position to assist their tenants.	About 2,000 or 3,000 people have emigrated to Coorg and Manantoddy. Some of them have returned, being unable to obtain work. No more are expected to leave.	Four relief works are sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,755, besides the Channel works under the control of the Irrigation Department. There are three works proposed and estimated to cost Rs. 3,522.	No kitchens have been started.	140 persons are now employed works. If the proposed works s sanctioned, there will be on t hands of Government on 1st Mar May and July, 450. If these s not sanctioned, 300 on each of t above dates. The Deputy Commissioner st there is work for 1,000 coolies the Kristnoraj channel extensic if they would only come. this is partly a Mulnad taluk, t distress will not be felt so mu as in other places. There are fair number of works going o and more ready for submission.

HASSAN.

a	b	c	d	e
No Vyshaka crop is raised for want of water. The Kartik crop was as follows: Rice from 4 to 8 annas. Hurry crop from 1 to 10 annas. On the whole about 6 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,74,042.	The number of deaths among cattle was 3,485. There is a stock of rice straw, and some grass is still procurable in gomals and kavals. The straw may last three months. Several remedial measures have been suggested, which, it is hoped, will save the more valuable cattle. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The Mulnad is close at hand.	There are four small streams; the tanks also contain some water, which, it is feared, will eventually dry up. Wells have been sunk in tank beds and other low situations. The supply so obtained, together with the water procurable from rivers, will, it is hoped, be sufficient.	**HASSAN** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* DATES. Rice. Rági. Horse-gram. Ballar. Dhall. Wheat. 1876. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. October 4th ... 8 13 9½ 9 9½ 8 „ 11th ... 7 13 10½ 9½ 9½ 8 „ 18th ... 5¾ 10 9 8 8 8 „ 25th ... 4¾ 8 7 8 8 7 November 1st ... 4½ 8 6½ 7 7 6 „ 8th ... 5½ 9 6 6 6 6 „ 15th ... 6 9 5 6 6 6 „ 22nd ... 5½ 9 6½ ... 6½ 6 „ 29th ... 6 8 6½ 6 6 6½ December 6th ... 6 9 7½ 6 6 6½ „ 13th ... 5⅛ 8 6½ 5½ 7½ 6½ „ 20th ... 6 8 6 5 7 6 „ 27th ... 6 8 6 5 7 6 January 3rd, 1877 6 8 6 5 7 6 Last six years' average ... 14½ 46½ 30¾ 15¾ 13½ 9¾
Vyshaka crop failed. Out of 411 villages that sowed Kartik crop, only 24 have saved anything, *viz.*:— Rági from 2 to 3 annas. Ballar ... 3 „ Oil-seed ... 2 „ The seed sown in other villages failed from want of water. *Wet crop.*—In eight villages a crop of sugarcane, calculated at from 5 to 10 annas, was saved. Rice grown under the tank in the village of inám produced a full crop, and is the only village in which any rice was reaped. There is little hope of saving the rice crop in other villages, as there is no water. No prospect of further sowings. About 6 annas saved.	On wet lands Rs. 9,000 will have to be remitted, on dry Rs. 5,000, out of a land revenue of Rs. 1,26,732.	Mortality of cattle 5,843, of which 682 were sheep and goats. About 4,000 horned cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats more will die. Many have been removed to Mulnad. The remainder live on a small supply of ragi straw saved from the last harvest, and what little grass there is in gomals and hulgamals declared free by Government to ryots' cattle.	In a few villages there is a little water for people and cattle for from one to two months. Villagers are excavating wells in tank beds and other low situations, and it is this water that is now being used. Eventually Government will have to help.	**CHANNARAJAPATNA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* DATES. Rági. Rice. Horse-gram. Dhall. Wheat. Cholum. Ballar. Bengal gram. Green gram. 1876. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. October 1st 8 6 7 7 8 8 8 7 „ 8th 8 6 7 7 8 8 7 7 „ 15th 7½ 6 7 6½ 7 8 7 7 „ 22nd 7 5½ 6½ 6½ 7 7 6½ 6½ November 1st 7 5 6 7 8 7 6 6 „ 8th 7 5 6 7 8 7 6 6 „ 15th 7 5½ 7 6 6 7 5½ 6 „ 22nd 7 5½ 6 6 6 7 5 5½ December 1st 8 6 6 5½ 6 8 5 6 „ 8th 8 6 6 5½ 6 8 5 6 „ 15th 8 6 7 5 6 8 5 6 „ 22nd 8 6½ 7 6 6 8 5 5 January 1st, 1877 8 6 6 5½ 5½ 8 6 5 Average of last six years ... 41 12⅜ 27½ 10⅛ 9½ 65½ 14½ 10½ 1
Average crop saved is given at— Rági 1 anna. Rice 4 „ Horse-gram 1 „ Haraka 1 „ Ballar 1 „ Bengal gram 2 „ No Vyshaka crop sown. The Deputy Commissioner reports 6 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 8,000, out of a total of Rs. 88,176.	Three thousand head of cattle have died, and 4,000 are expected to die, out of a total of 18,896. About five-eighths of the horned cattle have been removed to the Mulnad. There is enough rice and rági straw to support the remaining for two months.	There is a sufficiency of water for all but 200 villages, in which there is great scarcity. It is recommended that the people dig wells in tank beds for themselves where needed.	**NAGAMA** Grains are sold at per rupee— Rági ... ... 7 seers Rice ... ... 6 „ Cholum ... 6 or 7 „

[STRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
ALUK.					
Rice is imported m Mangalore; rági, all, &c., from Bangalore, but not in ficient quantities to ate a fall in prices.	The population is partly agricultural, partly trading. There are very few wealthy landholders, &c., who are able to aid their tenants.	Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five people have left the taluk; none have returned; more are expected to go.	Twenty-one relief works have been started at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,074. Five more works are proposed at a cost of Rs. 2,101. Many of the former are nearly finished. There are also several municipal works going on, which give employment to 60 or 70 people. This taluk does not require relief works so much as others, as there has been a moderately fair crop obtained, and those works that are now going on have afforded work to those that wanted it.	Three hundred people are daily fed at a kitchen started by the people. The money raised for this purpose is Rs. 481 in cash, and 671 seers of grain. Only Rs. 105 have been collected as yet.	The number on works at date of report is 1,254; the estimated numbers on 1st March, May and July are 150, 450 and 450 respectively. At date of report 300 were maintained by private charity. It is estimated that on the above dates the number will be 400, 400 and 300 respectively. The above calculation appears to be a very hopeful view of the future. There are now 1,254 people daily employed on works; yet it is calculated that on 1st March only 400 will come, as the others will have left in anticipation of commencing agricultural operations again.
ALUK.					
The stock of grain hand is 1,000 kanas of rági and 300 rice. Grains are orted in sufficient antities, but prices not fall, nor are they ely to do so. At same time they not higher than ewhere, though the uk is one of the st distressed.	One-fourth of the ryots are purely agriculturists, and the rest partly so; many among the latter are poor. There are about 20 rich men in the taluk, but they do not help the poor. Some four or five gondals have hitherto lent grain, but it is now exhausted.	Many people have gone to Munjarabad, where they get bare subsistence on Government works or on coffee estates, as, owing to their condition, they are unable to do much work: 8,000 have left, but are not doing well, as they can only earn small wages. They may return, but none have done so as yet, and people are still leaving.	The following works are considered sufficient: 14 works employing 1,658 coolies at an estimated amount of Rs. 42,722; seven works are proposed to employ 2,550. Some works are also in progress under the Public Works Department.	Money has been raised in the taluk to feed the poor. About 70 aged and infirm who are unable to work are fed; the food given is rági and rice, conji or gruel. This kitchen has been open two months, and Government has granted it Rs. 50 for January and February.	The number on works is 1,258; supported by charity, 100. Estimate for the future— *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March... 4,400 200 1st May ... 3,000 100 1st July .. 1,500 50 The Deputy Commissioner considers that 200 will have to be gratuitously fed on 1st March.
ALA TALUK.					
stimated stock in nd— Kandies. e ... 5,000 gi ... 1,500 olum ... 500 rse-gram ... 300 kandy is 160 rs.	Total population, 65,000. All but about 4,000, who are Brahmins and Mussalmans and are very poor, are sufficiently well off for the present; 6,500 are willing to earn wages on relief works. There are no wealthy landholders.	About 24,000 people have left for coffee plantations; about 6,000 are doing well there, the others are not so well off, as their wages are low; 700 have returned, and it is expected that others will return in one or two months more.	Plenty of work for some time to come for the people, unless large numbers come back from the Mulnads.	One hundred poor persons are fed daily by private charity at Nagamangala and Chooncharigiri. Two more kitchens at public expense are proposed at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem, to be supplemented by an equal amount from Government.	Seven hundred and fifty men were employed on 7 relief works; more are expected. People to be maintained by Government— By charity, 1st May ... 300 „ 1st July ... 500 On works, 1st May ... 1,000 „ 1st July ... 1,000

HASSAN

NARSIPUR

a	b	c	d	e
Out of 191 villages in the taluk, 90 lost their crops entirely, and the others obtained dry crops as follows: Annas. Rági from ½ to 2 Horse-gram „ ½ to 1 Jingelly oil seed „ ½ to 1 Ballar „ ½ to 1 Dhall „ ½ to 1 Mi-seed „ ½ to 1 Háve- „ ½ to 2 Navane „ ½ to 1 Rice crops obtained from below river channels are reported to have been excellent; in many cases the ryots had derived a clear profit of over Rs. 100 for every acre of wet land. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Remissions, Rs. 1,500 land revenue, 500 mohuturfa, Rs. 2,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 59,047.	Total number of agricultural stock was 71,783, of which 2,323 have died, and about 2,000 more will probably die, but they will principally be the old and worthless ones. Many have been removed to better feeding grounds.	In some of the tanks there is still two or three months' supply of water: when these fail, the Hemavati River will be the chief source of supply. Some of the villages are situated at a distance from its banks.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Period. / Rice, 1st sort. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Rági. / Dhall. / Nuddu or black gram. / Green-gram / Horse gram. / Bengal gram. / Wheat. 1876. Oct. 1st 10 days: Srs. 9 / 10 / 14 / 10½ / 7½ / 8½ / 11 / 7½ / „ 2nd „: 9 / 9½ / 13 / 10 / 7½ / 9 / 11 / 7 / „ 3rd „: 8 / 9 / 12 / 9 / 7 / 8½ / 10 / 7 / Nov. 1st „: 6½ / 7½ / 9½ / 7 / 7 / 8 / 9½ / 5½ / „ 2nd „: 6 / 7 / 9 / 7 / 6½ / 7 / 6½ / 5½ / „ 3rd „: 6 / 7 / 9 / 7 / 6½ / 6½ / 6½ / 5½ / Dec. 1st „: 5½ / 6 / 9 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 / „ 2nd „: ¼ / 6½ / 9 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 / „ 3rd „: 5 / 5½ / 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 6 / 5 / Average for last six years ...: 14 / 16 / 35 / 10 / 12 / 12 / 12 / 10½ / 1

BELU

a	b	c	d	e
No Vyshaka crop was raised. Kartik crop averaged— *Dry.* Annas. Rági ... 2 Dhall ... 1 Chillies ... 2 Gingelly oil-seed 2 Oil-seed ... 2 Horse-gram ... 1 Coffee ... 4½ *Wet.* In the Muidan hoblis of Adgur and Halebidi— Anna. Paddy ... 1 Sugarcane ... 1 In the Mulnad hoblis— Annas. Sugarcane ... 2 Rice ... 4½ No prospect of further sowings. The Deputy Commissioner considers the Mulnad crop very much under-estimated, as it is generally reported that the rice crop has been excellent this year. He also reports that 10 annas on the whole of the crops have been saved.	Remissions Rs. 13,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,16,945, or nearly ⅛th of the revenue. As this is a Mulnad taluk and none of the coffee revenue will have to be remitted, this amount is considered high.	Up to end of the year 5,537 head of cattle had died; anticipated deaths 5,000.	In five Mulnad hoblis there is a sufficiency of water. In the Mulnad hoblis Rs. 40 have been allowed to excavate wells where required: when this work is completed, a sufficient supply will be obtained.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Weeks. / Rági. / Rice. / Horse-gram. / Ballar. / Dhall. 1876. October 4th ...: Srs. 14 / 9½ / 10 / 10 / 10 „ 11th ...: 12 / 9 / 10 / 10 / 10 „ 18th ...: 11½ / 7½ / 10 / 10 / 10 „ 25th ...: 6 / 5 / 7 / 7 / 7 November 2nd ...: 6 / 5 / 7 / 7 / 7 „ 8th ...: 9 / 7 / 6 / 8 / 7 „ 15th ...: 8 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 „ 22nd ...: 7 / 6½ / 5½ / 5½ / 5½ „ 30th ...: 7 / 6½ / 5 / 5 / 6 December 7th ...: 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 5 „ 15th ...: 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 5 „ 22nd ...: 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 5 Six years' average: 25 / 16 / 18 / 16 / 14

DISTRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK.					
Local stocks are 300 candies of rice and Rági in 10 villages The traders have a similar quantity in store. These grains are imported from the Mulnad.	There are both high and low castes, the latter predominating, and most of them poor. There are some well-to-do in both classes, but none of them are charitably disposed.	About 15,000 people have emigrated, and are no better off by so doing. Further emigration is unlikely, as people have returned from the Mulnad, on account of no work.	Rs. 333 have been sanctioned for relief works. As this is, however, insufficient, arrangements are being made to obtain sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 3,000.	Rs. 250 have been subscribed for relief of the poor. It is considered necessary to open a kitchen at Narsipur for four months at a cost of Rs. 1,100. Poor travellers passing through this town are fed nightly at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem.	406 people have been employ on works up to date. The above is not the daily nu ber, but contains every one e ployed so far. About 120 pers are gratuitously fed by tow people. Estimate for the future is — *Works.* *Charity* 1st March ... 150 400 1st May ... 150 400 1st July ... 200 500
ALUK.					
Stock of grain in and: Rice 30,000 andies; Rági 3,000. ice, salt, dhall, &c., e imported, but not sufficient quantities.	Part of the population is purely agricultural. The high caste people have some grain in hand, though a few of both high and low castes are obliged to beg, or live on jungle leaves, roots, &c. There are no wealthy landholders. The Patels to some extent supply food to their servants, and will continue to do so.	1,000 people have emigrated to the purely Mulnad taluks. It is supposed that they have bettered themselves, and there is no likelihood of their return before the rainfall.	Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4,010 have been commenced. The coolies, however, have not bettered themselves on account of low rates of hire, and because of their weak condition not enabling them to do their required portion of work.	The subject of charitable relief is now under consideration.	The number of coolies on Go ernment works up to date is 4 Estimated number on 1st Marc May and July 200. The Depu Commissioner remarks that t daily average is not given, th the estimate for the future is ve low, and that in all probabili nearer 2,000 than 200 people p day will be on the hands of Go ernment later on.

a

Estimated amount of crop saved is—

		annas.
Rice	from 4	to 12
Rági	„ ½	„ 4
Horse-gram	„ ½	„ 1
Dhall	„ 1	„ 3
Oil-seed	„ ½	„ 1
Sugarcane	„ 2	„ 8

In some places rice and sugar cane are reported to have entirely failed. No further prospects of sowing this year, but if early rains fall, cholum, rági, &c., may be sown.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9 annas saved.

b

Remissions on wet lands Rs. 7,935, on dry Rs. 7,680, total Rs. 15,615 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,19,912.

c

The number of cattle at the end of last official year was 105,831, of which 4,715 have died, many of the remainder have been taken to the Mulnad. At present there is a sufficiency of straw for the remainder.

d

In the majority of villages there is a scarcity of water. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is recommended to be sanctioned for the purpose of digging wells, as the work is very laborious.

e

ATTIKUPPA

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Ballar.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.	Dhall prepared.	Rice.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs
October—								
1st week ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5	5
2nd „ ...	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	6	5
3rd „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5½	5
4th „ ...	8	8	7½	...	6	6	5½	5½
November—								
1st week ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5	5
2nd „ ...	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	6	5
3rd „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5½	5
4th „ ...	8	8	7½	...	6	6	5	5½
December—								
1st week ...	7½	9	7	...	6	7	5½	6½
2nd „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	7½	...	5	6
3rd „ ...	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	5½	6
4th „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	6½	5¼	6
Last 6 years' averages ...	40	...	33	13½	10	13½	Wheat 6½	14

)ISTRICT—concluded.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
A[illegible]UK.					
As rice has not been a entire failure, some eople have a small ipply on hand. The mildar thinks that nless Government akes arrangements r the importation of ain, there is no like- ood of prices fall- g.	The population is chiefly agricultural, some are traders, but by no means well-to-do. There are no landholders or others sufficiently wealthy to assist the poor.	About 4,600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, &c., where they are nearly as badly off as before. None of the people have returned, and those left are still going.	A relief work (estimate Rs. 460) is now in progress. This, however, is insufficient. Other estimates have been submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that works for many hundreds of people are forthcoming about Akkihebbal on the irrigation channel repairs, &c., but the people will not turn out; only about 40 or 50 daily at work. The repair of the Annyana katti will give employment to many people, as also the works on the channels, if the people go to them, and if imported labour is not used. He also recommends the carrying out of several other works.	A sum of Rs. 676, partly in grain and partly in money, has been privately subscribed to feed the poor. Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned for the months of January and February for a kitchen in this taluk.	270 persons are now employed on Channel (Irrigation) and District Fund Works. Fed by charitable institutions, 70. It is estimated that by 1st March, 4 or 5 thousand people will have to be provided for.

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CAPTAIN C. S. BLAIR.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Proportion of demand likely to be realised this year.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this year.	Probable extent of failure of crops.
			Rs.	Rs.				
imoga ...	460½	79,031	1,10,771	1,09,162	14/16	31·51	18·29	5/8
annagiri ...	394	69,417	94,870	95,865	10/16	25·27	14·9	11/16
nnali ...	404¾	68,607	1,08,697	1,07,183	13/16	24·93	6·60	11/16
ikarpur ...	397¾	67,181	1,66,804	1,69,336	14/16	24·58	20·5	7/16
ab ...	450	67,073	2,01,769	1,98,980	15/16	58·53	45·96	4/16
gar ...	667	59,417	2,15,028	2,12,364	15/16	77·70	58·80	5/16
gar ...	641½	37,569	1,12,438	1,14,286	15/16	176·1	148·66	3/16
valeḥarga ...	276	50,681	1,57,743	1,62,524	15/16	119·28	94·45	3/16
TOTAL ...	3,691½	498,976	11,68,120	11,69,700	14/16	6·72	50·86	

Note.—Only the Channagiri and Honnali taluks are considered sufficiently distressed to be separately reported upon.

SHIMO

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The yield from kharif crop is estimated at 4 annas, and rabi, which is lately sown, estimated at 3½ annas. Sugarcane is being planted under Sulikeri Lake and channels. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.	Expected remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 95,865.	The total mortality among cattle amounts to 16,854 head, and the anticipated deaths are Rs. 10,000. Permission is granted to graze in State forests.	All tanks, with the exception of Sulikeri Lake, are dried up; the water-supply is also failing in wells and nalas. The people are suffering from the scarcity of water. It is proposed to clean and deepen the existing wells and sink new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds.	

CHANNAGI

Prices of the principal food-grains

Dates.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cho
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	S:
October, 1st week ...	7½	11	1
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	10	
„ 3rd „ ...	7	9½	
„ 4th „ ...	5¾	8½	
November, 1st „ ...	4¾	8½	
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	9	
„ 3rd „ ...	5	9½	
„ 4th „ ...	5¼	9½	
December, 1st „ ...	5½	9	
„ 2nd „ ...	5¾	9	
„ 3rd „ ...	6¾	9	
„ 4th „ ...	5½	8½	
Average of last 6 years...	16½	52⅔	

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Kharif sowed 4½ annas; rabi failed entirely. Sugarcane is being sown under tanks to a very limited extent. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.	Remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,07,183.	Rs. Loss of agricultural stock ... 1,091 Non-ditto ... 2,393 Total ... 3,487 Anticipated mortality 5,000. Permission is granted to graze in the State forests. No other measures practicable.	Excluding villages on the banks of rivers, the water-supply has failed to the extent of three-fourths, and the anticipated failure is ¼th. Clearing old wells, and sinking wells in nalas and tank beds is advocated.	

HONN

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice.	Ragi.	Ch
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	
October 1st fortnight	8½	8	
„ 2nd „ ...	6	8	
November 1st „ ...	7	10	
„ 2nd „ ...	6	9	
December 1st „ ...	6		
„ 2nd „ ...	7	1'	
Average of last 6 years ..	18	4	

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

There is no actual famine in these two taluks, but there will be much distress, and considerable numbers may on the relief works when the harvesting is over. Remissions will be required, and their amount should be notified as as possible, as the fear of levies in the hot weather paralyses the efforts of the people. The repair of two large is desirable, one being kept for the hot weather. Two large road-works also will afford relief as required. condition of the Honnali Taluk is rather better than that of Channagiri.

STRICT

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
ALUK.					
The stock in hand 2,500 kandies of 0 seers each. A moderate supply of grain imported from Bombay *viâ* Bellary. Private enterprise is sufficient for the present, but will have to be supplemented by Government hereafter. No fall in prices is expected.	Population is 69,417 and is generally of low caste. Only a few landlords can aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have left for the Mulnads with their cattle. They are not in distress, but have gone to look after their cattle. Some of the ryots of Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts have come into this taluk, but they may proceed further as soon as the harvest season is over, after which they will not find any livelihood here, except on relief works.	Twenty-three relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 16,575. Besides these, other agricultural and district fund works are in progress. Some more works are proposed to be sanctioned, if necessary.	A feeding house is opened at Channagiri in which the old and infirm are fed.	The number of persons the Government has on its hands at date of report is— On works ... ... 1,00 By charitable measures 5 The number it is likely to have is— 1st March ... ... 2,5(1st May ... ... 3,0(1st July ... ... 1,0(
ALUK.					
The stock in hand 40,000 kandies of 60 seers each. Importation is from Honti. Private enterprise is at present sufficient.	Population 68,607; chiefly agricultural and but few of high caste. Very few landlords are in a position to help their tenants.	Some people have come from Dharwar and Chitaldroog with their cattle to the Mulnad. Some ryots of the taluk have gone to the Mulnad, but a few of them have since returned.	Twelve relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 6,182; also some agricultural works and local fund works for about Rs. 1,149. The works in hand and those that will be shortly started are sufficient for the present, and additional allotments to them will be made as required.	*Nil.*	The number of persons who the Government has on its hands at date of report is—for relief works 230; by charitable measures none. The number, roughly estimated that it is likely to have on hands is— On Works on On 1st March ... 1,50(„ May ... 1,50(„ July ... 50(

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

KADUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. P. KRISHNA RAO.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfal this se
			Rs.	Rs.		
Banavar	452	55,316	1,20,029	1,14,879	26·9	10·87
Chikmagalur	440	89,919	1,84,636	1,84,636	34·89	18·98
Tarikere	450	96,894	1,09,166	1,09,000	16·58	5·34
Koppa	503	52,519	1,11,269	1,16,668	183·80	108·10
Lakvalli	449	39,247	70,817	70,817	64·79	32·6
TOTAL ...	2,294	333,925	5,95,917	596,000	65·23	35·0

N. B.—There being no distress or failure of crops in the two lastmentioned taluks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitte d.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The dry crop has been entirely lost; of the wet, about one-fourth, or 3 annas, has been saved.	Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,14,879, must be remitted.	8,952 head of cattle have died, up to date; expected to die 8,500. Halbani rents have been remitted and State forests thrown open for grazing, and some of the ryots have removed their cattle to the Mulnad for grazing purposes. These measures have saved many. Further suggestions on this point will be made after trying the working of the measures now adopted.	Almost all the tanks have dried up. A scanty supply of water is obtained from wells. It is probable that many of the wells from which water is now obtained will dry up. Wells will have to be sunk in the beds of tanks and in low grounds.	**BANAV** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice. | Rá Srs. | S 7th October 1876 ... ... 9½ 14th „ „ ... ... 8½ 21st „ „ ... ... 8 28th „ „ ... ... 6½ 4th November „ ... ... 5½ 11th „ „ ... ... 5½ 18th „ „ ... ... 6 25th „ „ ... ... 7 2nd December „ ... ... 7 6th „ „ ... ... 7½ 16th „ „ ... ... 7 22nd „ „ ... ... 6½ 30th „ „ ... ... 6½ 5th January 1877 ... ... 6½ Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12½; 2nd s 11½: Rági, 42.
The same as in the Banavar Taluk.	Rs. 7,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,84,636, must be remitted. Only portions of this taluk have been affected with drought.	Number of cattle that have died up to date of report is 3,288, and number expected to die 2,700. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their results, and suggestions for the future, are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	**CHIKMAGA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice. | Rá Srs. | S 7th October 1876 ... 10 | 9 14th „ „ ... 9 | 8 21st „ „ ... 8 | 9 28th „ „ ... 6½ | 8 4th November „ ... 5 | 7 11th „ „ ... 6 | 8 18th „ „ ... 5 | 7 25th „ „ ... 5 | 7 2nd December „ ... 5 | 7 9th „ „ ... 5 | 7 16th „ „ ... 5 | 7 22nd „ „ ... 6½ | 7 30th „ „ ... 6½ | 7 5th January 1877 ... 6½ | 7 Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12; 2nd 16: Rági, 38.

STRICT.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
ALUK.					
ocal stocks as far can be ascertained 7,000 kandies of ain. Hassan, Banlore and the Muldis are the centres. ivate enterprise is fficient. There has en no fall in prices, ing to importation.	The population is 55,346, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are both pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 50 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	The percentage of the population who have emigrated is not stated. They are reported to have bettered themselves. Further emigration is probable.	Five kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 20 wells sunk, at present at a cost of Rs. 3,814. Advocated are—24 wells, 1 road from Jangut to Arsikere (Rs. 3,900), or in lieu 2 tanks—1 at Yegati (Rs. 10,000), and another at Kadur (Rs. 6,000). Of the first, 20 wells have been sanctioned and taken in hand, and estimates are awaited for the 4 others from the taluk. For the second funds are needed. The Amil has recommended the repair of 2 kattis and 1 well at a cost of Rs. 649, but funds are needed.	A private kitchen is opened at a monthly cost of Rs. 100. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations, of which Rs. 300 have been allotted to Banavar, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand on works is 3,300; by charitable measures, 35. The number that Government is likely to have on its hands, roughly estimated, is— On 1st March ... 9,000 „ 1st May ... 19,000 „ 1st July ... 49,000
'ALUK.					
Mangalore, Hassan and Bangalore are the centres of supply. Private enterprise is considered sufficient. There is about 500 kandies of grain in stock.	The population is 89,919, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 15 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the people have emigrated. Further emigration is probable.	Three kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 6 wells sunk at present, at a total cost of Rs. 2,531. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, 12 wells; 2*nd*, a road from a point in the Hallebede road to the Sakarepatam-Banavar road, or in lieu a tank near Lakke (Rs. 3,900); 3*rd*, to the south-east of the taluk a tank to be selected hereafter. Of the former, 6 wells have been selected and taken in hand, and estimates for the others are awaited from the Amil. The second and third proposals await the orders of Government.	Two private kitchens are opened one at Chikmagalur and another at Kalsapura at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 and 20 respectively. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations. Of these Rs. 100 have been allotted to Chikmagalur, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand at date report is—on works 70, and charitable relief, 200. A rough estimate of the number which is likely to have on its hands given below: On 1st March ... „ 1st May ... „ 1st July ...

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Kharif 6 annas, or half an average crop; rabi, *nil*. No further prospect of sowings. About half an average crop for the whole taluk will be saved.	Amount to be remitted Rs. 7,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,09,000. Only portions of the taluk have been affected with drought.	5,047 head of cattle have died up to date, and 1,827 more may be expected to die hereafter. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their result and suggestions for the future are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	TARIKER *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice, 1st sort. — Srs. 7th October 1876 ... 9½ 14th „ „ ... 8½ 21st „ „ ... 6½ 28th „ „ ... 6½ 4th November „ ... 6¼ 11th „ „ ... 7½ 18th „ „ ... 7½ 25th „ „ ... 6 2nd December „ ... 6 9th „ „ ... 6½ 15th „ „ ... 7 22nd „ „ ... 7 30th „ „ ... 7½ 5th January 1877 ... 7½ Rágí. — Srs. 12½ 9½ 7½ 7 7 7 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 Six years' average prices—Rice 14, and rágí 34.

TRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
UK.					
local stocks, as is ascertainable, 130 kandies of Aymor and Benin the Shimoga Siralkopa in Shikarpur taluk, ali in the ali taluk, are centres whence es are drawn. te enterprise is ient.	Population 96,894. Other information is the same as given for Chikmagalur Taluk.	No emigration has taken place in this taluk. No further emigration is probable.	1 tank and 3 kattis are being repaired and 1 well sunk, at a total cost of Rs. 2,097. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, the excavation of 6 wells; 2*nd*, the Adjumpur-Chenegeri Road, Rs. 13,000, or in lieu a tank near Adjumpur, Rs. 5,000; 3*rd*, a tank in the vicinity of Singadanabulhi. (Naganankéré.) The Amil has also advocated the following works being taken in hand: 1*st*, katti for Rs. 219, 2*nd*, for Rs. 178, and 3*rd*, for Rs. 127, or Rs. 524 for all three, but funds are needed to sanction them.	A private kitchen has been established by Mr. Compalais, at a monthly cost of about Rs. 150. A similar kitchen is opened at Adjumpur by private subscription. A monthly subscription of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations and allotted to this taluk, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The Government has 62 persons on hand at date of report on works, and 150 are receiving charitable relief. Rough estimate of number Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March ... ... 3,010 1st May ... ... 3,785 1st July 3,375

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Major E. F. H. ARMSTRONG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
Budihal ...	348	34,247	69,562	51,753	21·39	4·35
Chitaldroog ...	663	69,409	1,04,976	58,644	25·17	9·97
Devangere ...	357	99,135	1,61,880	91,479	19·51	8·75
Doderi ...	851	71,194	1,15,814	76,884	17·35	4·25
Hiriyur ...	764	53,520	58,157	33,871	13·77	6·37
Hosdoorga ...	667	57,743	70,653	38,206	21·82	10·70
Kaukuppa ...	365	38,782	51,304	26,852	26·	5·27
Powagada ...	456	62,463	97,563	69,896	23·16	8·50
Total ...	4,471	486,493	729,909	447,585	21·02	7·27

CHITALDROOG

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The entire crop seems have been lost.	Half of the wet assessment has already been remitted. It is recommended that the moiety of the dry land assessment, Rs. 6,000 uncollected, should be deferred in preference to being remitted. The total realizable revenue is Rs. 51,753, and the portion remitted appears to be Rs. 19,876.	Mortality among cattle ... 15,257 Mortality among sheep and goats 8,884 Total ... 24,141 It is feared that all the cattle will perish from want of fodder and water and other causes. No prickly-pear to be had in the taluk. Out of the surviving 19,448 head of cattle, about 15,000 were taken to the Mulnad. Half of them are said to have perished there, and the rest are returning.	Up to February next a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from wells and the beds of tanks. After February wells will have to be sunk.	**BUDIHAL** Between 1st October 1876 and date of report the prices of ragi and rice have varied as under:— Ragi, per rupee, from 11 to 7¼ seers. Rice, „ from 6 to 5¾ „ „ 2nd sort, from 7 to 5¾ „ At one period rice fell as low as 4½ seers. Average price of these grains per rupee, for the past six years—Ragi, 50 seers; rice, 14 and 15 seers.

The estimated return of crop which has been saved throughout the taluks is 2 annas out of the monsoon crop only, or one anna and a half on the whole cultivation. There is no prospect of further sowings.	Rs. 50,000, out of a revenue of Rs 5,8641, must be remitted.	The deaths among cattle have been 15,156 up to date, and the anticipated deaths are about 5,000. No steps have been taken by Government or by ryots to stop the mortality. There is no prickly-pear in the taluk.	There is at present sufficient water for drinking in almost all the villages of the taluk, and estimates have been sent in to sink wells in those villages where there is scarcity of water.	**CHITALDROOG** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* NUMBER OF SEERS PER RUPEE.

WEEK ENDING	Wheat.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Dhall.	Horse gram.
8th Oct.	9	8	10	12	12	8	9
15th „	8	7	8	11	11	8	7
22nd „	7	6	6½	8	8	7	6
31st „	7	5	6	7	8	6	6
8th Nov.	6	5	6	7	7	5½	6
15th „	6	5	6	7	7	5½	7
22nd „	5	4½	6	7	7½	5½	6
30th „	5	4½	6	7	7	6	6
8th Dec.	5	4½	6¼	7¼	8	6	6
15th „	5	5	7	8	8½	6½	6
22nd „	5	5¼	7¼	8½	8½	6½	6
30th „	5	6¼	7½	8	8½	6½	6
Average of last 6 years ...	9¼	11¼	14	35½	40	9½	24¾

The crops, *viz.*, white jowari, Bengal gram, remaining to be harvested are estimated at 2 annas; but these are only in some swampy parts of the taluk. There is no vyshaka or spring crop in this taluk. The proportion of crop saved is about 2¼ annas.	The amount of revenue to be remitted on account of absconding of ryots and failure of crops is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The total revenue is Rs. 91,479.	Mortality among the cattle up to date 2,859, and anticipated up to March next 1,500. No want of fodder is felt. Further measures for the maintenance of cattle will have to be adopted by Government in case of fodder failing.	In most parts of the taluk no want of water is at present felt, but 16 new wells and the deepening of 11 old ones is necessary. Estimates for some of these works have been sent up, and for others they are in course of submission, while in the case of some further works estimates will be prepared and sent in due course.	**DAVANGE** The weekly prices of rice, ragi, jowari, dhall have fluctuated from 1st October 187 to date of report; but are not specified. The average prices for the 6 years of the gr named is given below:— Rice, 1st sort .. .. 10½ seers „ 2nd „ ... ... 11¼ „ Jowari ... ... 44½ „ Ragi ... ... 55 „ Dhall ... ... 12 „ Bengal gram ... ... 11½ „ Wheat ... ... 12 „ Moong ... ... 17¼ „

ISTRICT.

f

ALUK.

The quantity of grain the taluk is estiated to be 300 kanes. This stock of ain is not used; the eople live on purased grain, which is nported from Bellary nd Bangalore railay stations. Of te rich royts have nported grain to sell. urther supplies are nticipated from the oove places alone. onsidering the priate enterprise disayed, supplies will e sufficient to meet ll requirements. No ll in prices is antipated.

g

The occupations of the population of this taluk are as below:—

Agriculturists	27,483
Labourers ...	5,342
Traders or dealers ...	620
No particular occupation..	665
Beggars ...	137
Total population ...	34,247

Of the men of each occupation there are both high and low caste. No help to be expected from the few rich agriculturists in the taluk.

h

Number of people who have emigrated is about 700. Of these some are returning; Further emigration is probable.

i

The number of relief and other works started since April is as follows:—

Works.	No. of works.	Amount of estimate.	No. of men employed.
		Rs.	Rs.
Relief ...	6	1,932	2,180
Irrigation..	1	754	300
Local Fund	7	4,487	171
Municipal ..	1	100	104
TOTAL ...	15	7,273	2,755

Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,391 have been sent up for further works. In case of the above works proving insufficient, estimates for further relief will be submitted.

j

To afford relief to travellers and aged and infirm, a sum of Rs. 500 has been subscribed. Out of it Rs. 125 have been realized. On the realization of the remainder, application will be made for an equal subscription from the Government.

k

The number of men whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief by works is 2,180; by charitable measures none.

The future numbers are expected to be as under:—

	On works.	By charitable measures.
1st March 1st May 1st July	3,000	3,000

TALUK.

Very few families in he taluk have stores of grain. The merchants import large quantities from Bangalore, Bellary and Davangere. The price of grain in consequence of these large importations has slightly fallen.

The population is 69,409; and consists chiefly of the upper classes, only $\frac{1}{10}$th portion being low castes. The people are generally very poor, there being only a very few rich men.

The population of the taluk is 69,409. Of these 41,400 earn their livelihood by agriculture, and the remainder by other professions. Among the agricultural classes there are none who are rich enough to afford relief to their tenants and others.

Half of the agricultural classes have gone to the Mulnad taluks, and to the South Canara District. Not finding relief in those parts of the country, some of them have since returned. There is a likelihood of further emigration.

The relief works now in progress in the taluk are given below: Imperial fund works sanction Rs. 480; district fund works sanction Rs. 2,188; relief works sanction Rs. 22,669; grand total Rs. 25,637.

Works for which estimates have been received amount to Rs. 11,256. In addition to these, works to the amount of Rs. 30,000 will be required in the taluk.

Private subscriptions have been raised by a famine relief meeting. The money thus collected, having been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, is now being appropriated for feeding the old and sick men, women and children.

Ragi is given out as follows:—Twice a week at Chitaldroog, ¼ of a seer for an adult per day, ½ a seer for a boy or girl a day.

The number of persons to whom relief is given is about 500.

The number of persons who the Government has on its hands at date of report is, on works 85 and by charitable measures 50 The number, roughly estimate which it is likely to have on hands is, on—

1st March ...	1,000
1st May ...	1,200
1st July ...	1,300

TALUK.

The stock of foodgrains probably amount to from 15,000 to 18,000 kandies. Supplies are imported from Dharwar and from the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga district.

Private enterprise exists to a considerable extent, and will have a tendency to lower the prices; this is counteracted by exportation.

The population of the taluk is 99,135 and consists of both high and low castes. One-fourth of it appears to be rich and three-fourths poor. Their occupations are—

Agriculturists	67,974
Artizans ...	20,143
No particular occupations	31,161
	1,19,278

Of the agriculturists there are many wealthy and able to assist their tenants, but they are not likely to do so.

One-eighth of the population have emigrated to Dharwar and the Mulnad taluks, having no means of earning their livelihood at home. They are stated to have found employment on coffee plantations.

These men will be likely to return to this taluk if the next rains fall. Further emigration of some to the Mulnad is probable for the sake of personal subsistence and of fodder for the cattle.

Relief works under execution are—

	Rs.
Imperial Works ...	12,013
Local Fund Works ...	21,789
Total	33,802

The harvest of this year's crop has relieved the people a good deal from the distress which was prevailing previous to it. Up to 31st October last relief was afforded by a subscription raised from well-to-do men both in Davangere and Harihara by distribution of cooked meals. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for the relief of the aged, infirm, &c.; of this a sum of Rs. 37-13 has been spent up to date.

The number of persons wh Government has on hand on we at date of report for relief 250.

The anticipated numbers are—

On works—

On March 1st „ May „ „ July „	1,000

The probable charitable relief not stated.

CHITALDROOG

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The dry crops have entirely failed. The yield of paddy, ragi, and jowari crops is estimated at 2 annas where they have not failed. The outturn of the vyshaka crops is also estimated at 2 annas. Besides the food-grain crops, menu, jowari, avany, and kurlay for cattle are being sown for the next vyshaka crop. The whole outturn will not exceed ¾ of an anna.	Out of Rs. 76,884, the amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 74,600. *1st.*—From the desertion of ryots. *2nd.*—From the failure of crop. *3rd.*—From there being no purchasers for the lands of the defaulters.	The mortality amongst cattle amounts to 12,403 up to date, and further heavy loss is anticipated. Ryots refuse to feed their cattle on prickly-pear. Up to date cattle have been fed on roots and leaves of date trees on the banks of nalas and on grass purchased. The straw obtained from the kartik crops harvested, and the remaining date leaves, might serve for fodder for 20 days more. If Kuplay wells are sunk in the extensive tract of uncultivated lands in this taluk, and grass be sown and looked after, and an establishment maintained, it might serve as fodder.	In all parts of this taluk the want of water is felt, but for the villages which are situated near the Huggary and Garanye nalas, the water-supply will answer by daily digging small pits in their beds. The want of water is much felt now by other villagers, and it will be so after two months by the inhabitants of the villages situated close to the above two streams. There will be some relief by the further excavation of old wells, and by removing the silt in the tanks.	**DODERI** *Prices of the principal food grains.* Srs. Rice, 1st sort ... ... 12½ „ 2nd sort ... ... 14 Jowari ... ... 28½ Ragi ... ... 30 Narany ... ... 34 Harka ... ... 35¾ Sujjee ... ... 31½ Wheat ... ... 11¾ Buller ... ... 12¾ Gram ... ... 25 Dhall ... ... 10 Moong ... . 13 Bengal Gram ... ... 10½ Addooth ... . 12½ Prices at date of report are not given.
The crops harvested and remaining to be harvested are estimated to be 1 anna. These are both vyshaka and kartica crops, in the following proportions :— Vyshaka ... ½ Kartik ... ½ Total ... 1 anna.	The amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 50,000 or nearly the full amount realised last year.	The total number of cattle in the taluka in March 1876 was 157,000, of which 20,000 have died, 100,000 have been driven to pasture elsewhere, and 15,000 are expected to die. No special measures have yet been taken by Government to preserve the cattle.	Want of water not much felt, nor is it likely to be so. There are two streams in this taluka, *viz.*, Vedavaty and Soomamukhy. If pits are dug in the beds of these streams, the want of water for the cattle of all the villages situated close to them will be met. To meet the requirements of other villagers, wells may be made in the beds of tanks and other places.	**HIRIYU** *Prices of the principal food grains.*

Weeks.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Jowari.	Gram.	Bengal gram
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Sr
1st October 1876...	7½	9	11	11	7½	.
8th „ ...	7½	9	11	10½	7½	.
15th „ ...	5	6	8	7	7	.
22nd „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	
29th „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	
5th November 1876	5½	6½	8	7½	7	
12th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	7	
19th „ ...	5½	6	8½	8	6½	
26th „ ...	5½	6	8	7½	6	
3rd December 1876	5½	6	6½	7	6	
10th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	6	
17th „ ...	5½	5½	7	7	6	
Average for last 6 years ...	15½	16½	41½	35	32½	

TRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
UK. stocks of food might amount 0 kandies. Sup- re imported from y, Ryadroog, om Chitaldroog. nportation from ove places may pected to conti- ut owing to the l means at the al of the people, pplies imported ttle, and no fall es is anticipated.	The agriculturists comprise both high and low castes; they are poor. There are no artizans. Of the agriculturists none are able or likely to aid their tenants. The total population is 71,194.	About 20,000 men have emigrated to other places, where it is said they are starving; some have returned. Further emigration is probable.	17 relief works, at an estimated amount of Rs. 14,553-8 are under execution. These are insufficient. The construction of roads between large villages will be a suitable measure of relief. Exaction of full day's work and daily payments are recommended.	No charitable relief is given.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at the date of report for relief on works is 920. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief on works— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... ... 800 „ 1st July ... ... 500 No relief is to be afforded by charitable measures.
UKA. he stock of food- ns might amount 2,000 Krishnaraj lies. Supplies are orted from Banga- and Bellary, and the Mulnad talu- of the Kadur and noga Districts. importation of lies is likely to inue from the rementioned two way stations. Pri- enterprise is but ted, and there is a lency to an increase rices.	The population of the taluk is 53,520, and consists of three parts high and one-fourth part low castes; of the whole, the well-to-do are about one-sixteenth of the population. The agriculturists number 34,215 and artisans 13,513; of the former none are able to aid their tenants.	One-fourth of the population have emigrated to other places. Of those who have emigrated it is said that some are earning their livelihood by daily labour, some are returning to their places owing to the climate not agreeing with them. Further emigration is probable.	Number of relief works under execution 31; amount of estimate Rs. 14,314. The construction of roads between high roads and villages, and the excavation of wells, will be a measure of relief.	Charitable relief is given to aged and infirm travellers by Government.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands for relief at the date of report is— On works ... 500 By charitable measures 100 Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief is— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. On works / By charity } 15,000 15,000 15,000

CHITALDROC

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The estimated amount of the crop which has already been reaped, and which is yet expected to be reaped, is calculated at 2¼ annas, of which nearly all is Kartik or November crop. There is no further prospect of sowings.	Rs. 15,000 may probably have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 38,206.	12,239 head of cattle and agricultural stock have already died and about 5,000 more deaths are anticipated. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The people have taken a large number of their cattle to the Mulnad and other places where pasture is procurable, and they are not likely to return till they hear of rain-fall and growth of grass in their taluk. Such of the cattle as have not been so removed are being fed with wild leaves and roots, or with straw or stalks purchased at high prices from persons in good circumstances who may have them in stock. No measures can be suggested for the future.	There is no place which is entirely destitute of water-supply. But in villages where the existing water-supply is scanty difficulty is anticipated up to the next rains, and in such cases, fresh wells as a relief measure may be sunk; for which purpose steps are being taken.	**HOSDOORC** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

	Number of seers per rupee.						
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Wheat.	Ballar.	Horse-gram.	Bengal gram.
5th Oct.	9	10	10½	7	...	...	8
12th „	8	11	10	...	...	...	...
19th „	7½	8	7½	...	...	...	...
26th „	6½	7½	7	6	..	...	7½
2nd Nov.	5¾	6	6	5	..	6	7
9th „	5¾	7½	7	5	...	...	7
16th „	7	8	8	5	...	...	7
23rd „	7	7½	7½	5	...	...	6
30th „	6½	7	7	5	...	6	6
7th Dec.	6½	8	7½	5	...	6	6
14th „	6	8	8	5	...	6	6
21st „	6½	7½	7½	5	...	6	6
28th „	6½	7½	7	5	...	6	6

In the villages along the course of the Chinna-Huggry river some Kartik crops have been saved by wells dug. The outturn is 10 annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop seed has also been sown and the outturn expected is 6 annas. Excluding black cotton soil, dry crops have been raised in certain localities, and the outturn is 6 annas. As the tanks did not receive sufficient supplies of water this year, the Kartik wet crops have failed, and there will be no sowing for the Vyshaka. In 16 villages of the Bilchode-hobli the lands, almost all black soil, have been left waste. Likewise, in 10 villages of the Soke-hobli, and in 20 villages of the Jagulore-hobli, the dry crops have generally failed. There will be no further sowing during the current year. The yield of the whole taluk is 2¼ annas only.	Remissions Rs. 18,921, out of a total revenue of Rs. 26,852.	About 6,268 head of cattle have died, and it is thought that 6,000 more will die before the next rains set in. Some of the cattle have been taken to the Mulnad taluks. The ryots are not aware of any means for saving their cattle. There is little or no prickly pear in the taluk.	Except in 25 villages situated near the banks of the Chinna-Huggry river, scarcity of drinking water is more or less felt. The existing wells will have to be deepened, and new ones sunk wherever they are found to be requisite.	**KAUKUI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Months and weeks.	No. of seers per rupee.					
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Jowari.	Bengal gram.	Wheat.
Oct. 1876.						
1st week ...	8	9	13	13	9	9
2nd „ ...	7½	8½	12	11½	8	8½
3rd „ ...	6½	7½	9	9	8	8½
4th „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	8
Nov. 1876.						
1st week ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6
2nd „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6
3rd „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6
4th „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6
Dec. 1876.						
1st week ...	5½	6	7½	7½	6	6
2nd „ ...	5	6	7	6½	5½	5
3rd „ ...	5	6	7	6½	5½	5
4th „ ...	5	5½	7	6½	5½	5
Six years' average prices...	12½	14½	42	47½	14	15½

TRICT—continued.

	g	h	i	j	k
UKA.					
here in the taluka ere large supply ain in stock. The hants are all of ed means. A cer- portion of the who had 5-anna have from 4 to nonth's supply, s have none. Sup- are being import- from Terrihere, nagere, Davan- and Shimoga in province, and the Canara zila di, &c., in British , and these sup- may continue for uture also. Rail- stations are too away from the . A few people e taluk as well erchants from d import grain ale. As the de- exceeds the y, the prices have allen.	The population consists of both high and low castes, of whom the former are more than the latter. There are few well-to-do people. The proportions of the population are as follows:—Cultivators and sub-cultivators 38,462. People carrying on other professions or artisans 17,252. People neither agricultural nor artisan 2,029. Total population 57,743. The landholders who are wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, do not number more than 50, and these only help those in whom they are particularly interested.	About 1,591 ryots and others have emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad country in search after pasture. But as large emigrations have taken place to those parts from other taluks also, scarcity of fodder as well as prevalence of cattle disease appear to be experienced there; but this being the harvest season in those parts in coffee jungle, &c., the emigrants appear to have found means of livelihood. Some of them have returned to their homes after suffering from the climate and from heavy loss of their cattle. Further emigration appears probable.	The number of relief works already started is 29, at a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 11,605-11; but these being insufficient, further works are considered practicable, in the following order of their necessity: 1*st.*—Hollalkere Summuth. Repairing of the Channa-Patna-Katti. 2*nd.*—Repairing of the Arsanagatta tank. 3*rd.*—Ramguri Summuth. Noolenoor, Dunie, Kaneehully tanks and Katti repairs. 4*th.*—Bagur Summuth. Repairs to Katti and tanks of Hebbali and Chicka-ye-gati. 5*th.*—Hosdoorga Summuth. Repairs of Kattis of Athigatta and Hoorlihullee. But the ryots do not take advantage of relief works, on the plea that they are unaccustomed to do earthwork, &c., they prefer emigrating to places where they can find employment, such as coffee plantations, &c., where they expect the work to be easy.	Out of the grant of Rs. 200 from Government, a sum of Rs. 150 has been spent in feeding the needy with ragi balls, &c. The remaining money will, in the same manner, be spent. At the kusbali of Hosdoorga there is a public kitchen opened by private subscriptions, and a similar one is about to be opened at Hollalkere.	The number of persons on hand at the date of report (1) on works, (2) by charitable measures, is 504, and the number, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March 1877 is 700. 1st May 1877 is 400. 1st July 1877 is 300. The small number shown for May and July is in consequence of the rains anticipated in those months, when the ryots may revert to their usual ploughing operations.
UKA.					
ne of the ryots got sufficient s of grain. The hants import in small quanti- from the neigh- ng markets in Bellary District. prices are not y to go down.	Total population of the taluk, 38,782. The people are in general poor. There are only a very few well-to-do families. The number of cultivators is 26,355, and there are 12,427 of other professions. There are about 25 rich men in the taluk, but they are not likely to assist any of the people.	About $\frac{1}{16}$ths of the people have emigrated to the Bellary District, and none of them have returned, as they have found relief there. If sufficient relief works are not started in the taluka soon, there will be further emigration to other parts of the country.	Relief works of the value of Rs 300 have been sanctioned, and estimates for works of the value of Rs. 1,700 are pending sanction. Estimates for more relief works are in course of preparation. If sanction is granted up to Rs. 12,000 for making village roads, raising tank bunds, and repairing and sinking wells, the poor in the taluk will find relief. The anicut across the Chinna-Huggry river, for which an estimate is prepared by the Irrigation Department, may be advantageously built during the present famine season.	Notwithstanding the efforts made, no private subscriptions have been raised in the taluka for feeding the infirm, old, and children. Unless Government sanction a reasonable sum, nothing can be done in this respect.	About 175 men are now employed on district fund works. The following are the estimated numbers that will have to be provided with work in future: On March 1st 1877 ... 800 „ May 1st „ ... 1,500 „ July 1st „ ... 2,000

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Of the dry crops for Kartik, the outturn is one anna in the rupee only. A small extent of wet land was cultivated for the Kartik crop for want of water in some of the tanks in the taluk. The outturn of the whole was only three annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop, most of the lands have not been cultivated at all. Some lands will be cultivated by means of wells, &c., and the outturn will, it is expected, be about two annas. Most of the trees in the gardens have died.	The yield of the taluk may be about 2 annas in all. In consequence of the scanty falls of rain both during the past year and this year, most of the lands were left uncultivated, and the ryots, with the exception of a few here and there, are in a very reduced condition. Coercive measures have been in many instances adopted for the recovery of the last year's Government demands against the ryots This year they are scarcely able to maintain themselves and their families, so it is presumed that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted this year, out of a total of Rs. 69,896.	The number of cattle in the taluk was 123,060; of these 4,544 died up to the end of November. About 20,000 cattle have been taken to the Mulnad in search of fodder. It is expected that about half of the present number of cattle will survive. There is very little prickly pear in the taluk. The ryots have done their utmost to save their cattle, even feeding them on leaves of trees. Should permission be obtained for the ryots to graze their cattle in the Amrut Mahal Kavuls lands in other parts of the district, some relief would be afforded.	At present there is sufficient drinking water in all the villages of the taluk. There are many natural springs, wells and tanks in it. Should these dry up, measures will then have to be adopted to remove the silt as well as to deepen them, and in certain localities new wells will have to be sunk.	POWAGA *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Grains. / 1st October 1876. / Last week in December 1876. / Aver price last yea Seers. / Seers. / Seer Rice, 1st sort ... 8 5 „ 2nd „ ... 9 or 9½ 5½ Ragi ... 11½ 7 Jowari ... 11½ 6 Horse-gram ... 10 6 Bengal „ ... 10 6½ Wheat ... 8 5

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*a*).—The district is almost entirely burnt up: the dry crops have been lost in almost all parts.

(*b*).—Large remissions will be required.

(*c*).—Very heavy loss of cattle from starvation has occurred, and a large number of further deaths may be expe For fodder little can be done, as prickly pear is scarce, importation would be expensive, and even the gra in the Mulnad is unhealthy for the cattle.

(*d*).—A very large number of wells have been and are under construction, but a water famine is the chief danger

(*e & f*).—The two railway stations have been the saving of the people, and imports are likely to continue.

(*h*).—Emigration has not done the people much good.

(*i*).—A large number of tank repairs and other minor works have been and are in progress. The improvemer the sanitary condition of the villages, and of their communications with market towns, is desirable.

(*k*).—The estimates of relief for the future are a maximum.

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK.					
Only a few families, here and there, have sufficient supplies for their own use. Grain is now being imported from different parts of the Bellary District, as well as from Bangalore. Notwithstanding the importation of grain, the prices have remained stationary.	The total number of people is 52,445; of these 33,800 are cultivating ryots, the remaining 18,645 are of other professions. The people are in general poor. There are a few rich men here and there, and able and willing to assist their tenants and others.	About 5 or 6 thousand people emigrated to the Mulnad country, and about 2 or 3 thousand have gone to the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, where extensive relief works are being carried out. Some of the men have since returned from the Mulnad, as they could find no relief there, and the climate is unwholesome. Those that went to Bellary District have not returned, as they found relief there.	Seventeen relief works have been sanctioned. The total amount of estimates for them is Rs. 3,799. Out of this sum Rs. 1,610-15-2 have been spent. The relief works now in progress are not sufficient. Estimates will be submitted for more relief works in due course.	Private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,500 were raised, and about 3,800 souls are being fed daily since August last. The money has been almost spent. 200 souls are being fed daily since 14th December 1876 from the Government grant of Rs. 100. More money is wanted.	The numbers relieved at pre are— On relief works ... 1 On district fund works ... Fed by Government at Powagada daily ... TOTAL ... 1 Besides the above, 3,800 women and children are b daily fed in the villages by pri subscriptions. The number persons that will have to be m tained on relief works, &c., on March, 1st May, and on 1st 1877 will be about 10,000 res ively at least. The number w be higher than this, were it no the extensive relief works are now in progress in the ne bouring taluks of the Bellary trict, to which the people of taluk resort in large numbers.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the original reports of the Amildars, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

STATEME

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CC

	District.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grain in Seers Pe								
						Ordinary Prices of Rice and Ragi.			Average P					
									December 31st, 1876.			January 31st, 1877.		
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Ra...
1	Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	10	12	30	6	6½	7·5	5 to 7	6½ to 7¼	7¾
2	Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	...	16	40	7½	7⅓	8	6 to 7½	...	7½ t
3	Tumkur ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	12	14	53	5½	5¾	7	5 to 6	6 to 7	6¾ t
4	Mysore ...	4,127	1,245	913,187	93,764	11	12	35	...	5½ to 6	8¾ to 9	5 to 5¾	5½ to 6	8 t
5	Hassan ...	3,291	2,153	668,417	190,823	13	16	38	5 to 6½	6 to 7½	7 to 9	5½ to 6	6 to 7	6 t
6	Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	11	15	38	5½	7	8½	5	6 to 7	
7	Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	12	15	32	6	7	8	6	6 to 7	8 t
8	Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	...	12	41	5	7	8	5 to 7	...	7 t
	Total ...	27,077	16,812	5,055,112	2,579,827									

* These figures also include the nu

N AND PROSPECTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

February 17th, 1877.			RAIN-FALL.		LAND REVENUE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE RELIEVED									
							By Charity.					On Works.				
Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort.	Rági.	5 years' average.	Up to February 17th, 1877.	Approximate demand in 1876-77.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas 1876	Approximate number on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.	Christmas 1876.	Actual on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.
					Rs.	Rs.										
5¼ to 7½	...	7 to 10	35·31	16·33	9,02,000	2,76,466	5,306	7,523	...	...	...	*12,054	14,386	*26,250	*34,250	*25,00
to 7¾	...	7 to 10	25·44	14·87	8,69,763	2,80,300	1,279	511	...	...	...	*4,666	8,183	*6,463	*4,731	*3,36
to 6½	...	7 to 8¾	27·39	15·88	8,97,136	1,63,000	2,108	2,471	5,100	5,300	5,800	6,579	17,409	27,500	31,500	26,50
to 6½	...	8 to 11	24·28	20·79	9,63,972	75,250	4,470	3,274	815	918	20	6,248	6,515	10,532	12,800	16,22
to 6½	...	8 to 9	34·45	15·81	10,48,669	97,615	761	405	1,000	1,200	1,350	7,496	6,753	11,200	13,700	1,350
5	6½	9	38·45	18·29	11,69,700	38,000	50	398	...	...	...	*1,230	2,818	*4,000	*4,500	*1,500
to 7¼	...	8 to 9¾	35·69	19·58	5,96,000	64,000	385	512	...	...	...	*3,432	2,417	*12,410	*22,985	*52,475
6	...	7½ to 9	23·46	9·49	4,47,585	2,82,041	7,600	1,471	...	...	...	*6,939	4,837	*32,500	*32,900	*33,100
..	...	...	...	...	68,94,825	12,76,672	21,959	16,565	6,915	7,418	7,170	48,644	63,348	133,855	157,366	159,509

ns maintained by charity.

ful) estimate of the amount (if any) the crop which has been saved, ulated in annas, on the assumption n average yield being repre-ented 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should hewn separately. If there be any pect of further sowings, it should ntioned.	An estimate as close as may at the time be practicable of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices each of the principal from October 1st up of report in each cas years' averages.
After making allowance for the proportions of dry and wet cultivation, the average amount of the crop saved is:— One-eighth in 7 taluks. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 1 „ TOTAL 9 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 5,63,750; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,76,460.	The mortality among cattle from scarcity of fodder and water amounts to 13,951 head; and 9,532 more are expected to die. There is little fodder except leaves of trees; but State forests have been thrown open and prickly pear recommended as fodder. Hulbani sales have also been abandoned, and ryots have been recommended not to sell but to use their ragi straw, and to sow cheena or Bengal gram in beds of dried tanks, so as to produce fodder for cattle.	Most of the tanks, wells, and reservoirs have become dry. Much distress is expected from the scarcity of water. Ryots have, however, been recommended to sink wells in beds of tanks, rivers, and nullas, and to remove silt from tank beds and wells.	Prices were mostly at the close of than during the p three months, and ed about 8 seer and 6 of rice pe but they have s proved.
The crop saved is estimated as— One-sixth in 2 taluks. One-fourth „ 2 „ One-third „ 6 „ TOTAL 10 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 3,26,226; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,80,300.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 29,183 head, and 137,030 more are expected. The measures adopted to prevent this as much as possible, are the suspension of Hulbani sales, and the opening of State forests for cattle to graze in. Prickly pear has also been recommended as fodder.	People and cattle suffer a little from the want of water. In order to improve the supply, deepening of wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots have been recommended.	Prices on the whol dearer than in t galore District.
The crops saved are as follow:— One-fourth in 1 taluk. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 6 „ TOTAL 8 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last at Rs. 423,543; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 163,000.	A considerable number of cattle have died for want of fodder, and further mortality is expected. In order to prevent this as much as possible, Hulbani sales have been abandoned and forest reserves thrown open for cattle to graze, and prickly pear has been recommended as fodder. Grant of takavi for purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested; but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	In some taluks there is water sufficient for a month or two, while in others the want of it is beginning to be felt. Wells will, however, be sunk in tank beds and in places where required to keep up a supply.	As above.
he crop saved is:— Two-thirds in 1 taluk. Three-fourths „ 7 „ Five-sixths „ 2 „ Full averag „ 1 „ TOTAL 11 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 355,938 but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 75,250.	About 26,500 head of cattle have died for want of fodder. A number of cattle have been driven to neighbouring jungles, and to the forests of Coorg and Heffaderan Kote, to graze. In some taluks there is grass sufficient for the remaining cattle. Hulbani sales have been abandoned, and forest reserves generally have been thrown open to cattle. Prickly pear also suggested as fodder.	Villages situated on the banks of rivers have a tolerably good supply of water, while in the case of others a scarcity is apprehended, and deepening of existing wells and sinking new ones are suggested. In parts where people get their supply from channels, it is recommended that the Irrigation Department should let water flow into them continually.	Prices generally, specially of rice, than in any of the districts. The same servable in the ca ragi up to the pr time.

l stocks, as far as ascertain- he centres, railway stations erwise, whence further sup- e being or may be drawn; e probability of private en- being sufficient to maintain as also of a fall in prices o ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural; and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizans also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning) and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of ble relief given to travel to the aged, infirm, &c., unable to work.
al stocks are insufficient ie requirements of the . Importation of food- is going on through Bangalore, Malur, and dy railway stations; e supplies are not con- l to be sufficient for uirements of the people. e enterprise may ulti- maintain supplies fall in prices is not ex-	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are poor. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring classes have emigrated to coffee districts in search of employment. Whether they have bettered themselves or not, is not known; but further emigration is probable.	The minor works which were set in hand at the beginning of the distress were found to be inadequate; and further works—such as constructing roads, sinking wells in and removing silt from, beds of tanks, strengthening bunds of tanks, levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, and dismantling Bangalore fort walls and filling ditches,—have been recommended to be undertaken.	There are relief kitc Peltah and Yel and in the cantonn Bangalore, where tra and the aged and are fed. Private su tions have also been in nearly all the tal relieving distress this class of people.
is altogether a stock of 71,800 kandies of in this district. The pal centres from which es are drawn, are the road and Malur rail- stations. Private en- se is not considered ent to maintain sup- and hence a fall in is not anticipated.	The majority of the population are of low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no wealthy landholders in this district capable of affording assistance to their tenants.	People to the number of 57,100 have emigrated, and further emigration is probable unless checked by more relief works.	Rs. 13,534 have already been sanctioned for relief works, and if this sum be found insufficient and a necessity arise for them, more relief works will be undertaken.	A feeding kitchen exi the Kusba town of e the taluks of this di where travellers, an aged and infirm, are tuitously fed.
a fair stock of grain s district, but the will not dispose of it. as been pouring into ountry chiefly from ore, and is still coming. enterprise, it is ex- will maintain supplies.	The population are of both high and low caste, and generally poor. About three-fourths are agriculturists, and the remainder belong to the urban or artizan class. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but the majority of them are disinclined to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring class have emigrated to Coorg and other districts in search of employment. Very few have returned, and it is not known whether those who have not done so have bettered their condition or not.	The relief works already started consist chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. The further work to be undertaken is collection of metal along the district fund roads, which, it is expected, will give employment to a number of people.	In every taluk of thi trict there is one or relief kitchens opened, destitute travellers, people who are unal earn a livelihood by r of age or infirmity gratuitously fed.
sufficient grain in this district to sup- demands of three- of the population for seven months. Be- portation in large es from different the country is going	About one-fourth of the population are agriculturists, while the remainder are traders, manufacturers, and of other mixed occupations. The majority of the people are well-to-do.	A number of people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, and other places in search of employment; some have returned on account of insufficient wages, while others are reported not to be doing well: further emigration is considered improbable.	No regular relief works have been started in either of the taluks of the district, as there was no necessity for them; but minor works, such as repairing roads and tanks, will be undertaken to give work to unemployed labourers.	Except in two taluks wh there is no need for th kitchens have been open for affording relief to t destitute, and others w are unable from old age sickness to earn a livelih

A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices v each of the principal f from October 1st up t of report in each cas years' averages.
Crops saved:— One-half in 3 taluks. Three-fourths „ 2 „ Five-sixths „ 4 „ TOTAL ... 9 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,93,247, but, according to the Taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 97,615.	There has been a very heavy mortality among cattle in this district and a large number of animals have been driven to the Mulnâd to graze. There is a small stock of rice and ragi straw which may suffice for what cattle there are remaining for a couple of months. Besides, of what little grass there is left in the Gunals and Kavals the cattle of ryots are permitted the free use.	There is no general failure of water at present, though a scarcity is apprehended if the rains keep off; and in that case the sinking of wells in tank-beds and in low grounds will be undertaken.	Prices generally th as in Kolar. The a remarkable rise beginning of No followed by a recovery.
In each of the two distressed taluks of this district the yield of crops may be taken at one-third. The remaining taluks have a full average crop.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 44,062, but according to the taluk returns now submitted this amount is reduced to Rs. 38,000.	20,341 head of cattle have died, and 15,000 more deaths are expected. State forests have been thrown open for cattle to graze in.	Except in the villages on the banks of rivers, much scarcity of water will be felt by the drying up of tanks, wells and nalas. Cleaning and deepening of existing wells and sinking of new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds will, it is hoped, improve the supply.	The prices of only distressed taluks In one of these r to 4½ seers in Nov while in the oth prices were fair th out.
Only three out of the five taluks of the district are affected by drought. In one of these one-half and in the others one-fourth of the crops has been saved. The remaining two taluks have a full average yield.	The remissions were, estimated, in November last, at at Rs. 1,46,012,; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 64,000.	The mortality among cattle amounts to 18,187 head, and 13,027 more deaths are expected. Hulbani sales have been abandoned and State forests thrown open for grazing. A certain number of animals have also been taken to the Mulnad to graze.	A great scarcity of water is apprehended from tanks and wells running dry. Wells will, however, be made in beds of tanks and in low grounds to improve the supply.	Prices about the sa in the Bangalore Di
The proportion of the crops saved is as under:— One-sixth in 4 taluks. One-eighth „ 1 taluk. Nil „ 3 taluks. TOTAL ... 8 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,12,478. but according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,82,041.	The mortality among cattle has been very great in this district from the want of fodder and water, and a large number more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Herds have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. In five taluks there is no prickly-pear to be had, and in those where it is to be procured ryots are disinclined to feed their cattle on it. In two talukas cattle are fed on roots and leaves of date trees, and on the straw and stalks obtained from the Kartik crops harvested. Great relief is expected from the cattle being permitted to graze on the Amrat Mahal Kaval lands.	There is no immediate apprehension of a failure of water in this district, except in one taluk, where excavation of old wells and removal of silt from tank beds are recommended. In the event of a general failure of water, it is said that deepening old wells and sinking new ones will be sufficient to keep up a supply.	Prices mostly rather h than in Kolar until recently. A rise i vember very marke some taluks.

—continued.

; local stocks, as far as ascertain- le; the centres, railway stations otherwise, whence further sup- ies are being or may be drawn; d the probability of private en- rprise being sufficient to maintain em, [illegible]o of a fall in prices ing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movement of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount table relief given to and to the aged, infirm are unable to work.
ere is a stock of grain in he district, but it is not xpected to last long. Im-ortations are being made om Mangalore, Bangalore, nd the Mulnad, but not in ufficiently large quantities o cause a fall in prices.	The population is of both high and low caste, and for the most part poor; about one-fourth are agri-culturists, while the re-mainder are of miscella-neous and mixed occupa-tions. There are no land-holders who possess the means to aid their tenants. The patels are said, however, to supply food to their ser-vants.	Considerable emigration has taken place to Coorg, Ma-nantoddy, Nilgiris, and the Mulnad. The emigrants are not supposed to be doing well, both on account of the low wages and be-cause of their weak condi-tion not enabling them to work the full time required of them. Notwithstanding, further emigration is pro-bable.	The relief works to the a-mount of Rs. 71,209, al-ready started, will afford ample work for the people. If more works are needed they will be undertaken.	In all the taluks, v exception of tw kitchens have been both from private s tions and Governm tributions, to affo to destitute travell to people incapable ing a livelihood.
e local stock comprises 2,500 kandies of grain. nportations are being made om Bombay *viâ* Bellary and om Conti, and will be suffi-ent for the present, though entually the supplies will, is suggested, require to be pplemented by Government.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturi-ists, and very few are of high caste. A very small number of the landlords are able to aid their ten-ants.	About 2,000 persons have removed their cattle to the Mulnad to graze, and people from other districts have also brought their cattle there in search of fodder. The latter, it is expected, will leave as soon as the harvest is over, as there is no likelihood of their earn-ing a livelihood except on relief works.	Rs. 23,906 have been sanc-tioned for relief works, and these are considered to be sufficient. Two more works will be undertaken if it be found necessary to do so.	In one taluk a feedin has been opened, wh vellers, and the a infirm, are fed.
e are about 8,930 kandies grain in stock, and impor-t-on is going on from ssan, Bangalore, and the lnad, the principal centres upply. Private enterprise l, it is expected, meet the uirements of the people, no fall in prices is anti-ted.	The greater number of the people in this district are of high caste, and about 99 per cent. of the population is poor. From 15 to 50 per cent. are urban or arti-zans. There are no land-holders in so well-to-do a position as to be able to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the population have emigrated from two taluks, and fur-ther emigration is said to be probable.	The relief works already started will cost Rs. 8,442. The further works which it is proposed to under-take, such as digging wells, constructing roads, and excavating tanks, will, it is roughly estimated, cost Rs. 19,000.	Private kitchens have opened in each of the distressed taluks. P subscriptions, supplem by Government dona have also been rais relieve helpless people are unable to earn a lihood.
ne taluks there is a k of grain, but not large, while in others e is little or none at all. in is, however, being rted from Bangalore, ary, Devangiri, Dharwar, from the Mulnad taluks he Kadur and Shimoga icts. It is feared that nerchants are not suffi-ly well off to import ly so as to meet all ands.	The population are of both high and low caste, and are for the most part poor. About two-thirds of them are agriculturists. There are a few well-to-do land-holders, but it is not thought that they will assist their tenants to any great extent.	A large number of people have emigrated from some taluks to the Mulnad and to coffee estates, in the former case for fodder for their cattle and in the latter for employment. Some have returned because of the uncongeniality of the climate, and because of their being unsuccessful in earning a livelihood. Not-withstanding these adverse circumstances further emi-gration is probable.	Rs. 1,12,984 have already been sanctioned for starting relief works, and a fur-ther outlay is still to be incurred.	Except in two taluks, w no relief measures hav yet been adopted, travel the aged and infirm, are fed from private s scriptions and from tributions of like made by Government

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1877-78.

PART I.—SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, BY THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I.

MARCH 15TH, 1877.

MY LORD; For the first time since 1872, a Statement regarding the Finances of British India is made before the public, and in this Council. During the last five years, no legislation has been proposed in connection with the Budget, and, under those circumstances, no Statement could have been made in the Legislative Council, without infringing the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted: the Government is glad, on the present occasion, to be able to return to the practice which formerly prevailed. Pre

I do not, however, propose to submit to the Council the whole of the details which explain the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1875-76, and the Regular Estimates for 1876-77. They are more than usually voluminous; and it seemed desirable to keep them separate from my present Statement. The first year for which your Excellency as Viceroy is financially responsible, is now about to commence, and this is the first opportunity which I have myself had, since I assumed my present office, of stating the opinions which I have formed: the time is especially fitting for making the examination of our existing financial position, and of the operations of the past and the present year, as complete as possible: but I could not do this without entering into a mass of details, which, however valuable and interesting they may be, would be out of place, and sometimes hardly intelligible, in a statement made orally to this Council. I have, therefore, thrown them into a separate Minute: it has been published to-day, and it is now in the hands of the Members of the Council: in it I have endeavoured to give the fullest information in my power regarding the Accounts and Estimates of the two years which are now about to close. I propose to give to the Council a brief summary only of some of the main results which that Minute shows, and to confine myself now for the most part to an explanation of the Estimates of the coming year; to a statement of the facts necessary for a clear understanding of our present position; to noticing some of the more important principles by which the Government of your Excellency proposes to direct its future financial policy; and to describing the measures by which we hope to improve the existing condition of affairs: some of those measures will require the sanction of this Council.

I must, before going further, quote from my Minute an explanation which is there given at greater length. "The Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years. CHANG FORM O COUNTS

"From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the

Preliminary.

services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support, and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented there by a single net entry under the head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary Statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

"The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate Statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72. Thus, henceforth, any one desiring to ascertain the gross revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage, and that the re-combination of the Accounts of the Imperial and Provincial Governments into one Imperial Account, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore."

I have one more preliminary remark to make. I ask the attention of the Council to the observations made in my Minute, regarding the use of Pounds Sterling in our Accounts and Estimates: for the reasons there given, I came to the conclusion that it was better to state all the figures in Rupees; and I have done this in my detailed review of the Accounts of 1875-76 and of the Regular Estimates of 1876-77. In spite of the apparent inconsistency, I shall to-day usually speak to the Council of Pounds sterling, on the old assumption that the English pound is equal to ten rupees, because I shall thus make myself more readily intelligible to my audience; and, as the figures which I shall have to give will, for the most part, represent estimates only, exact accuracy is less important: it must, however, always be borne in mind that, when I speak of Pounds sterling, I am really using a conventional term of account, and that the Pound sterling of my Statement means ten rupees, a very different thing from the English pound.

ccounts, 1875-76.

The Accounts of 1875-76 show a surplus on the ordinary account of £1,668,882. If the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works be included, this surplus becomes a deficit of £2,601,740.

egular Estiates, 1876-77.

In 1876-77 a deficit is expected on the ordinary account of £2,278,300. Including the extraordinary expenditure, the deficit is £6,078,300. The result on the ordinary account is worse than the original estimate by £2,422,300. This is due to the famine in Madras and Bombay, which is now expected to cost in loss of revenue and in direct expenditure £5,250,000. Of this sum, £3,100,000 belong to 1876-77, and £2,150,000 to 1877-78. If there had been no famine, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800 which exceeds the original estimate by £480,800.

imates, 7-78.

I come now to the Estimates of *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1877-78, and the *Ways and Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year.

eral Estiss of Revenue Expenditure Receipts and ursements, 7-78.

We estimate that the Revenues of 1877-78 will amount to £52,192,700, and the Expenditure to £56,442,400. Thus we expect a Deficit in 1877-78 of £4,249,700, of which, however, £3,628,000 has been granted for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. Excluding this outlay, we expect a Deficit on the Ordinary Account of £621,700. We estimate the cost of the Famine in 1877-78 at £2,150,000.

ct of Famine Estimates, 7-78.

Thus it appears, *primâ facie*, that, but for the Famine, our Estimates would show a Surplus of £1,528,300. I am obliged, however, at once to dispel the flattering impression that might be gathered from this state-

ment, by the observation that one of the indirect consequences of the Famine is the reduction of the entry under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange* by an amount which I cannot estimate at less than £700,000: there would, however, be a set-off to this, if there were no Famine, in a lower charge for interest by perhaps £100,000: thus I am led to think that, but for the Famine, our Estimates, as they stand, would have shown a surplus of £928,300. But this really represents the facts in too favorable a light, because the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works includes a sum of £1,206,300 to be spent on works which will not be remunerative, and which, as I shall explain further on, ought, therefore, in my opinion, to be looked on as ordinary: if these charges had been so treated, the estimated Surplus of £928,300 would have been converted into a Deficit of £278,028. It will also be seen, immediately, that I am estimating Opium at net £250,000 more than it was estimated for the current year; and also that the causes of apprehension in regard to the value of silver are, unhappily, by no means removed. Estimates, 1877-78. *Revenue.*

Still, making all allowances, these general results are decidedly encouraging: the expenditure on unremunerative public works has never been hitherto treated as an Ordinary Charge; and it is highly satisfactory that the Estimates of the year should give us reason to believe that our income will not only cover the whole of the charges which have always been classed as Ordinary, but will go far towards paying for those great public works which, although required for the service of the Empire, are not expected to be directly profitable.

The Famine is, altogether, so serious a disturbing cause, that it seems hardly worth while to make general comparisons; however, I place together the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years as follows:—

	Revenues.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary and Famine
	£	£	£		£ Surplus.
1875-76	52,515,789	55,117,536	2,601,747	Surplus 1,668,882	2,177,437
1876-77, Regular Estimate	51,206,700	57,285,000	6,078,300	Deficit 2,278,300	624,800
1877-78, First Estimate...	52,192,700	56,442,400	4,249,700	Deficit 621,700	928,300

I. Land Revenue shows an improvement, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £934,500, but is still below the Original Estimates of 1876-77 by £441,400. Elsewhere than in *Madras* and *Bombay*, there is a small improvement of £3,300 compared with last year's Estimates: the loss, therefore, is entirely caused by the Famine, which is expected by the Local Governments to affect their Land Revenue adversely, in 1877-78, by £495,100. LAND REVENUE.

II. Tributes.—Compared with the present year's Original Estimates, the decrease is only £2,100, which is owing to the postponement of the Nawanagar Tribute in Bombay on account of the Famine. TRIBUTES.

III. Forest, shows a decrease of Revenue, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £32,800, and a decrease of charge amounting to £20,600: the decrease of Net Revenue is thus £12,200. It occurs in *Burmah*, where we cannot depend upon a continuance of the high Revenue of the present year. FORESTS.

IV. Excise.—The increase of Revenue (£74,200) is due partly to the arrangements made with Local Governments, which I shall presently describe, whereby an increase of £15,000 is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury in *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*; but chiefly to the expectation that the *Excise* Revenue will not suffer in 1877-78 from the Famine so much as it is expected to suffer in 1876-77: the increase compared with the Original Estimates of 1876-77 is only £36,700; which is not nearly equal to a full year's normal growth of the revenue under this Head. EXCISE.

VI. Customs.—The small increase of £17,700 is in *Burmah*, where the Revenue is, this year, unusually low, owing to the export of rice being late. CUSTOMS

VII. Salt.—Following the usual custom, I do not propose to estimate any increase of *Salt* Revenue. SALT

VIII. Opium.—The recent Estimates under this important Head have been for net round sums, as follows:— OPIUM.

	Millions.
1874-75	5½
1875-76	5¾
1876-77	6

The details of the Estimates have, in fact, been adjusted to the total Net

Estimates, 1877-78. *Revenue.*

we shall receive at least (net) £6,250,000 in 1877-78; and I have entered this sum. I am aware that it is important to those engaged in the trade to know the number of chests of Bengal Opium that the Government intends to sell in future; and that, at the present moment, a peculiar interest attaches to the intentions of the Government, owing to the large reserve of 35,315* chests which it already possesses, with the prospect of another good crop this year.

OPIUM RESERVE.

This reserve has been accumulated in the pursuit of a policy long ago deliberately adopted, the object of which was to enable the Government to make the supply of Bengal Opium to the market as far as possible steady, and independent of calamities of season. The great crop of 1876 has placed the Government in a position to obtain this object earlier than there was any reason to expect; and we have been, for some time past, engaged upon an enquiry what number of chests we can, hereafter, offer to the market without risk of failure and without objection in other ways. It has been, once again, satisfactorily ascertained by the independent testimony of the Revenue Officers, that the cultivation of the poppy is a source of prosperity to the agricultural population in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and is popular with them, and that it does not tend to any objectionable consumption of the drug by them. But the enquiries necessary to enable the Government of India to determine its permanent policy are not quite completed; and I regret that I can say, at present, nothing more definite than that, in the calendar year 1878, the Government will certainly not sell less than 50,000, or more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium. We shall not leave the market in uncertainty as to our intentions for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

STAMPS

IX. Stamps.—It is usual to estimate no increase under this Head, although a normal increase is to be expected: the increase of £32,400 which I enter to-day, is the consequence of the engagements with the Local Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, which I shall presently describe, and is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury by these Governments.

MINT.

X. Mint.—The net revenue from the Mints is estimated to be about the same as this year, the decreased receipts being counterbalanced by decreased charges.

POST OFFICE.

XI. Post Office shows an increase of Revenue, £22,100, and a rather larger increase of charge, £30,600: this occurs in England, and is chiefly for the manufacture of the half-anna envelopes, the popularity of which is so great that we have been unable to supply the demand for them: the Government of India was aware that the concession of a labelled envelope for the price of the label only was a substantial reduction of the rate of postage: we may be well satisfied with the complete success of this measure, which will, I doubt not, eventually affect the revenue favorably.

TELEGRAPH.

XII. Telegraph.—The provision for this Service is £180,000 net: the Telegraph Department would have been very glad of a larger grant; but we could not, under the circumstances of the year, supply it: it has been arranged, however, that if the Revenue should, as is not improbable, grow during the year, the excess may be added to the grant for expenditure; in other words, we have made a quasi-contract with the Department for a net grant of £180,000 for the year.

GAIN BY EXCHANGE.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The decrease of £74,800 follows the decrease in the Revenue from the *Guaranteed Railways*, which I shall presently explain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The Regular Estimate contains an item of £49,500 for premium on Government shares sold to the Bank of Bengal: this will not be repeated; sundry exceptional receipts in England also are not expected to recur: hence the decrease of £97,900 under this Head.

PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Public Works Ordinary Receipts.—Of the increase (£65,400) £18,000 is in consequence of a contract to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 36,000 tons of coal from the Warora Colliery at Rs. 5 a ton. The rest is in Bombay, the Government of which Presidency has reserved for Provincial purposes certain tolls on roads estimated to yield £53,348, which have hitherto been recorded under Local Funds.

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

Irrigation.—The improvement of £50,900 under *Irrigation* is the ordinary growth of this source of Revenue.

Estimates, 1877-78. *Revenue.* PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Provincial Contributions are expected to produce £415,100: of this, the sum of £374,700 is contributions from the Governments of Bengal (£274,700) and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000) in discharge of the responsibility which, as I shall presently explain, the Government of India is about to impose upon them for the interest on the capital expended on Extraordinary Public Works: the Balance (£40,400) is the estimated draft upon separate provincial Resources in support of the Services administered by the Local Governments.

BALANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Including a further grant of £25,000 to Burmah, *the Balances of the Local Governments* are expected to increase by the net sum of £69,100.

Expenditure. RETRENCHMENT FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

On the EXPENDITURE Side, the sum of £101,700 has been retrenched, as will presently be explained, from the Grants to be made over to the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, for the additional Services to be entrusted to them. This retrenchment has been *pro formâ* thus shown in the Estimates; but the Local Government may redistribute it at their discretion—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	5,000	...	5,000
Law and Justice ...	10,000	5,000	...	15,000
Police	20,000	...	...	20,000
Education	4,000	...	...	4,000
Stationery and Printing	5,000	...	...	5,000
Public Works ...	20,000	9,400	...	29,400
Balances Decreased ...	...	16,000	7,300	23,300
TOTAL ...	59,000	35,400	7,300	101,700

INTEREST ON DE

Interest shows an increase of £235,800, which will be explained by the proposed loan operations of the year.

INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The satisfactory decrease of £26,500 under *Interest on other Accounts*, is owing to the relief obtained by the Treasury from the charge for interest upon the Guaranteed Railway Revenue Balances; the Government of India had never admitted the right of the Companies to this interest: Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the force of the arguments used by the Government of India; and the Railway Companies have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the privilege. The charge was only real when the Companies earned surplus Revenue; in other cases, it went to swell the Net Traffic Earnings made over to the Government of India towards meeting the *Guaranteed Interest*, and so diminished the net charge upon the Revenues for that item; therefore, in its bearing upon the Estimates of the year, this saving must be taken in connection with the estimated charge for *Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts*, which must show some corresponding increase. The measure is, however, calculated to save at least £6,000 a year.

REFUNDS.

3. Refunds and Drawbacks.—The Imperial portion of this Grant is always fixed at £300,000; the increase of £15,000 is the amount necessary to make up this sum.

LAND REVENU

4. Land Revenue.—The decrease of £20,600 is owing to the completion of settlements, and the retrenchment of £5,000 in the North-Western Provinces.

SALT.

8. Salt.—The increase of £32,200 is nominal, the decrease in 1876-77 having been casual: it occurs chiefly in *Madras*, to provide for petty construction and repairs omitted this year.

ADMINISTRATIO

14. Administration.—The decrease of £36,000 is estimated in the hope that the expenditure in 1876-77 may prove to have been abnormally high: the amalgamation of Oudh and the North-West Provinces has caused some saving under this Head.

MINOR DEPART-MENTS.

15. Minor Departments.—The excess of £9,500 is for Chinchona operations in Darjeeling.

LAW AND JUSTIC

16. Law and Justice.—The excess of £37,300 would have been £52,300, but for the retrenchments in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces: the excess is to some extent balanced by excess receipts (£34,400): the remainder is for a large increase to the establishment of Law Officers in Bengal, the result of the recommendations of an influential Committee under the presidency of

Estimates, 1877-78. *Expenditure.*

our colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

POLICE.

17. Police.—The decrease of £22,400 under *Police* is owing to the *pro formâ* exhibition under this Head of part of the retrenchment from the Government of Bengal: that Government may, possibly, effect the retrenchment in some other way.

MARINE.

18. Marine.—There is a decrease of £21,700, which is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £6,700 under Receipts.

UCATION.

19. Education.—Including the grant for *Education* from Local Funds (net £274,000) the net expenditure on education is estimated at £913,400.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

20. Ecclesiastical.—Adding the Grant under this Head in the *Army* Estimates, the total Grant for *Ecclesiastical Services* is £196,600.

EDICAL.

21. Medical.—The increase of £6,500 is almost entirely in the Provincial portion of this Grant, and does not, therefore, require explanation: adding the Grants for *Medical Services* in the *Army*, net £324,300, and from Local Funds, net £93,500, the total estimated expenditure under this Head in 1877-78 is £1,016,400.

..TIONERY AND RINTING.

22. Stationery and Printing.—The excess of £19,000, notwithstanding the retrenchment of £5,000, is in the Provincial portion of the Grant; it is evident that the expenditure in 1876-77 has been unusually low.

OLITICAL AGENIES.

23. Political Agencies.—The expenditure connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title in 1876-77 explains the decrease of £137,100 in 1877-78. In the review of the Regular Estimates for the current year, in my separate Minute, I have shown that the total charges incurred throughout the whole of India on this account, under all heads, will probably not exceed £100,000: the exact net cost of the Delhi Assemblage cannot now be stated, but, according to an estimate lately made, it will be about £50,000: considering the great political importance of the event, I think that this expenditure was very moderate.

..NNUATIONS.

26. Superannuations.—The excess of £12,200 is for the most part in England, where the payments on account of the Military Funds and of the annuities of Covenanted Civil Servants are still increasing.

... BY XCHANGE.

27. Loss by Exchange.—I have already said that the large diminution under this Head is connected with the loan operations of the year. The estimate here is that the Secretary of State will raise 12¾ millions Sterling by Bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000: any one can, of course, calculate that these figures involve an estimate that our Bills will yield 1*s.* 9·23*d.* the rupee; but it is uncertain how much will really be drawn; and the estimate is not intended to indicate that the Government expects that its remittances will be effected at any particular rate. Either by bills, or by borrowing, the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000 for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and I cannot say, with certainty, how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing.

DJUSTING RATE, 877-78.

The rate for the adjustment of transactions with the Imperial Government and of furlough allowances and family remittances during the year is fixed at 1*s.* 9½*d.*

ISCELLANEOUS.

28. Miscellaneous.—The expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is recorded in the Accounts of 187677, will be absent in 1877-78: this is the chief item of the decrease of £40,100 under this Head: the remainder is in the provincial portion of the Estimates.

AMINE RELIEF.

Famine Relief—Is expected to cost £486,000 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have given in my review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, details showing the estimated charges for the famine in the current and in the coming year. The gross estimated cost is £3,735,400 in Madras and £1,809,700 in Bombay, making a total of £5,545,100, of which £2,209,100 is loss of revenue and excess cost of army pplies, and £3,336,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. Deducting the estimated addition to the earnings of the railways, consequent on ie famine, the total estimated net cost of the famine is £5,250,000, of which 3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78.

ARMY.

The Army shows no improvement in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77; ut, on the contrary, an increase of net charge amounting to £49,500. The her items in the Statement which I have explained in the review of the egular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, are,

however, more favorable; and the true net cost of the Army, according to that Statement, will be £145,907 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have entered at some length in that Minute into the question of Army expenditure, and have shown how extremely serious the question is. Estimates, 1877-78. *Expenditure.*

Public Works Ordinary.—The decrease of £70,000, as will be apparent upon reference to the Table given in the review of the Regular Estimates, is partly nominal, and partly in the *Irrigation* Grant. Public Works Ordinary.

The entire Grants for expenditure on Public Works in India during 1877-78 aggregate £11,489,774, as follows:— Total Grants for Public Works.

	At Home.	In India.	Total, converting Pounds into Rupees at the average rate of exchange for the year.
	£	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Ordinary ...	102,700	3,86,69,000	3,98,30,139
Less Receipts	18,100	18,14,000	20,18,641
Net ...	84,600	3,68,55,000	3,78,11,498
Net grant from Local Funds ...	...	1,37,57,000	1,37,57,000
Public Works Extraordinary	734,500	2,89,35,000	3,72,39,347
Guaranteed Railways; Current Account; as calculated in my separate Minute	...	1,39,24,964	1,39,24,964
Ditto Capital Expenditure ...	747,200	—12,83,000	71,64,934
Loans to Public Bodies	...	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total			11,48,97,743

State Railways show a net improvement of £87,600, the Net Revenue of the year being estimated at £191,800, a satisfactory improvement: as I have shown in reviewing the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, the growth of the revenue from these lines is highly encouraging. State Railways.

Land and Superrision.—Decrease, £13,200: this item must now diminish as the Guaranteed Railways approach completion: but the charge for Supervision alone is upwards of £50,000. Land and Supervision.

The *Guaranteed Interest* payable by the Government is expected to increase by £580,700, and the Gain by Exchange to diminish by £74,300; altogether the Estimate for 1877-78 shows a burden of £610,700 in excess of that of 1876-77. The true burden is, as I have shown in my remarks upon the Regular Estimates, £1,392,496, and the true excess, owing to a more favorable estimate of exchange, only £443,260. Some portion of the decrease of the Net Traffic Earnings is nominal: the half-yearly Accounts of the Railway Companies are made up on the 30th June and 31st December, when any surplus found due to the Companies is paid to them: but the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India do not, in this respect, follow the contracts, but record the transactions of the financial year: thus the Estimates which I have presented for 1876-77 include all the earnings of the Railways to the 31st March 1877. Moreover, it takes some time to complete and audit the Accounts of the Railway Companies and to send them to England; and the surplus due to the Companies is not paid until they have been examined and accepted there. Thus it happens that the large surplus of £400,000 due to the Railway Companies in respect to the period embraced in our Regular Estimates will not be paid till next year, when it will appear in reduction of the Net Traffic Receipts recorded in the Finance Accounts of that year. The surplus payments recorded in the Finance Accounts in 1876-77 are estimated at £299,400, so that the Estimates of 1877-78 are adversely affected by this item to the extent of £100,600. Guaranteed Railway, &c. Interest.

I beg to call the special attention of the Council and of the public to the facts and figures regarding these railways which are given in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute; I will not repeat them here; but they possess the highest importance and interest; the increase in the traffic, the decrease in the working expenses, and the diminution of the burden imposed on the Revenues of the Empire, are most satisfactory; and I look upon the progress of these Railways as one of the most hopeful and important facts connected with the future of our finances.

Estimates, 1877-78. *Expenditure.*

The Delhi Assemblage is estimated to have added a sum of £90,000 to the Net Traffic Earnings of 1876-77, and lastly, the chief part of the Famine Traffic will, it is believed, fall into 1876-77.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant is £3,628,0000, of which £128,000 is to cover a payment at Home postponed from 1876-77 to 1877-78: the effective Grant is thus only 3½ millions, of which £2,728,000 is for Railways, and £900,000 for Canals. We are most anxious not to check the progress of these beneficial works, and we shall be glad to grant a little more money in the course of the year, if we find ourselves in a position to do so. Of the present Grant of £3,628,000, £1,206,300 is for expenditure on the *Punjab Northern* and *Indus Valley* State Railways. There will still remain the sum of £1,487,800 to be spent before these Railways, which are not reproductive works (although we hope to reap a small revenue from them) are completed. The programme of State Railway construction operations during the year is as follows:—

	£		£
Rajputana line ...	150,000	Northern Bengal ...	290,300
Western Rajputana ...	100,000	Tirhoot	95,600
Neemuch	196,000	Rangoon	158,500
Holkar	100,000	Punjab Northern ...	272,500
Warda Valley ...	22,700	Indus Valley	933,800
Sindhia	205,400		

I am very glad that the Government is at last able to commence the important work of connecting the lines from Northern India and Rajputana with those of the Bombay Presidency, by Ahmedabad and Neemuch; and I trust that it may be found possible to push the work forward rapidly to completion.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The total grant for Irrigation Works in 1877-78 is as follows:—

	Grant, 1877-78. £
Ordinary	900,600
Extraordinary	900,000
TOTAL ...	1,800,600

Of the Ordinary grant £143,808 is to be spent on Works, £101,579 on Repairs, £342,292 on Maintenance, Conservancy Establishment, and Establishment for collection of revenue, and the balance on tools and plant and State expenditure on guaranteed Irrigation Works. The Extraordinary expenditure (£900,000) is to be incurred principally on the following projects:—

	£		£
Sirhind Canal ...	140,900	Sone	191,000
Western Jumna ...	74,900	Orissa	63,400
Baree Doab ...	24,800	Midnapore ...	20,500
Swat River ...	30,500	Godavery Deltas ...	28,600
Ganges	80,000	Kistna Deltas ...	14,800
Agra	10,000	Moota Canal ...	31,900
Lower Ganges ...	170,000		

Ways and Means, 1877-78.

I have now to explain the *Ways* and *Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year 1877-78: in doing so, I must invite attention to the Abstract Tables in the right-hand corner at foot of Statements IV, V, and VI, which contain the figures of which I have now to speak.

LIABILITIES.

I have stated that the Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the Revenue by the sum of £4,249,700; £283,300 must be provided from the remaining Balances of the Military Funds to supply the difference between the subscriptions to the Funds recorded under XVIII, *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances*, and the payments to the beneficiaries of the extinct Funds for which the State is now liable: £500,000 is required for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*, such as Municipal Corporations, Port Trusts, and the like: the *Guaranteed Railway Companies* will draw upon us for £618,900.

It is expected that the Balances of these Companies in our Treasuries on the 31st March will be only £421,000: it is satisfactory to observe that we now owe the Companies little; and that, in the course of a few months, we shall owe them nothing. Ways and Means, 1877-8

The *Deposit and Remittance Accounts* are estimated to result in the net withdrawal of £470,900 from the Public Treasury.

Lastly, we want the sum of £823,400 in order to raise our Balances to the lowest amount necessary for carrying on the service of the year. The Government of India is not responsible for the management of the Home Treasury by the Secretary of State in Council; but I remark that the transactions of that Treasury during the year are expected to end in a reduction of the Secretary of State's Balances by £136,900, leaving them at only £1,011,200. With reference to the large transactions of the Home Treasury (aggregating £34,000,000 a year), and to past experience, this amount cannot but be considered moderate. Public Balance

The amount of the working balance that the Government of India ought to have at its credit or in its treasuries in India at the beginning of the financial year, has been the subject of frequent discussion: like the balances which any private individual keeps ready at his command, the amount which the Government of India requires must obviously depend upon the sum of its transactions and upon their geographical distribution, and upon various other considerations: if transactions are concentrated in one or two treasuries, a much smaller aggregate working balance will suffice than if they are spread over a multitude of treasuries scattered over vast distances. Their proper amount in India

The following Statement of the public Receipts and Disbursements since 1869-70 will be useful in an investigation of the proper amount of the working balance of the Government of India:—

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India at Home and in India.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Balances at close of the year.		
	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming
			Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	17,621,822	90,30,62,700	107,92,80,920	17,755,320	86,54,16,230	104,29,69,430	2,892,483	13,94,04,510	16,83,29,340
1870-71 ...	19,473,577	99,68,89,680	119,16,25,450	19,060,088	96,81,06,760	115,87,07,640	3,305,972	16,81,87,430	20,12,47,150
1871-72 ...	15,740,339	118,45,72,750	134,19,76,140	16,226,220	113,27,83,030	129,50,35,230	2,821,091	21,99,77,150	24,81,88,060
1872-73 ...	15,712,672	107,36,39,160	123,07,65,880	15,535,319	110,57,39,380	126,10,92,570	2,998,444	18,78,76,930	21,78,61,370
1873-74 ...	16,121,090	105,08,65,300	121,20,76,200	17,105,896	109,84,07,810	126,94,66,770	2,013,638	14,03,34,420	16,04,70,800
1874-75 ...	17,194,897	106,35,17,120	123,54,66 090	16,412,165	105,20,73,400	121,61,96,050	2,796,370	15,17,78,140	17,97,41,640
1875-76 ...	15,693,341	103,05,46,262	118,74,79,7 2	17,569,812	101,27,99,495	118,84,97,615	919,899	16,95,24,940	17,87,23,930
1876-77 ...	19,166,300	99,50,32,000	118,66,95,000	18,938,100	104,91,60,000	123,85,41,000	1,148,10	11,53,97,000	12,68,78,000
1877-78 ...	16,851,100	101,33,58,000	118,18,69,000	16,988,000	100,37,55,000	117,36,35,000	1,011,200	12,50,00,000	13,51,12,000

There are in India 233 treasuries, besides 1,048 revenue sub-divisions of districts, at many of which there is some kind of a treasury, and besides outlying treasure-chests. No. of Treasuries

A preponderating share of the land revenue is received in India in the spring; but the expenditure and the bills of the Home Government go on, more or less evenly, all the year round: the result of this peculiarity is that the balances of the Government in India, if not recruited by loans, or sustained by interruptions of the Secretary of State's drafts, subside rapidly from about June, till they reach their lowest point about the end of October, the balances at the end of which month may be expected to fall at least £3,000,000 below the balances at the end of March. Land Revenue accrues irregularly.

Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at our Public Treasuries, (aggregating upwards of £200,000,000 a year), the vast extent of the territories administered by the Government of India, the numerous separate receptacles of public money scattered over the country, and the unequal distribution of the revenues over the year; remembering also the liability of the Government of India to sudden demands upon its treasury for war, famine, or other public necessities, and the scanty resources of the Indian money market, Lord

ays and eans, 1877-78.

Northbrook's Government determined, a year ago, that it was only prudent to provide for balances at the end of the year aggregating £13,500,000 for ordinary purposes, besides a reserve which Lord Northbrook thought should be substantial: but, under the present financial pressure, we must put up with the inconvenience of a smaller balance, and I propose, therefore, to provide for a closing balance of only £12,500,000. Enquiries are now in progress as to the smallest working balance necessary in each Province: when these investigations are completed, and further experience is gained of the working of the Reserve Treasury, the Government of India will be in a position once more to consider what is the proper amount of balance, altogether, to provide at the beginning of each financial year.

HARACTER OF UBLIC BALANCES.

Before leaving the subject of the balances of the Government of India, I wish to make a few remarks upon some of the misapprehensions that often prevail concerning them. Some people seem to suppose that the Government of India can spend money from the public balances without entering the transactions in the Public Accounts, and that these balances are a mysterious hoard from which we can help ourselves without the inconvenience of justifying or explaining our proceedings: others have gone the length of gravely proposing that the Government of India should credit its balances, or a slice of them, as revenue.

But there is really no mystery at all about these balances, which do not differ in character from the balances at credit of any private individual: not a rupee of public money can be spent, or is spent, which does not come from the public balances; and not a rupee can be taken from these balances without the fact being recorded and brought to account. The plain truth is, that the Accounts and Estimates which it is my duty to review and explain to-day, exist only for the purpose of recording what money has passed, or is expected to pass, into and out of these balances, and to explain and justify every addition to, and every reduction of, these balances: if the disbursements recorded in the Accounts of the year exceed the receipts, the balances are reduced; if the receipts exceed the disbursements, the balances are increased. Thus, by submitting to a reduction of the public balances, the Government of Lord Northbrook was able to pay some part of the cost of the Bengal famine, without borrowing; but this did not enable the Government to keep a single item of the expenditure out of the Public Accounts: it seems almost absurd that I should gravely say this; but the strange misconceptions that often appear seemed to demand some such explanation.

OTAL LIABILITIES.

Our liabilities in excess of the produce of our revenues aggregate £6,946,200.

ASSETS

Of this sum we expect to receive £81,000 from the *Civil Service Funds*, £50,000 from *Savings Bank Deposits*, £139,700 *Surplus of Local Revenues*, and £175,500 from certain other deposits called *Sundry Obligations*, which include the Nizámat Stipend Fund, the Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, and certain Guaranteed Railway Funds.

AMOUNT TO BE ORROWED.

The balance is £6,500,000, and this is the net sum which I now estimate that we may have to borrow in the course of the year. I do not forget that the ten year debentures of 1867, the outstanding balance of which amounts to £458,100, are due and payable on the 1st June 1877; but I am not yet prepared to make any special announcement regarding them.

Of the net sum of £6,500,000 which the Government thus estimates that it may have to borrow in the course of the year, £250,000 is expected from His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhiá for the Gwalior Railway: our present hypothesis is that of the residue, 3¾ millions sterling will be borrowed by the Secretary of State in England and 2½ millions in India.

But I must here give an important warning: upon the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI will be found, for the first time, the following note—

GOVERNMENT CANNOT PLEDGE ITSELF IN REGARD TO LOAN OPERATIONS.

The estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1877-78, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be.

This note is added under instructions from the Secretary of State. In order to make these *Estimates of Ways and Means* for the Service of the coming year, it is necessary to set down the amount that it is proposed to borrow, and to frame a hypothesis whether the money will be borrowed in India or in England: but the Government of India is not authorised to commit the Secretary of State to borrow or not to borrow any particular sum during the year: and it is not usually possible to communicate the prospects of the year to the Secretary of State with sufficient fullness to enable him to decide, finally, upon the proposals of the Government of India. Ways and Means, 1877-7

These important Statements must, therefore, be understood henceforth to be, so far as prospective loan operations are involved, only provisional forecasts; and must not be held in any way to commit the Government of India or the Secretary of State to borrow for the service of the year, either the particular sum set down, or in particular proportions in India andEngland.

Moreover, the Secretary of State for India can borrow no money in London without first obtaining authority from Parliament: and at the present moment he has no such authority, having exhausted the statutory powers granted to him on the occasion of the Bengal Famine. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to say that Parliament will authorise the Secretary of State to borrow more money in London; and the Government of India is not even at liberty to pledge the Secretary of State to make application to Parliament for fresh powers to borrow. What I have said, therefore, must be distinctly understood as expressing only the views and intentions of the Government of India, and must not be construed as implicating the Secretary of State, or pledging him to any course of action. I am afraid that this will not be considered altogether satisfactory; but the Government of India is not now in a position to state more definitely how provision will be made for the service of the year. GOVERNMENT O INDIA CANNOT ANSWER FOR PA LIAMENT OR SE TARY OF STATE

The Government of India is fully alive to the importance of satisfying its requirements in India without resorting to the London market more than is absolutely necessary; and if, in the course of the year, circumstances should favor such an arrangement, and the Government of India is in a position to act upon its own judgment, a larger share of the whole amount than £2,500,000 may be offered to the market in India. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and, if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavorable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3¾ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted. IMPORTANCE OF BORROWING IN INDIA IF REASONABLE TERMS CAN BE OBTAINED.

Supposing that the Secretary of State borrows 3¾ millions sterling in England, it will be necessary for him to raise by bills upon India 12¼ millions sterling. To effect this, it is calculated that he must sell bills for about 26½ lakhs of rupees a week throughout the year: the Government of India is accordingly authorised to announce that bills for 26½ lakhs of rupees will, according to present intentions, be offered for sale, weekly, during April and May. COUNCIL BILLS.

I will begin what I have now to say to the Council with a brief review of the results of the financial administration of the last seven years, ending with 1875-76, the last year for which the Accounts are completed. I think that this will be useful in enabling us to form a correct judgment of our present position; and the period which I have taken is a convenient one, because, while it was one of general peace and prosperity, a serious famine occurred in it, and a large expenditure took place on unremunerative public works: the results of the seven years may be fairly assumed to contain few elements of a specially abnormal character. In saying this I do not forget the great expenditure on the Bengal famine; but, on the other hand, it must be remarked that, since this period of seven years closed, we have already to meet another famine which will not cost much less; nor have we any right to assume that we shall escape more easily in future. Seven years' Accounts. REVIEW OF SE YEARS' ACCOUNT NET RESULTS.

The gross revenues during the seven years ending with 1875-76 aggregated £357,573,100, and the total expenditure amounted to £370,555,000. Thus the expenditure exceeded the revenues by £12,981,900.

Seven years' Accounts.

During the seven years the sum of £19,654,000 was spent upon works classified as extraordinary, and £6,500,000 was spent from the imperial revenues, on the relief of the famine in Bengal.

EXAMINED.

Out of the sum spent on Extraordinary Public Works, £4,771,000 was expended on the construction of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. These railways belong to a class of works of which I shall again speak; they were not undertaken as reproductive works; and, although it is anticipated that they may yield a net return of 2 per cent. on their capital cost, I shall, in a review which I wish to be severe, exclude their cost from the extraordinary head of account, and treat it, as I think strictly speaking it ought to have been treated from the first, as ordinary expenditure. This correction will leave the sum of £14,883,700 as fairly representing extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works; and, if there had been no famine, we should have been able to pay for the whole of these unremunerative works, and there would have been a surplus in the seven years, according to the Accounts as they are now constructed, of £8,401,700.

But, in order to obtain a true conception of the financial results of the seven years, some further adjustments are necessary; included in the Gross Revenues is the sum of £2,443,300 transferred from the Book Capital of the extinct Military Funds: great doubts are felt whether it is right to reckon these transfers as Revenue at all, unless, indeed, interest be charged *per contra* as if the Funds were still in existence; and, for my present purpose, I prefer to exclude them. I will also exclude the sum of £986,900 by which the financial results of the seven years are estimated to appear better than they really are, owing to the peculiar mode in which the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury are combined with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries.

If these two disturbing causes be eliminated, the true financial result of the seven years, including the cost of unremunerative public works, and excluding the cost of famine relief, would be a surplus of £4,971,500. But it has to be remembered that during the same period, the income tax, which has ceased to be one of our sources of revenue, yielded, net, £4,364,900: if, therefore, there had been no income tax, there would have been a surplus of £606,500, after meeting the charges for unremunerative public works, but excluding the charges for famine.

Another consideration favourable to the finance of these seven years deserves mention: we accumulated a reserve stock of 35,315 chests of Bengal opium, the cost of which will be recovered in future years, with the profit or revenue yielded at auction: the cost of these 35,315 chests may be reckoned at £1,412,600, of which about £850,000 is included in the recorded expenditure of 1869 to 1876.

On the other hand, a substantial benefit accrued to the revenues upon the redemption, on the 30th April 1874, of the capital stock of the East India Company. The Sinking Fund created by Act 3 and 4, William IV, Cap. 85, Sec. 12, amounted, on that date, to £7,876,439, and its appropriation towards the redemption of the stock relieved the Revenues from the payment of about £315,000 a year.

Upon the whole, it may be said that this retrospect is satisfactory. From the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1876, not only was no addition made to the debt of the country, except for reproductive works, but a substantial portion of the money invested for these works was really provided from current revenue.

TAILS.

If we look at details, we shall find further encouragement: the growth of the Net Revenue under its main Heads was as follows:—

T REVENUE.

	1869-70.	1875-76.	Improvement.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue ...	*19,603,000*	*20,142,800*	*539,800*
Excise ..	*1,997,100*	*2,407,000*	*409,900*
Customs ...	*2,167,200*	*2,470,000*	*302,800*
Salt ...	*5,463,000*	*5,702,200*	*239,200*
Stamps ...	*2,224,900*	*2,692,400*	*467,500*
Opium ...	*6,130,900*	*6,252,000*	*121,100*
Total ...	*37,586,100*	*39,666,400*	*2,080,300*

The Net Yearly Imperial Expenditure during the same period was as follows:— Seven years' Accounts.

	Civil, except Famine Relief.	Famine Relief.	Military.	Grand Total.	Total, excluding Famine Relief.	Total, excluding *Loss by Exchange.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1869-70	...23,242,400	...	15,250,800	38,493,200	38,493,200	38,314,000	NET EXPENDIT
1870-71	...23,246,200	...	15,119,400	38,365,600	38,365,600	37,797,800	
1871-72	...22,178,000	...	14,733,700	36,911,700	36,911,700	36,515,700	
1872-73	...23,797,000	...	14,596,800	38,393,800	38,393,800	37,628,700	
1873-74	...22,494,100	3,864,700	14,217,400	40,576,200	36,711,500	35,725,000	
1874-75	...22,258,800	2,237,900	14,386,400	38,883,100	36,645,200	35,747,300	
1875-76	...23,226,400	508,500	14,262,900	37,997,800	37,489,300	36,059,600	

Thus the net revenue increased during the seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year, while the net expenditure, excluding famine relief, showed no tendency to increase at all, and was actually less in 1875-76 than in 1869-70. Excluding also *Loss by Exchange*, an element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure in 1875-76 was less than the net expenditure in 1869-70, by £2,254,400, of which about £1,000,000 was in the Army, and the rest in the Civil Department: I wish to call special attention to this fact, for it is very important and very encouraging, and reflects great credit on the past administration of our finances.

Notwithstanding the large amount borrowed during this period, the net charge for *Interest* rose only from Rs. 4,60,67,220 in 1869-70, to Rs. 4,61,69,190 in 1875-76. This favourable result is due to the redemption of the East India Company's Stock already explained; to various successful operations for the reduction of the rate of interest on our Loans; and to the progress of the investment of the Reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

I think that the facts and figures which I have given for these seven years* show that the finances were administered during this period with great care, economy, and success: I look upon them as highly honourable to the Governments Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and to my predecessors Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir: nor must I omit to give due credit to Mr. Chapman, who, during the whole of this period, was Financial Secretary, and who, fortunately for the Government and for me, still holds that post. It is not now my object to enter into a detailed review of the Financial Administration of past years; but if I were to do so, I might say much more to show the extreme care with which it has been directed. It must be remembered, also, that during this period considerable reductions in taxation were effected; besides the abolition of the Income Tax, which for my own part I regret, the Customs Tariff was revised, and some of its most objectionable features removed: a great portion of the duties on exports have been swept away; the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and the whole of the tariff valuations have been carefully corrected. GENERAL RESU

It is no doubt very encouraging to find that since 1869-70 we should have paid our way so well: we must not, however, deceive ourselves into supposing that the facts which I have stated prove that the Finances are in a condition which leaves nothing to be desired: it ought clearly to be understood that, if such charges as those for famine and for unremunerative public works cannot be provided out of the ordinary revenues, the state of our finances must be unsound. Present Financial Condition.

* The following abstract shows how Ways and Means were provided for the Public Service during these seven years. It will be seen that besides the *Deficit of Imperial Revenue*, Rs. 12,98,20,550, we had to find Rs. 1,52,03,280 for the several *Service Funds*, Rs. 5,20,04,100 for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies* (including Rs. 2,01,27,802 for the purchase from the Bombay Port Trust of the Elphinstone Company's Property), and Rs. 1,66,20,930 for the *Guaranteed Railways*. Moreover, we raised the *Balances in our Treasuries at Home* and in *India* from Rs. 13,20,17,840 by Rs. 4,67,06,090 to Rs. 17,87,23,930. Thus altogether our obligations in excess of our Revenues amounted to Rs. 26,03,54,950. Of this amount, the *Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues* yielded Rs. 51,96,530. *Savings Bank Deposits* supplied Rs. 88,28,280; the net result of the *Deposit* and *Remittance* transactions was in our favour by Rs. 1,79,07,790 (chiefly repayments by Her Majesty's Government of advances made in India for the Abyssinian Expedition), and we borrowed Rs. 22,84,22,350.

Abstract of Ways and Means Account, 1869—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues ...	51,96,530	*Deficit of Imperial Revenues* ...	12,98,20,550
Savings Banks Deposits	88,28,280	*Balance of transactions with Service Funds*	1,52,03,280
Balance of Deposit and Remittance Accounts	1,79,07,790	*Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*	5,20,04,100
Borrowed	22,84,22,350	*Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn*...	1,66,20,930
		Balances in Treasuries increased ...	4,67,06,090

esent Financial Condition.

These questions are so serious that I wish to refer to them before going further; for, unless we have clear conceptions regarding them, it will be impossible to understand what our financial position really is.

MINE AN ORDINARY CHARGE.

It cannot be too distinctly stated that charges for the relief of famine must be looked upon as ordinary charges; they are so shown in the Accounts of the present year, and in the Estimates now before the Council; and they were shown in the same way for the Bengal famine by the Government of Lord Northbrook. In the Financial Statement for 1874-75, Lord Northbrook showed very clearly that, whatever means we may take to obviate or mitigate these calamities, famines cannot, under present circumstances, be looked upon as occurrences of an extraordinary character; he said that, in the ten years which had elapsed before 1874, there had been three serious famines in India—the Orissa famine in 1866, the famine in Northern India in 1869, and the famine in Behar in 1874. We have now, unhappily, to add a fourth to the list, that from which a vast tract of country is now suffering, and which will, I fear, prove a not less serious calamity than those which preceded it. Such being the facts with which we have to deal, we cannot, as Lord Northbrook stated, safely depend upon loans for meeting the charges on account of famine. "It is necessary," he said, "that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines:" if this condition, he said, were fulfilled, and a sufficient surplus secured in years of prosperity, deficit might be endured with less objection in occasional years of adversity. The Government of India, it was stated, had, therefore, resolved to use its best endeavours to maintain for the future a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which were likely to arise on account of famines. This resolution on the part of the Government was undoubtedly wise; but, since the charges for unremunerative public works cannot rightly be excluded, the conditions laid down in 1875 have not, in my judgment, been fulfilled: and considering that we have lost the income tax, it is impossible to anticipate that they will be fulfilled in future, unless we take some further steps for ensuring a larger surplus of income over ordinary expenditure.

UNREMUNERATIVE PUBLIC WORKS OULD BE EXTRAORDINARY.

I must now mention the other great Head of expenditure regarding which, if we wish to form a correct idea of our real financial position, it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding: I refer to those great public works undertaken to meet the political and military necessities of the empire, but which are not expected to be directly remunerative.

As an illustration of the kind of works to which I now refer, I will take the railways already mentioned, which are under construction in the Punjab and on the Sindh Frontier: these works will doubtless be very beneficial to the country through which they pass; but they are not undertaken on such grounds as this, but because they are considered, for political and military reasons, to be essential to the service of the Empire; there is no profession that they will be directly remunerative; and, if we have borrowed money for them, we have done so simply because it was held impossible to construct them in any other way; such works cannot properly be called Extraordinary in the technical sense in which we now use that term. They differ only in magnitude, and not in kind, from the works which we pay for out of the ordinary revenues, such as barracks, or fortifications, or other works which involve a heavy outlay and give no direct return. I am afraid that it can hardly be denied that the system which has hitherto been followed, under which these necessary, but not directly remunerative works have been mixed up with works which we expect to be directly profitable, has tended to make us less chary in spending money, than we should have been if the expenditure had been shown, as the famine expenditure is shown, among the ordinary charges of the year: our public Accounts ought to give a complete statement of the actual facts of our financial position, with no reservations or evasions, however unpleasant the appearance of the facts may be.

I wish it had now been practicable to remove altogether from the Extraordinary head of account all the works of the class which I have

been describing: it has, however, been decided that we cannot now do this, and that we had better not attempt to correct past errors of classification: for the future, it has been resolved, in communication with the Secretary of State, that no work shall, under any circumstances, be classed as Extraordinary, unless we are satisfied that it will yield a net income sufficient to cover the interest upon its capital cost: it has also been decided, in respect to future works, that, if a work has been classed as Extraordinary, and it be ascertained subsequently, that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as Extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges. I think, for my own part, that there is very much to be said in favour of the view that we might, with propriety, go much further, and do away with all distinction between Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure: this would involve no change in our policy; we should still borrow money for useful works; and, although our Budget Statements might usually close with the announcement of a deficit instead of a surplus, and would have a less agreeable appearance, the deficits would have no more real or serious existence than they have now: this, however, is a matter which I need not now discuss: the decision which I have now stated, and on which the Government is resolved to act, will, at any rate, place matters on a sounder basis in future.

Present Financial Condition.

The figures which I have given show that, during the past seven years, we should have just managed, after meeting all charges for unremunerative Public Works, to bring our expenditure within our income, if there had been no income-tax and no famine: but we cannot omit famine from our calculations; and we have now no income-tax: it therefore follows, judging by the experience of these seven years, that our ordinary revenues are just sufficient to meet all ordinary charges excepting those for the relief of famine, for which we may consider that no provision is now made: I think that the estimates of the current and coming years tend to confirm this general conclusion.

LARGER MARGIN OF SURPLUS WANTED.

What, therefore, we now have to do, is to establish a sufficient margin of annual income over ordinary expenditure, to enable us to meet with certainty not only the charges for famine relief, according to the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and charges for unremunerative public works, but for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which will inevitably occur: this is the more important because, in India, we have, under present circumstances, almost no means, such as those which can always be applied in England for temporarily increasing the public income to meet a temporary necessity.

FISCAL REFORMS URGENTLY WANTED.

Our financial position also requires improvement to enable us to carry out measures necessary for the regular progress and better administration of the country: there are administrative improvements which are very necessary; and, above all, there are urgent fiscal reforms, closely affecting the economical and commercial interests of India, which, for want of means, have hitherto been hardly touched. It is easy to give illustrations of my meaning: there are the duties on cotton goods, of which I shall have to speak again; and, independently of them, I do not think that any one will maintain that our Customs Tariff is in a satisfactory condition. Then, there are the Inland Sugar duties, to which also I shall refer again presently: six years ago I heard them called, in this Council, the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India: every one agrees in this judgment; but the Sugar duties still exist. Take, again, the system under which we levy our Salt revenue in Northern India: no one denies that it is a positive disgrace to a civilized Government; but it remains unaltered. The time is perhaps hardly come for talking of the repayment of debt as a practical object to be aimed at, or for hoping that we may be able to dispense with borrowing even for reproductive public works: for works which are not reproductive we ought not, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, to borrow a sixpence: the increase of debt is so serious an evil, that we must strive to reduce our borrowing to a minimum even for remunerative works, and provide as much money as possible for them from ordinary revenues; so always that we do not allow this determination to check the progress of necessary great works of public improvement, or to interfere with the execution of great fiscal reforms such as those which I have mentioned.

Present Financial Condition.

UNCERTAINTY OF VALUE OF SILVER.

There is another matter which obviously has a most important bearing on this subject—the question of the future value of silver: I am afraid that we cannot, with any confidence, expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals; and no one can now measure the future deranging effect upon our finances of these disturbances. In connection with this subject, I must mention the great importance of sparing no efforts to prevent the increase of the sum which we have to pay annually in England in gold. I have referred to this subject in my separate Minute, and have said that, although I do not now wish to give opinions in regard to the measures, if any, which ought to be adopted, the subject is receiving, and will continue to receive, all the attention which the Government can give it.

In asserting that our financial position must be improved, I by no means desire to see the improvement pushed to an extreme: I wish for no such surplus of income over expenditure as would involve the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the country or might tempt the Government to launch out into extravagancies: I ask, only, for such a reasonable margin on the right side of the account, as will enable us to pay our way honestly, to avoid increasing the burden of debt, and to carry out, at a reasonable and moderate rate, necessary measures of administrative and economical progress.

DESIRED IMPROVEMENT CANNOT BE EFFECTED THIS YEAR.

Now it is certain that we cannot bring about in the coming year any such improvement as I desire: with famine in a large part of India it is obvious that no time could be so inopportune as the present, not only for imposing fresh burdens on the people who are suffering, but even for measures involving serious administrative changes: we could not, at such a time as this, ask the Governments of Madras or Bombay even to undertake the examination of new financial schemes: all that we can now attempt is to lay down, as fully as we can, the principles by which the Government of India intends to be guided, and to take such steps as may be practicable for carrying out our programme in those provinces which are in a prosperous condition.

The only means by which the necessary improvement in our financial position can be gained are fresh taxation, or reduction of expenditure, or increased productiveness of existing sources of revenue, or a combination of these means.

NO NEW IMPERIAL TAXATION.

It will be understood, from what I have already said, that I have no measures to propose at present for the imposition of any general taxation: it may be a cause of special relief to some of my audience to learn that the rumours which we have heard from time to time about the re-imposition of an income-tax have no foundation. As to the income-tax, I freely confess that I regretted its disappearance; but there has been no thought of restoring it. The Government is obliged to propose some other taxation, of which I shall speak further on.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

In regard to reduction of expenditure, the only head under which there has, lately, been any serious increase of charge is the Army; I have mentioned this in the Minute now before the Council as a cause of grave anxiety, over which the Government of India has comparatively little control: in regard to the possibility of future reductions of Military Expenditure, all I can say is that the Government of India will do everything that it properly can do to effect them. It is only in the great Imperial Services that we can now hope to see much done in this direction; for there is comparatively little room for saving on the ordinary charges of the Civil Administration carried on, for the most part, by the Local Governments: we have, however, every reason to believe that, under the system of provincial assignments established in 1871, and which we are now further developing, these charges will bring no fresh burdens in future on the Imperial Treasury; and the actual reductions of Imperial Expenditure, for which we are able to take credit in our Estimates for the coming year, in consequence of the extension of that system, are, as I shall presently show, not unimportant.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING REVENUES.

I believe that much may be done to increase the productiveness of existing sources of income, and I will explain the measures by which the Government hopes that this may be effected.

We all remember the schemes which a great Englishman put forth, some twenty years ago, for the better government of India. He told us, with an

eloquence which he alone possesses, of the folly of supposing that so vast a country, with its twenty different nations and its twenty languages, could ever be bound up into a single State. "What you want," he said, "is to decentralize your Government: what would be thought if the whole of Europe were under one Governor who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands?" Now, much as I respect Mr. Bright—and no one has a sincerer respect for him than I have—I am not going to defend the projects by which he would have abolished the Governor-General-in-Council and would have established half a dozen separate Governments in India, having no connection with each other, and each of them directly subordinate to the Secretary of State at home: I believe that, sooner or later, the result of such a plan, if it were put in operation, would be the destruction of our Indian Empire; and I am not one of those people, who unfortunately are not wanting now-a-days, who can look with complacency on such a prospect; nor will I accept it as even a possible contingency. Present Financial condition.

If there be one thing more essential than another in India, it is, in my opinion, a strong Central Government; and I utterly disbelieve that we can ever get such a Government out of India itself. Nevertheless, there was a basis of truth and wisdom in Mr. Bright's proposals: it is, in many respects, quite true that what we want is to decentralize our Government; although I dislike the term decentralize, because it conveys to many people the false notion that we desire to diminish the central authority of the Supreme Government: on the contrary, we desire to see that authority increased, and made the strongest possible reality; and I am convinced that we can only maintain true imperial control by refusing to meddle with details which the local authorities can alone understand and with which they alone can intelligently deal: no Government, whether it be Imperial or Provincial, can ever really deserve to be called strong, unless it be conducted on these principles. Central Government must be strong.

As Your Excellency told us the other day, on a very different occasion from this, we have been far too much disposed to disregard the fact that India is no homogeneous country, but a continent containing many nations, the differences between which are at least as great as those which exist between the nations of Europe: it is farther from Lahore to Calcutta than from London to Naples; and, wide as the difference is between England and Italy, there is probably far less difference between those two countries in all their physical conditions, and far less difference between their inhabitants, than there is between the Punjab and Bengal. Nor is it at all true that our existing Indian Provinces are merely artificial divisions: there are, no doubt, varieties of race and language and customs to be found within a single Province; but Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have, nevertheless, each of them, a fairly well-defined and distinct character.

I believe that the views which I have now been stating, and which Your Excellency has, on more than one occasion, publicly declared, are especially true in regard to measures of taxation and finance; we should think it very unreasonable to suppose that the same plans of taxation and financial administration are applicable to all the countries of Europe; and it is just as unreasonable to suppose that the same plans are applicable throughout India; a system which may be excellent in one Province may be as bad as possible in another.

Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure. I have, nevertheless, a strong conviction that decentralization, leading, as I believe it, infallibly, will do, to improved administration, will bring about a great increase in the productiveness of existing sources of revenue, great diminution of the evils of fresh taxation if fresh taxation becomes necessary, and great economy in expenditure. No distinction between imperial and provincial taxation. Decentralization.

Lord Mayo's Measure, 1870.

In regard to expenditure, an important step was taken by Lord Mayo six years ago. I will ask Your Excellency, although I am afraid I have no better object than that of saving myself a little additional trouble which would be entailed by explaining my views over again to the Council, to allow me to read a passage from an old paper of my own, in which I endeavoured to describe the reasons for the measures taken by the Government of India in 1870: a clear conception of those reasons is essential to the proper understanding of the plans which are now proposed.

QUOTATION FROM SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S MINUTE ON LORD MAYO'S ADMINISTRATION.

"Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility: everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible: 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is, at all events, in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.'

"For many years before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordinary financial condition of India had been one of chronic deficit; and one of the main causes of this state of affairs was the impossibility of resisting the constantly increasing demands of the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in the administration of their respective Provinces: their demands were practically unlimited, because there was almost no limit to their legitimate wants: the Local Governments had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated: they had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth; they saw, on every side, the necessity for improvements; and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own Provinces and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire; they found by experience that the less economy they practised, and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements: in representing those requirements, they felt that they did what was right; and they left to the Government of India, which had taken the task upon itself, the responsibility of refusing to provide the necessary means.

"The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy—to prevent the demands being made; and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances: there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means: it was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants: the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much of this Fund ought fairly to be given to one Province and how much to another, was impracticable. 'The distribution of the public income,' General Strachey wrote, 'degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage, with very little attention to reason: as local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum: so, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level.'

"The unsatisfactory condition of the financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments led to still more serious evils: constant differences of opinion about petty details of expenditure, and constant interference of the Government of India in matters of trivial importance, brought with them, as a necessary consequence, frequent conflicts with the Local Governments regarding questions of provincial administration, of which they were the best judges, and of which the Government of India could know little: the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were altogether inharmonious; and every attempt to make financial control more stringent, increased an antagonism, the mischief of which was felt throughout the public service.

"To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils: he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure; and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

"From the commencement of the official year 1871-72 the financial control of the following services was transferred to the Local Governments: Jails, Police, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings.

"The views of Lord Mayo were stated by himself in the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1871, as follows:—'Under these eight heads it is proposed to entrust the administration, under a few general conditions, to the Provincial Governments, and a fixed contribution will be made from Imperial Revenue every year. * * It is impossible to prophesy or say, at present, what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the Local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an

amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years: I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood; because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. * * But, in addition to the increased power of administration which it is proposed to give to the Local Governments, an administrative change will take place, which I think they will be able to exercise with advantage: they will have a large sum to devote to local objects; the power of allotment will be left absolutely to them; and they will be able to vary their grants for roads, civil buildings, education, and other heads, from year to year, as they may think most desirable; in some Provinces it may be desirable in one year to spend a larger sum on roads; in others it may be desirable to fill up some shortcomings with regard to education or other objects. The Local Governments will thus be able to exercise that power of allotment with much greater satisfaction to themselves and to the public, than they did under the old system, when they were obliged to consult the Supreme Government, not only as to the allotments that were made in the beginning of the year, but also with regard to any appropriations that were thought desirable within the year, provided that those appropriations exceeded a certain amount. Lord Mayo's Measure, 18

* * I have heard it stated that, by the proposals which we make, there may arise a separation of interests between the Supreme and Local Governments: I fail to perceive any strength whatever in this assertion: I believe that, so far from there being a separation of interests, the increased feeling of responsibility and the feeling of confidence which is reposed in them will unite and bind together the Supreme and Local Governments to a greater extent than before. * * I believe that we shall see, in place of greater uncertainty, greater certainty; we shall see works and objects carried on with more vigour, enthusiasm, and with less hesitation, when these works and these objects are effected under the immediate responsibility of those who are most interested in them.'

"The gross sum made over to the Provincial Governments for these services, and some few others transferred since the scheme was first introduced, amounted, including receipts given up, to about £5,600,000."

Results of L Mayo's Measu of 1870.

After nearly six years' experience, we can confidently say that the results of the new system have been thoroughly satisfactory. Objections have been made to some of the details; and Local Governments have often said that the change did not go nearly far enough; but, in regard to the main principle and the general success of the new arrangements, I believe that neither the Government of India nor any Local Government has ever felt a doubt. Every object with which the change of system was made has more or less been gained: the old friction between the Supreme and Local Governments has been greatly diminished; the authority of the Supreme Government and its powers of general control, instead of being weakened, have become stronger and more real, since the attempt to interfere in all sorts of petty details was abandoned; the Local Governments have been able to carry out many measures of improvement which would otherwise have been impracticable; and, so far as I know, there has not been a single counterbalancing disadvantage.

The most important object of all, so far as the Imperial finances are concerned, that of economy and preventing increase of expenditure, has been completely gained, as I think the following figures will show. The charges which were made over to the Provincial Governments were selected because they were especially liable to increase. In 1863-64 the net expenditure for the services afterwards transferred to the Provincial Government was £5,112,000; and, during the four following years, it continued to rise, until in 1868-69 it amounted to £6,030,000: in 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but a little less. In 1870-71, before the new system was introduced, a determined and successful effort was made by Lord Mayo's Government to reduce the charges which had been growing at so alarming a rate; and they fell, in that year, to £5,197,000. The new system of which I have been speaking was then introduced; and, after it had worked for five years, the result, in 1875-76, was that the charges for the assigned services were £5,305,000: there was practically no increase of expenditure; the total charges were only about £200,000 more than they were in 1863-64; they were less by £700,000 than they were in 1868-69. It is true, as I have just shown, that the great reduction took place before the change was actually made; but, if we may judge from what had happened before, the demands of the Local Governments for larger grants to carry out administrative improvements would certainly have gone on increasing; and I believe they would have been as irresistible as before.

I will not take up the time of the Council with details showing the manner in which the charges for each of the assigned services have varied; but it may

d Mayo's asure, 1870.

be said generally that there has been no growth of expenditure under any heads, excepting *Education* and *Medical*: these charges, which were £458,000 in 1863-64, and £909,000 in 1870-71, rose to £1,007,000 in 1875-76: in other words, the people have got more Schools, and Hospitals, and Dispensaries, although less money has been spent on Jails and Police. The financial results of the new system have, thus, been entirely satisfactory; the constantly recurring demands, and the consequent embittering controversies between the Supreme and Local Governments have ceased; and, I repeat, that, not only has all this been attained without any sacrifice of financial authority on the part of the Government of India, but there can be no question that this authority is stronger and more efficient than before. From the time in which the new system was introduced until now, I do not believe that one single authority who has seen how it has worked has expressed anything but confident approval of the principles on which it was based.

'AL TAXATION.

When the measures of 1870 were taken, there was a great deal of talk about local taxation; and it was loudly asserted that new burdens were being imposed on the country which were none the less serious for being called local. There was no foundation for this statement, nor did the Local Governments obtain any powers of taxation beyond those which they previously possessed: the truth is that, excepting in the Punjab and Oudh, where new rates for local purposes were imposed on land by Acts of the Imperial Legislature, and to a very small extent in Bombay, the measures of 1870 led to no fresh taxation whatever. The estimated revenue, throughout the whole of India, from local taxes, rates, and cesses in 1877-78 is only £2,233,000.

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The weak point in those measures was this, that, while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase, the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose, although not quite a fixed amount, had little room for development: the difficulty has perhaps not, hitherto, been generally felt to a serious extent, because it has been met by economy and good management: it must, however, be felt hereafter; and, for this and for still more important reasons, I have always maintained that the system of Provincial Assignments established in 1871 ought to be applied not only to expenditure but to income. What we have to do is, not to give to the Local Governments fresh powers of taxation, but, on the contrary, to do all that we can to render fresh taxation unnecessary, and to give to those Governments direct inducements to improve those sources of existing revenue which depend for their productiveness on good administration.

ANSFER OF VENUES.

CISE AND AMPS REVENUES.

I will take as an example the two great heads of income, Excise and Stamps (including the items under Law and Justice hitherto reserved as Imperial Revenue), which are estimated to yield together, this year, net, £5,393,800. The whole of this goes into the Imperial Treasury: the increase or decrease in the receipts depends entirely, in the long run, on good or bad management; and bad management means the wasteful throwing away of revenue without any relief to the country. The administration, although centralized in the Government of India, has to be carried on by the officers of the Local Governments, and I doubt whether there is a single Province in which great improvement in the administration is not possible: throughout a large part of India the evasion of the Excise and Stamp duties is notorious; and, although I will make no guesses about the amount of revenue which we are thus losing, my belief is that it is very large. I have a strong conviction of the financial importance of this matter; and the importance is not merely financial, if I am right in believing that better administration would give us a large additional revenue of a thoroughly unobjectionable character, without the country feeling that any new burdens had been imposed upon it.

SURRENDER OF REVENUES TO OCAL GOVERN-ENTS.

How is this better administration to be obtained? The answer seems to me simple: it can be obtained in one way only; not by any action which gentlemen of the Financial Department, or any other Department of the Supreme Government, can take while sitting hundreds or thousands of miles away in their offices in Calcutta or Simla; not by examining figures and writing circulars; but by giving to the Local Governments, which have in their hands the actual working of these great branches of the revenue, a direct and, so to speak, a personal interest in efficient management. It may

be very wrong, but it is true, and will continue to be true while human nature remains what it is, that the local authorities take little interest in looking after the financial affairs of that abstraction, the Supreme Government, compared with the interest which they take in matters which immediately affect the people whom they have to govern. When Local Governments feel that good administration of the Excise and Stamps and other branches of revenue will give to them, and not only to the Government of India, increased income and increased means of carrying out the improvements which they have at heart, then, and not till then, we shall get the good administration which we desire; and with it, I am satisfied, we shall obtain a stronger and more real power of control on the part of the Central Government than we can now exercise.

Development of Lord Mayo's Measure of 1870.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY NOT WEAKENED.

We have not yet been able to work out in detail all the arrangements for carrying out this policy; and it is only with the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, that it has hitherto been possible even to communicate officially on the subject. Although there will be nothing in the proposed measures requiring legislation, their importance is so great that I will give to the Council some account of the plans which have been, in all points of importance, settled with the complete and cordial concurrence of the Local Governments which I have named.

Arrangements with Local Governments about income and ordinary expenditure.

I will explain first the measures taken for the North-Western Provinces. We propose to transfer to the Local Government the Revenues derived from Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Collections from the Tarai and Bhábar and Dúdhí estates, and some miscellaneous items: the total amount which the Local Government will make good to the Imperial revenues on these accounts will be £698,400: this sum exceeds by £4,700 the amount estimated to have been actually received in the present year. The most important of the revenues transferred are Excise, Stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640,600; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India; and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also. In the North-Western Provinces, however, these particular sources of revenue have grown less, and fluctuated more, than elsewhere, and it is proposed that, for the two next years, the Local Government shall pay to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any net increase which may result under its management, the Government of India undertaking on its part to bear half of any deficit: two years hence, the arrangement will be open to revision. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Treasury will have to be reconsidered.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

REVENUES TRANSFERRED.

As regards expenditure, it is proposed to reserve as Imperial those grants only which, for some particular reason, it seems inexpedient to transfer to provincial responsibility: these are as follows:—

EXPENDITURE RESERVED TO IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

	Estimated Grant, 1877-78 £
(1).—*Interest on other Accounts*	2,400
(2).—*Refunds (excepting refunds of Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, and Deposits)*	9,600
(3).—*Settlements*	102,800
(4).—*Allowances to District and Village Officers* ...	32,700
(5).—*Special temporary increase to the pay of Covenanted Civil Servants*	1,500
(6).—*Forests*	43,700
(7).—*Account and Currency Offices*	22,000
(8).—*Minor Departments*	8,800
(9).—*Ecclesiastical*	20,000
(10).—*Medical Establishments*	28,600
(11).—*Political Agencies*	3,000
(12).—*Allowances and Assignments*	52,300
(13).—*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances* ...	62,500
(14).—*Miscellaneous*	3,500

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Expenditure.

The reasons for the reservation will, in most cases, be self-evident; and I need not trouble the Council with them: I will only say, in regard to one of the heads, "Forests," that the question remains to be considered whether this ought not also to be transferred to local management. The amount provided for these reserved services in the Estimates of 1877-78 is altogether £396,100.

Services transferred to management and responsibility of Government of N. W. Provinces.

The principal remaining services are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Administration, Stationery, and Law and Justice. These and some others were estimated to cost, in 1877-78, £736,300: the existing provincial allotment for Police, Jails, Education, and the other services transferred under the arrangements of 1870, is £651,100: the total charges for which the Local Government will be responsible amounts, therefore, to £1,387,400. The Local Government, however, is satisfied that it can undertake those services with a somewhat smaller consolidated grant; and the sum of £35,400 will, therefore, be deducted from the total assignment, and will be a saving to the Imperial Treasury, leaving as the net amount to be actually granted £1,352,000. The revenues made over being £698,400, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial revenues will be £653,600: subject to the conditions on which the transfer is made, the Local Governments will be entitled to add to its Balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which the provincial income in any year exceeds the provincial expenditure, and must, on the other hand, make good any sum by which that expenditure exceeds the income.

Conditions of transfer.

It will be incumbent upon the Local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the Balance at its credit with the Government of India; the Government of India will not accept any Estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed; to enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the Local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, will always state its opening Balance, and the effect thereon of the estimates presented. Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the Local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. I need not describe these rules and restrictions in detail; but the most important of them provide that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the Supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the Supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the Local Government to keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings: the Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all Departments; but it will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

Bengal and Oudh.

I will not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the arrangements made for carrying out a similar change of system in Bengal and in Oudh, because they are, in all matters of principle, similar to those adopted in the North-Western Provinces. The scale, however, of the whole settlement with Bengal is much larger; the exact figures are not yet quite fixed; but the total amount of the revenue surrendered in 1877-78 for provincial uses will not be less than £1,910,000, and the total expenditure transferred for the same year will not be less than £2,430,000. A retrenchment of £59,000 from the existing grants has been made, with the consent of the Local Government; and the existing Imperial expenditure will consequently be reduced by this sum.

Altogether, the immediate saving to the Imperial Treasury by the arrangements entered into with Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is

£101,700, besides the guarantee of normal increments to the transferred revenues, amounting to £44,000: the estimates of the year are thus better by £145,700 than they otherwise would have been. I hope that when it becomes possible to enter into similar arrangements in other Provinces, equally satisfactory results may be obtained. Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Expenditure.

The measures of which I have hitherto spoken will, we confidently hope, lead to improvement in administration, to economy in expenditure, and to increase of revenue, while they involve no fresh taxation. There are other measures, closely connected with them, which the Government proposes to adopt, which cannot, I am sorry to say, be carried into effect without an increase to existing burdens, an increase which, although it involves no fresh imperial taxation, will not, on that account, be less real. We propose, so far as it may be practicable, to make each Local Government responsible not only for the management of many of the great public works which we are constructing with borrowed money, but for meeting the charges which these works entail. Extraordinary Works. Local Governments to guarantee interest on Extraordinary Expenditure.

I must now refer to the system under which our so-called Extraordinary public works are carried on. System of Extraordinary Expenditure.

No one is more alive than I am to the importance of providing the railways and works of irrigation which India requires; and, for my own part, nothing would induce me to support a policy which interfered with their progress. Our railways have, in my opinion, been constructed on a scale more expensive than was necessary, and the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended has led to extravagance: I believe that the money which has been actually spent on our railways would have been sufficient, if it had been spent in a more economical way, to cover India with a net-work of railway communication sufficient for all the commercial and political requirements of the country, if not for all the luxuries of locomotion: but it is easy to be wise after the event; the Government of the day had practically to choose between having these expensive railways, and having none at all; and its choice was perfectly right. Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable: I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us; I will only ask you to reflect on what would, at this moment, be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways: but for them, the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them, if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration. Importance of Railways and Canals. Value of Guaranteed Railways

We may say the same of the great works of irrigation: the works already in operation have enormously enriched great tracts of country, and have provided for many millions of people security against famine: no one who has seen, for example, as I have, the irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, and who remembers what they were before the canals were constructed, can doubt the priceless value of the benefits which they have conferred. I will not now enter into the causes, arising, in my opinion, mainly from defective systems of financial management, which, in many instances, have prevented these great and admirable works from giving as speedy and as large direct returns as they ought to have given; but I have no doubt that these causes are removable. and of Canals.

Although the value of our railways and canals is so immense, and the necessity of going on with their construction so obvious, I have always felt that the system under which we are incurring, on this account, a heavy load of debt is attended with very serious evils; and I hope that it will not be imagined Financial dangers.

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that in proposing the changes of policy of which I am about to speak, the Government intends to relax the stringency of the rules which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have prescribed in regard to the construction of public works with borrowed money: we desire, on the contrary, to make these rules more stringent, and to obtain more complete security that, except under special circumstances, and for the necessary protection of great imperial interests, no money shall be borrowed for any works in respect of which we cannot say, with certainty, that the direct receipts will, at the very least, cover the interest on the capital expended.

RELAXATION CONDITIONS ENDED.

TEM OF FORE- S OF FINANCIAL ULTS.

The system under which our so-called Extraordinary works are now carried on was described in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in July 1873 and in June 1875: the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the former of these Resolutions was that we might continue, without fear of financial embarrassment, to borrow annually a sum of 4½ millions sterling for the extension of Railways and Irrigation works in India. The grounds of this belief were stated in the Resolution of 1875, in the following words:—

"In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of reproductive public works: the term reproductive is meant to imply, not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works: in the forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred."

The Resolution goes on to say that the forecast of 1873 had been more than justified by the facts; but that it was deemed expedient to limit to four millions sterling, the annual outlay on reproductive public works classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which money might be borrowed,

"New tables," the Resolution continues, "have been prepared on this basis; they include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimates; the operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new forecast extends to the financial year 1879-80; the excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,803 in 1879-80: this charge is expected to average £20,203,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80: the result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works: it will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations. The result of the new forecast is satisfactory: it appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of four millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the Revenues of India."

The appendices to the Resolution of 1875 show in detail the works which it was proposed to construct with borrowed money: for State Railways it was estimated that the total outlay from extraordinary funds up to the end of 1879-80 would be £22,183,675; for irrigation works up to the same date, the estimate of outlay was £14,125,363; making a grand total to be borrowed of £36,309,038: these figures include sums expended up to 1875. According to the Forecast, the net charge on the Revenues at the end of 1879-80 would be, as before stated, £1,939,806, and this sum was distributed as follows:—

	£
Guaranteed Railways	1,215,000
State Railways	568,265
Irrigation Works	156,541

ECAST SYSTEM EN DOWN.

I believe that these forecasts were made with excellent care and judgment; and there is no reason for supposing that the anticipations of Lord Northbrook's

Government in regard to the growth of the income from the Railways and Canals will prove at all too sanguine; upon this subject I ask the attention of the Council to the facts stated in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute. Nevertheless, in the last Financial Statement made by my predecessor, Sir William Muir, about a year ago, the Government was obliged to admit that the difficulty of carrying on the existing system had become extremely great: it was explained that, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the situation had become so grave, and the future so uncertain, that the Government of India had felt bound to review its position in respect of the expenditure on reproductive works from funds raised by loans: the Government, it was said, felt that it was not justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative: and it would, therefore, if it had been practicable, have altogether refrained, under the existing aspect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose: such a course, however, could not have been taken without great loss, and it was necessary to complete the works which were in course of construction, not only to prevent waste, but in order that the capital already expended might bring in a return of revenue. Extraordinary Works.

"But," it was added, "the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations. * * * So long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually diminished, so as, in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose."

The whole question of our policy of borrowing money for public works has thus been, to some extent, re-opened. The truth, I think, is that it is impossible to foresee so confidently the financial conditions of the future that we can pledge ourselves to go on borrowing money, for a number of years, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, without any fear that difficulties will arise. The progress of great works of improvement which, if carried out at all, ought to be carried out in a regular and systematic manner, thus becomes liable to interruption at any time by any temporary financial embarrassment: last year, our embarrassment was the depreciation of silver; this year, it is famine; next year, it may be something else. POLICY RE-OPENED

Lord Mayo, in his speech in this Council on the 31st March 1871, made some observations on this subject which seem to me very true and very much to the point:—

"Unless," he said, "the Government is supported in organizing a system by which these works can be constructed without placing further serious charges upon Imperial Revenue, I greatly fear that many of these important operations may not be undertaken at all; or, if they are undertaken, they may run the risk of being stopped before they are finished."

And he went on to express his apprehension that we might otherwise have, in a few years, to witness either financial difficulty or the stoppage of some of these great and beneficial works. This anticipation has been exactly verified.

I am not so foolish as to imagine that there is any panacea for dealing with the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; but I think that it is possible to diminish them.

The works which have hitherto been classed as Extraordinary may be divided into three great classes:—*First*, there are works of the class which I have already mentioned, which, although they are not expected to be directly remunerative, are undertaken because they are necessary for Imperial purposes. I have said all that I have to say at present regarding them; and have explained that, if any new works of this kind are undertaken, they will be treated as Ordinary, and not Extraordinary works. IMPERIAL UNREMUNERATIVE EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

Between the *second* and *third* classes of Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have now to speak, there is no broad and distinct line of separation. They are, in both cases, works of improvement for developing the resources of the country, and for meeting its necessary requirements; and, in respect of them, it is anticipated that, besides the indirect advantages to the country arising from their construction, they will yield, within a moderate time, a direct income at least equal to the interest of the capital expended on them. Some of these works which I put into my *second* class are undertaken for objects of such general utility, that they may be fairly called REMUNERATIVE EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

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Imperial: the great trunk lines of railway, for instance, like those which connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Lahore, or that which we hope before long will be completed from Ajmere to the Bombay and Baroda Line, are works which not only confer immense benefits on the Provinces and Districts through which they pass, but are essential to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire: the cost of constructing them falls, properly, so long as private enterprise is not forthcoming, on the Empire at large.

ORDINARY
S FOR PRO-
AL AND LOCAL
TS.

But there is another class, which I call the *third* class of great works of improvement, which are, primarily, works of provincial or local utility, undertaken for the special benefit of certain districts or places, with the object of increasing their wealth, or protecting them against famine, or for some other purpose: the Orissa canals, for instance, have afforded to that Province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given absolute immunity from famine to many districts of the North-Western Provinces; the Northern Bengal and the Tirhoot railways will be works of immense local value. There is, as I said before, no broad line of difference between such works as these and works of Imperial utility; Imperial works confer great local benefits; and works of local utility enrich the Empire; but, although the two classes of works thus run into one another, the distinction is, nevertheless, a real one, and it has not been sufficiently recognized.

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RIAL RE-
ES.

It has been frequently said, and I suppose no one denies it, that it is impossible to meet from the Imperial Revenues the obligation of providing all the works of local improvement which India requires; but we still go on as if we believed this to be false, and continue to take in hand, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, all sorts of works of little imperial importance, and the value of which is mainly and primarily local: these are the undertakings which cause so much financial difficulty.

I will give a few examples of the practical results of the system which we have been following.

AL FAI-
OF CANALS IN
AL.

The total capital outlay on Irrigation works in Lower Bengal up to the end of 1875-76 was £4,072,742; and not less than £1,494,000 will be required to complete the works that are in progress: the gross income from these works in 1875-76 was £23,013, and the working expenses were £5 ,949; there was a dead loss on the year's operations, independently of interest on borrowed capital, of £29,906: the net loss in interest and working expenses during the year was £203,700; and the total accumulated loss up to 31st March 1876 was £878,100.

A PROJECTS.

The Orissa and Midnapore Projects had cost, up to 31st March 1876, £2,482,039; and are so far completed that water for irrigation on a large scale has been obtainable for several years past: in 1875-76, these canals yielded an income of £17,953, while the working expenses were £41,406: including interest, the net loss on these canals was £122,567, and the total loss up to 31st March 1876, was £666,131. The further works which it is proposed to undertake in Orissa will cost about £368,000 more; and no one, I believe, pretends that, within any time which can now be foreseen, there is the remotest chance, if things are left as they are, that we shall get any adequate return from this great expenditure.

CANALS.

The Sône Canals in Northern Bengal had cost, to the end of 1875-76, £1,521,366; and more than £1,185,000 will be required to complete them: they will be, in the highest degree, beneficial; but I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay the interest on the capital outlay: the income in 1875-76 was £5,090, and the working expenses were £11,543. I do not lay stress on these figures, because the works are not finished; but it is a curious and most significant comment on them to be told, as we have been on the highest official authority, that the value of the crops saved by these unfinished canals in the single year of drought, 1873-74, was estimated at £480,000.

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IN BENGAL.

The lowest sum at which it is possible to estimate the capital outlay in Bengal on canals and local railways now in operation or in progress, exceeds £8,000,000. After expending £4,072,742 on canals, there was, as just shown, a dead loss to the Imperial Revenues in the year 1875-76 of £203,700 I do not wish to speculate on the results that would probably be obtained under the existing system when the total expenditure reached £8,000,000; but the prospect could hardly be more unsatisfactory: and in spite of all this, the works themselves are most useful and beneficial to Bengal.

I might give similar, although less extravagant, examples from the works in other Provinces; but I think that enough has been said to show that there must be something radically unsound in our existing policy.

I come now to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have been describing.

COMPULSORY WATER-RATES.

Six years ago, there was much discussion on the subject of compulsory water-rates; and I wish to refer to that question, before going further, because it is more or less connected with the proposals which I am about to make. So much has been said and written in past times about it (and I am afraid that my own share in the discussion would fill a small volume), that I can hardly say anything which has not been said before: the question, it will be remembered, was one in which Lord Mayo took a deep interest; his views on the subject are well known, and I believe them to have been thoroughly sound. I must explain that, in what I am now about to say regarding compulsory rates for irrigation, I express my own opinions only, and in no way commit the Government at large. The practical measures which are now proposed may, however, be consistently approved by those who disagree with the views which I hold regarding compulsory water-rates; and, if I refer to this subject now, I do so chiefly because I wish to guard myself, personally, against the charge which might otherwise have been brought against me, that I was introducing a measure which I hoped would lead to results very different from those which were apparent on its face.

PUNJAB CANALS ACT.

The proposals which were made, some years ago, to impose compulsory rates for meeting the charges for works of irrigation, took a definite shape in certain Sections of the Punjab Canals Act, which were passed, after much discussion, in 1871, but were subsequently vetoed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State: I should be sorry to see those Sections re-enacted now: their only merit, in my estimation, was that they recognised a true and important principle; but they could not have been worked in practice, and I do not regret their loss.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The principle for which I contend is simple: under our existing system, almost the only direct returns which we obtain from our canals are those derived from the voluntary payments of the cultivators who take water for irrigating their fields: I assert that this system is wrong and irrational. In a country like India, exposed not to the chance, but to the certainty, of periodical drought and famine, the construction of works of irrigation is often an absolute necessity: it is a necessity, whether the people in ordinary seasons take the water or not, and whether the canals pay or not.

ORISSA CANALS.

I take as an illustration the case of the Orissa Canals, to which I have just referred: there has been an immense expenditure of money; and the result is that an insurance has been provided against the recurrence of any such terrible calamity as the famine which happened some years ago: but, in ordinary years, when the rainfall is sufficient, the people will not pay for the canal water; they know that, in case of necessity, the water is there, and that they can get it; but, under ordinary circumstances, they think they can manage well enough without it: the result is that, although the Province of Orissa is secured against famine, the canal gives no direct return on the great sum of money borrowed for its construction, and does not pay even its working expenses; and the whole burden of the charge falls, not on the people really benefited, but on the Imperial Revenues, or, in other words, on the tax-payers of the Empire.

SÔNE CANALS.

I have just given similar figures for the Sône Canals in Behar; the Province is rich and prosperous, and well able to pay for the great local benefits conferred upon it; but, for some reasons which I, for my part, have never been able to understand, or in the least degree to appreciate, we choose to give these advantages to the people of Behar at the cost of the people of India: the people who are to get the benefit are to pay as little as they please; the people are to pay who get almost no benefit at all.

What I want to know is why irrigation works, which, in many parts of India, are, incomparably, the most beneficial works which it is possible to undertake, and the works which have the greatest possible local utility, are to be singled out as the only local works for which the people immediately benefited are to pay nothing: why are districts and towns to pay for their

nciple of l responsi- ty for inter- on Extra- inary Expen- ure.

own roads, and schools, and hospitals, for the paving and drainage of their streets, and their supply of drinking water; and why is it wrong that they should pay something for the irrigation works on which the actual existence of the people depends?

It is idle to say that, in the one case, the people are themselves consulted before the expenditure is incurred, whereas, in the other case, the works are undertaken without any reference to their wishes; every one knows perfectly well, that, whatever may be the theory, the fact is, putting aside some altogether exceptional cases, that the people at large have no more to do with the regulation of local and municipal expenditure than with the expenditure on canals and railways; and that, for many years to come, this must continue to be true.

As it cannot be denied that we cannot go on, for ever, constructing at the expense of the Imperial Revenues, works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes virtually, under our present system, to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals, and whether we are or are not to save millions of people from misery and perhaps from actual starvation, is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interests.

Almost everything that I have been saying about canals is, in regard to some parts of India, just as applicable to railways: there are many districts in which irrigation works are not wanted or cannot be made, and where cheap local lines of railway are the proper and only effectual means for preventing or relieving famine.

VERNMENT OF DIA WILL FORCE *provin-* L RESPONSIBI- Y ONLY.

I will not now discuss this subject further, because the Government of India has no propositions to bring forward in regard to it: all that we now desire is to enforce provincial responsibility for works of provincial utility; and it will be left to the Local Governments to take, if they should think fit to do so, the initiative in proposing the adoption of more complete measures under which a really local responsibility shall be enforced for meeting local wants: I do not disguise my own opinion; and it is my hope that the system which we now desire to introduce, will lead to results in the direction which I have indicated.

Our present plan is this: we desire to throw upon every Province, so far as this is now practicable, the responsibility for meeting the cost of its own local requirements.

It will be objected that to enforce strictly local responsibility in such a matter may be right; but that it is quite another thing to throw such a responsibility on a whole Province: this, it may be said, is, in principle, as bad as making the responsibility Imperial. Now, I fully admit that, in my own opinion, our proposed measures, if they be taken by themselves, are imperfect; and that they ought to be supplemented by others in the manner which I have suggested: but, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for the Government of India to do more than distribute between the various Provinces the burden which now improperly rests on the Imperial Revenues; and, in doing this, and obliging each Province to meet the charges for its own works of local utility, it will have taken a great step in the right direction. It is, for instance, at any rate, less unfair that the cost of the Ganges Canal should fall upon the people of the North-Western Provinces than upon the people of Madras and Bombay.

VANTAGES ANTI- ATED.

When Local Governments find that this responsibility has been imposed upon them, and that the only means of obtaining, without fresh taxation, the works of improvement which they require, is the wise and economical management of the works themselves, and the development of the income which they yield, they, and their officers, will take an altogether different interest in these matters from that which they feel now, when the only apparent practical result of careless financial administration is diminished profit to the distant treasury of the Empire. When new proposals to construct works of improvement with borrowed money are brought forward, the incentives to economy and care on the part of the Local Governments will be especially strong, and a powerful check will be placed on extravagant projects and enthusiastic estimates of profit. Under the present system, every Province desires to get for its own useful works as large a share as possible of borrowed money, knowing that, whether the anticipations of future income prove to be accurate or not, there will be certain gain to the Province, and loss to the Imperial treasury alone.

The principle on which we base our proposed measures is strictly just: we start with the fact that each of our great Indian Provinces has an individuality of its own; that it is something more than a mere geographical expression; and that its people have, in a great measure, common wants and common interests. I will take as an illustration of my meaning, and of the manner in which our plans will work, the North-Western Provinces and the Ganges Canal: the people who actually take the water to irrigate their fields are the first who profit; the people who, although they do not take the water, can do so whenever they choose, and for whom an insurance against drought has been provided, are those who profit next: but these are not the only people who derive a positive benefit from the canal; it not only gives protection against famine to a great agricultural and non-agricultural population in the tract through which its immediate influence is felt, but, now that the country is intersected with railways and roads, there is hardly any part of the North-Western Provinces which does not receive from it more or less advantage, or which may not fairly be expected to contribute something towards the cost of its construction and its maintenance: in times of drought, it provides food not only for the districts through which it passes, but for those which are less fortunately situated, and it prevents the price of grain from rising to a point which would cause privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the population.

Principle of local responsibility for interest on Extraordinary Expenditure.

So far, therefore, as the Government of India is now concerned, the unit with which we shall deal will be the Province which is benefited: it will be the duty of the Local Governments to endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to distribute the charges imposed upon them, so that the burden on any district, or any class of people, shall be proportionate to the benefits received.

These plans cannot be carried out without imposing fresh taxation in the Bengal Presidency: they will scarcely affect Madras and Bombay, except in regard to new works which it may be proposed to construct hereafter; and the application of these principles to those Presidencies must be reserved for future consideration: it may be added that the present time would obviously be inopportune for imposing fresh burdens in Provinces suffering from famine.

Fresh taxation Bengal Presidency.

I do not assert that it will now be possible to apply these plans strictly to all cases in which canals and railways of local utility have, in past times, been constructed at the expense of the Imperial Revenues: all that we say is that they shall be applied, so far as this can now be done, without unwisely and unjustly throwing fresh burdens on provincial resources, and always bearing in mind that there is, as I have said before, no real distinction between imperial and provincial taxation.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

I can do little more, now, than explain the general principles of the policy which the Government proposes to adopt; and I can only describe in detail the plans for carrying it out in the North-Western Provinces: they are the only measures which it has been possible to bring to completion in concert with the Local Government; and they alone will at present require legislation in this Council.

Arrangements with N. W. Provinces.

The capital expended on canals in the North-Western Provinces and classed as "Extraordinary," will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to £5,291,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to £5,560,000: these figures do not include anything on account of the accumulated interest paid in past years in excess of the net income derived from the works: for our present purpose, there is no propriety in making such an addition to the capital, because the interest has in fact been discharged, from year to year, as it became due, and no longer constitutes any burden on the Revenues.

The revenue of these canals from water rates, navigation, and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at £310,100; and the indirect revenue, consisting of land revenue due to the works, at £92,300; so that the estimated gross revenue derived from the canals in 1877-78 is £402,400: the working expenses are estimated at £146,100: thus the Net Revenue will be £256,300 or £164,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the capital hitherto expended is estimated to be £244,000; according to these calculations, therefore, the works will, in 1877-78, after providing for interest on the capital, and taking credit for the indirect Revenue, yield a surplus profit of £12,300.

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These figures do not really exhibit any close approximation to a real profit and loss account: on the one hand, the sum shown as Capital Expenditure includes no interest during construction, nor does it, or the sum shown as working expenses, include any provision for Absentee Allowances and Pensions, or for incidental charges, such as Stationery, Printing, Medical Stores, Imperial Supervising Offices, &c., which are not recorded in the Public Accounts as expenditure on Public Works, but under other heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as Capital Expenditure includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not yielding revenue.

The following statement shows the estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed to the end of 1876-77, and the Net Revenue expected to be derived from those works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,80,00,000	(a) 22,16,000	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000

(a) Including Rs. 48,000 from Owners' Rate.

It appears from this Statement that out of the total capital expended to the end of 1876-77, no less than £2,040,700 has been spent on works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing Net Revenue, and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz.*, £3,250,000, is, at 4½ per cent., £146,250. These completed works are thus estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of £115,650, including the indirect revenue, or £23,350 if we exclude it: making all allowances for the omissions from the Capital Expenditure and Working Expenses above noticed, there can be no doubt that these results are very satisfactory: it must, however, be remembered that they were only arrived at after the canals had been in operation for a long period of years.

The exigencies of the Supreme Government will not admit of the surrender of any part of the Net Revenue which it now receives from these works: it has been decided that the most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury the indirect returns from the canals, which are now credited as Land Revenue: they amounted last year to £92,300: this leaves a further sum of £23,350 to be made good; but, as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed contribution of £20,000 in addition to the indirect revenue. It must be remembered that the Imperial treasury, in thus claiming the entire profits on capital hitherto expended, only claims what it receives already; and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure before referred to. The Local Government will thus be responsible for making good to the Imperial treasury every year the interest on the whole capital expended, plus the sum of £20,000; and to meet these charges the Local Government will receive the whole of the Net Revenue from the works, excepting that portion of it which is credited as Land Revenue: some special arrangements, with which I need not trouble the Council, have been made regarding that portion of the Canal receipts known technically as *Owners' Rate.*

The amount which will thus be due from the Local to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at £100,000: subject to this payment, and to certain further conditions which I shall notice presently, the Government of India will make over the whole of these works to provincial management, and the whole of the revenue derived from them to provincial uses. The Government of India will advance from the Public Treasury the funds required for completing the irrigation works now in progress or proposed, and for the construction of Railways for local purposes. During the next three years, the account between the two Governments will, it is proposed, be settled in the manner that has been described: the arrangements will then be open to revision.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at such a rate that the works shall go on regularly to completion with no avoidable delay: the amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone must decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments: the demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise, absolutely, to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years.

Government of India must determine rate of future expenditure.

Forecast of results in N. W. Provinces.

It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about £8,500,000; so that, to complete the whole, there will still be £3,000,000 to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide £400,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of £264,000 to £345,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase, during the same period, at an average rate of £20,000 a year, or from the present amount of £164,000 to about £264,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now £100,000, would have fallen to a little over £80,000 at the close of the five years: the prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is, therefore, never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of £3,000,000 for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, the term for spending the money would no doubt be extended also.

Imperial Treasury to share further profits.

As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it is necessary that the Local Government should contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage: it would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government; but, as a temporary arrangement, open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government will surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction that it may be able to effect in the charge of £100,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to £300,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to £240,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from £100,000 to £60,000, and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, £40,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to past profits accruing prior to the transfer now proposed: it is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments; because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantage from the works.

I must add that some of the figures which I have now given may be somewhat modified before final arrangements are made; but in this case the changes will tend to diminish, and not to increase, the burden placed on the Local Governments.

Although I hope that the Local Government will endeavour to secure from the land more or less directly benefited by the canals, larger returns than those which are obtained under the existing system, several years must elapse before the completion of the great irrigation works now in progress; and, until they begin to yield income, some general contribution from the Province will be unavoidable.

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As a matter of principle, I think that the larger portion of charges such as those of which I am speaking, ought to fall on the owners of land, rather than on other classes, because the benefit conferred by these works will be permanent: the whole community, however, derives great advantage from them, and it is equitable that the non-agricultural class should contribute also: it is not thought desirable, at present, to impose fresh burdens on the land in the North-Western Provinces; and, without doing this, we can obtain what we want.

POSED LEGIS- ION.

I will now give a sketch of the plans which are proposed, leaving it to my Honorable friend, Mr. Bazett Colvin, who may now be held to represent the North-Western Provinces in this Council, to describe, hereafter, the details of the measures which will require legislative sanction.

DIFICATION OF AL RATES ACT, ..

The first of the proposed measures will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. Although these rates were only placed on a strictly definite and legal basis in 1871, they have been levied, for many years past, in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces: every estate in which the settlement of the Land Revenue is subject to revision, is liable to the payment of a local rate, not exceeding five per cent., on the annual value of the land: in permanently settled estates, rates are levied for the same purposes at an amount not exceeding annually two annas for each acre under cultivation. All these rates are, in the first instance, credited to a General Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes: these are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District Post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, all that is proposed is to authorise the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation works and Railways of provincial utility: it is proposed to fix the maximum amount of such assignments at 10 per cent. of the total sum levied under the Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but I see no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

ICENSE TAX ON ADES AND DEAL- GS.

The second measure now proposed is the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped. The original Bill imposed small duties on certain specified trades, and the amount of the duties in no way depended on any trader's means: although, in this respect, the new Bill will not be so satisfactory as the old one, which would not yield as much money as we require, and the estimated receipts from which are admitted to have been greatly over-rated, no inquisition will be made into any man's actual profits, and the measure will not be an income tax in disguise: it will be similar to the License Taxes actually imposed for local purposes in many large Indian towns, and to the Pándhri tax, which has long been levied in the Central Provinces. The principal trades, as the Council will see from the Bill

which I hope to be allowed to introduce to-day, have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and Wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32. It is extremely difficult to say what this measure will probably yield, but, for my present purpose, I will assume it to be £50,000 a year. Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

If the plans which I have described are carried into effect, the first step for the Local Government to take will be to look thoroughly into its Public Works Establishments, and to consider whether the existing system under which the canals are managed, and under which the canal revenue is collected, cannot be improved and made less costly: it will then have to consider what means can be taken for increasing the income yielded by the existing canals: there will, therefore, I hope, be no necessity for depending only upon new taxation and on the assignments from local rates, for the means of meeting new charges. Other Measures.

The measures which I have thus described will, it is believed, enable the Government of the North-Western Provinces to satisfy, without difficulty, the obligations imposed upon it.

The whole of these arrangements have been settled in communication with Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor, and have received in all respects his cordial approval.

In the imposition upon Bengal of similar responsibilities for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works, similar principles will be applied; but, as the existing works are at present unprofitable, the sum to be made good annually by the province will be larger than in the North-Western Provinces: it will amount at present to about £275,000. Arrangements with Bengal.

The Government of India is in communication with the Local Government on this subject: the Lieutenant-Governor will consider what portion of the whole burden can be recovered from the people who are primarily benefited by the works which have been constructed, and what portion must be raised by fresh taxation upon the province at large: I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned, there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery. Although the amount to be raised is in itself considerable, the increase of taxation which it involves will really be very small, when distributed over an enormous population: I have no doubt that the Local Government will be able to adapt successfully its present system to meeting this increased demand: I am sure that it will be the universal feeling, not only of this Council, but of the public, that the initiation of the necessary measures could not be in better hands than in those of my honorable friend Mr. Eden; and in regard to this matter the views of the two Governments are completely in accord.

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In regard to the Punjab, I can say nothing definite at present: it is thought desirable to wait until the Government arrives at Simla, when it will have the advantage of the presence and co-operation on the spot of the Lieutenant-Governor and some of his most experienced officers: meanwhile, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my honorable friend and present colleague, Mr. Egerton, who will, before long, assume charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, will give his cordial support to the principles which have been laid down, and that he anticipates no serious difficulty in their application to the Punjab.

The total amount of the contributions thus made to the Imperial Treasury for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is estimated to be, in 1877-78, £375,000.

The combined result of the arrangements made with the Local Governments in regard to both Ordinary and Extraordinary income and expenditure is that the estimates of the coming year have been improved to the extent of £520,000: it will be understood, from what I have already said, that it is not now possible to state exactly what portion of this amount will be provided by new taxation; but it will not exceed £325,000, and will probably be less.

ne Finance.

The questions of which I have been speaking are closely connected with another subject of great importance. In a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1875, the Secretary of State called attention to the question of the proper incidence of the charges which have to be incurred for the relief of famine: he said that, however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible towards preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the General Revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time. The Secretary of State fully admitted the difficulty of a satisfactory solution of the question of how local resources can be applied to aid in meeting local wants; but he said that this difficulty ought not to be allowed to obscure the perception of the vital importance of such a solution to the future well-being of the country, and the necessity for establishing some system under which shall be suitably recognized the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support.

ICE OF FA- RELIEF.

L RESPONSIBI-

In the instructions lately issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple, in respect of the inquiries which he is now conducting with signal ability and success in the famine-stricken districts of Madras and Bombay, the same doctrine of the necessity for enforcing some system of local responsibility for providing local relief was recognized by the Government of India; and I wish that it were now in my power to inform the Council that some practical conclusions had been arrived at. This I cannot do; but the question will receive the careful consideration of the Government, and I hope that a useful solution of it may be found, by which, while the Imperial revenues are duly protected, no unjust or excessive burdens shall be imposed upon local or provincial interests: this last condition is obviously essential. Meanwhile, the measures which I have been explaining are a step in the direction which I have mentioned; by throwing upon each province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the canals and railways required to protect its own people against famine, we give practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State has insisted, and we obtain, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenues which he thought so necessary. This at least is certain, that the relief of famine must be looked on as an ordinary charge to be met from revenue, and not from borrowed money.

RACTICAL CON- ON YET ED.

OF STATE TO IRVE LIFE S.

The question has often been raised of late, whether it is really possible for the State to undertake the responsibility of preserving the lives of the people during famines, the periodical recurrence of which in India must unhappily be looked upon as certain: for my own part I do not think the answer difficult: it seems to me idle to discuss whether the Government of India, on account of

financial considerations, can deliberately allow people to die of starvation: it is quite clear that it can do nothing of the kind: it is a fact which has to be accepted that life must be saved, whatever be the cost. It is conceivable that the performance of such a task might become impossible; but I can conceive many other causes which would make the Government of India by the English impossible; and I see no use in speculating on what may happen, in consequence of financial or other ruin, in some distant future, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen. Famine Finance

I have tried to read for myself the lessons of the past, and they appear to me to show that if we treat this great famine question in a rational way, and base our measures on true principles, we shall find no insuperable difficulty in dealing with it. The first thing to be distinctly declared is that, while the State fully accepts the necessity of saving life, and of preventing extreme distress, it refuses to attempt to take upon itself, in time of famine, more than in any other time, the impossible task of preventing and relieving all human suffering; and that we will not allow the strong and natural desire to provide immediate remedies against present misery, to blind us to the duties which we owe to the people of the Empire at large, and to future generations. The task of giving relief to all those who suffer, offers the noblest opportunities of doing good to well-applied private charity and intelligence and zeal; but it cannot be undertaken by the State. CAN BE DISCHARGED WITHOUT RISK OF INSOLVENCY.

So far from the experience of past and present famines showing that the performance by the Government of its proper duties in regard to the relief of famine is, on financial grounds, impossible, all the facts seem to me to point to an opposite conclusion: it is not only in the relief of famine that it is easy to throw away millions; and, whenever there has been a very heavy expenditure on famine relief, it has (such at least is my belief) resulted from causes which, we can now see, might have been avoided, and which we ought to be able to avoid in future.

I earnestly hope that we shall not allow the present famine to pass away, without learning from it the necessity of adopting a clear and definite policy for dealing with such calamities in future: I believe that we can undertake to do everything that a Government ought to do, without any of the ruinous consequences which are sometimes predicted. Very serious obligations are undoubtedly imposed upon us: we must, and will, take measures for guarding against the dangers with which these periodical famines threaten our finances; and, although I cannot now say what those measures will be, the Government of India will not shrink from the duty which rests upon it.

When, my Lord, only a few months ago, I accepted my present office, I looked forward confidently to proposing, in my first Financial Statement, several fiscal reforms of extreme importance: I hoped, among other things, that we should have been able to undertake measures which it has long seemed to me are more urgently required than almost any that can be named; measures for the reform of the system under which the salt duties are levied throughout India; for enabling the people, through vast tracts of country, to obtain what they cannot obtain now—plentiful supplies of cheap salt; for abolishing that opprobrium of our Government, the Inland Customs Line; and for getting rid, at the same time, of one of the very worst taxes ever levied by a civilised Government, the transit duty on sugar the produce of our own territories. I hoped, at the same time, that it would have been possible to take a really practical and decisive step towards redeeming the pledges given by the Secretary of State for the removal of the Customs duties on cotton goods: those pledges were, in my opinion, wisely given; and I looked forward with the greatest satisfaction to being able to take an active part in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government has approved. Unfortunately these hopes have been disappointed: the terrible famine, from which so large a portion of India is now suffering, and which causes such unceasing anxiety to the Government and imposes such serious burdens upon the finances, has rendered it impossible to deal with these questions. The next best thing, however, to bringing great measures into effect, is to prepare the way for their execution hereafter; and I desire to tell the Council and the public what the policy is which Other fiscal reforms.

the Government is firmly resolved to carry out: the Government has a distinct programme which it intends to keep constantly in view.

Salt Duties

There is, perhaps, no great Indian question which has provoked so much discussion as that of salt, and no question on which high authorities have come to more opposite conclusions: it has been declared, on the one hand, that among all the main sources of the existing income of the State, the tax upon salt is one of the best, and one of those least felt by the people, and that by means of it, we raise a great revenue with the least possible objection: it has been frequently declared, on the other hand, that of all taxes this is the worst and wickedest.

If I were to attempt to repeat to the Council all that has been said in support of these contending views, I should not get through my Financial Statement to-day: all that I can do is to state the conclusions of the Government, and the reasons for them: having, for many years past, given to this subject a large share of my attention, I feel great confidence that the policy is right which the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, intends to pursue.

UNOBJECTIONABLE IN PRINCIPLE.

It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether salt is or is not a proper subject for taxation in India; we, obviously, cannot do without the revenue which it gives us: for my own part, however, I believe the tax to be, on principle, open to no objection; and this is the view which was laid down by the Secretary of State when the question was before him some years ago. I will read to the Council an extract from a despatch from the Duke of Argyll on this subject, dated the 21st January 1869, not only because it appears to me to express, with great clearness, views which are statesmanlike and true; but because it contains, I believe, the last authoritative statement of opinion on this subject given by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of India:—

"On all grounds of general principles, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation: it is impossible, in any country, to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes: if they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a large revenue can be thus raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship upon them than in any other way whatever: there is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied: it appears to be the only one which at present, in that country, can occupy the place which is held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Salt tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.

"It is the duty, however, of the Government to see that such taxes are not so heavy as to bear unjustly upon the poor, by amounting to a very large percentage upon their necessary expenditure.

"The best test whether an indirect tax is open to this objection is to be found in its effect upon consumption.

"I observe that several of those officers whose opinions upon this question have been given in the papers before me, found that opinion upon what they have heard, or what they have not heard, in the way of complaint among the native population: but this is a very unsafe ground of judgment: it is one of the great advantages of indirect taxation, that it is so mixed up with the other elements of price, that it is paid without observation by the consumers: even at home, where the people are so much more generally educated, and more accustomed to political reasoning, the heavy indirect taxes formerly levied upon the great articles of consumption were seldom complained of by the poor: they were not themselves conscious how severely they were affected by those taxes, and how much more of the articles they would consume if the duties were lower. But whilst this peculiarity of indirect taxation makes it a most convenient instrument of finance, it throws additional responsibility upon all Governments which resort to it, to bring the most enlightened consideration to bear upon the adjustment of taxes which may really be very heavy and very unjust, without the fact being perceived or understood by those on whom they fall."

The Government has endeavoured to give to this great question the consideration which the Secretary of State thus referred to: Does the Salt tax press heavily and unjustly on the people?

I must state, in the first place, that, although the Government of India has adopted the conclusions which I shall presently describe, it must not be supposed that the Government is committed to every opinion which I am about to express: I do not know that, in fact, any difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government; but, on a question of so much difficulty, there may be many matters of detail in which unanimity can hardly be expected.

The Salt Duties

The circumstances under which the Salt duties are levied vary greatly in different parts of India. Bengal and Assam, with sixty-seven millions of people, get nearly the whole of their salt supply from Cheshire, a result mainly of the fact that the exports which India sends to Europe greatly exceed the imports which she receives: salt comes virtually as ballast. Almost the only local source within easy reach, from which Bengal can obtain salt, is the sea, and the natural facilities for making salt on the Northern coasts of the Bay of Bengal are not great: the climate is so damp that salt cannot easily be obtained by the cheap process of solar evaporation; and owing to the vast quantities of fresh water poured in by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the sea is less salt than on the other shores of India.

Sources of Salt supply.

Bengal.

In Madras and Bombay, on the other hand, containing together about forty-seven millions of people, the manufacture of salt from the sea is cheap and easy; and, for these Presidencies, as well as for the greater part of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Southern India, the sea is the great source of supply.

Madras and Bombay.

Coming to Northern India we find that the Punjab possesses inexhaustible supplies of rock-salt, which is consumed by about fourteen millions of people. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a portion of the Central Provinces and of the Punjab, on the other hand, although there are many places where more or less impure salts can be produced, the home sources for the supply of good salt could never be sufficient: forty-seven millions of our own subjects depend almost entirely for their salt on the Native States of Rajputana or on places on the confines of those States.

Northern India

The system under which the duty is levied, and the rate of duty, vary in the different provinces. In Madras and Bombay the rate of duty is Re. 1-13 per maund (82 lbs): in Madras, this is collected under a monopoly by which all salt is manufactured on behalf of the Government, and sold to the people at a price which gives a profit equivalent to the duty: in Bombay the duty is levied as an excise. In Lower Bengal the tax is Rs. 3-4 per maund, and is levied chiefly in the form of a Sea Customs Import duty. In the Upper Provinces of this Presidency the rate is Rs. 3 per maund: in the Punjab, this is included in the selling price of the rock-salt, which is the property of the Government; in the rest of the Upper Provinces, the duty is levied when the salt is imported from Rajputana.

Varying rates of duty.

For this purpose, and to prevent the ingress of salt taxed at lower rates, a Customs Line is maintained, extending from a point north of Attock to near the Berar Frontier, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles: similar lines, some hundreds of miles in length, are established in the Bombay Presidency, to prevent untaxed salt from Native States entering British territory. Along the greater part of this enormous system of Inland Customs Lines, which, if they were put down in Europe, would stretch from London to Constantinople, a physical barrier has been created, comparable to nothing that I can think of except the great wall of China: it consists principally of an impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle, can pass without being subjected to detention and search: it is guarded by an army of some eight thousand men, the mass of whom receive as wages six or seven rupees a month. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to show the magnitude of the evil.

The Inland Customs Line.

Although I believe that every thing is done, which can be done under such circumstances, to prevent abuses, it may be easily imagined what inevitable and serious obstruction to trade, and annoyance and harassment to individuals, must take place: I remember a graphic account by Sir George Campbell, in which he described the evils of the system, and the instruments of the nature of cheese-tasters which are thrust into the goods of every one whose business takes him across the line. The interference is not confined to the traffic passing into British territory; for, owing to the levy of the export duty on sugar, to which I have still to refer, the same obstructions are offered to the traffic passing in the other direction. In spite, however, of the evils inseparable from the existence of an Inland Customs Line, it is practically impossible to dispense with it so long as we levy our Salt tax at different rates in different Provinces, and have no means of controlling the manufacture and

Salt Duties.

taxation of salt produced in Native States until the salt reaches the British Frontier.

DERATUM A P AND AMPLE Y.

The great object at which the Government ought to aim is to give to the people, throughout India, the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

EQUACY OF ING SUPPLY ORTH-WEST-PROVINCES.

Although much has been done, during the last six or seven years, towards this object, we are still far from its attainment: a comparison between the average consumption of salt per head in different parts of India proves, incontestibly, that, where salt is cheap and abundant, the consumption is much larger than where it is dear, and where the supply is restricted. In Madras, for instance, the recent inquiries of the Salt Commission show an average annual consumption of more than 12 lbs. per head; and, in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, the rate does not fall much short of this: in Bengal the consumption is about 9½ lbs. per head; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although it is very difficult to speak positively on the subject, the rate can hardly exceed, if indeed it amounts to, 6 lbs. per head.

ENT SYSTEM OFITABLE.

The existing system in Northern India has not even the merit of being financially profitable: for instance, the Madras Salt Commission show that thirty-four millions of people in that Presidency pay Salt duty at Re. 1-13 per maund, amounting to £927,000: if these people, instead of consuming more than 12 lbs. a head, consumed, like the people of Northern India, less than half that amount, and paid a duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the revenue would be only £750,000. There can be no doubt that, in the interests of the revenue, the best system would be that under which we should levy throughout India a low rate of duty on unrestricted consumption.

I have a strong belief that more than a hundred millions of people fail now to obtain a full supply of salt: I do not for a moment assert, nor do I believe, that the actual supply is insufficient for the preservation of health; nor do I at all agree with those who maintain that the salt tax presses with extreme severity on the poorer classes: but, however this may be, it is a great evil that the supply of this necessary of life should be restricted; and the restriction is not only mischievous in respect of human consumption, but in this way also, that there is little salt for the cattle, and little for any of the manufacturing processes in which it would be useful.

E DEPENDS ST OF TRANS- AS WELL AS

It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of salt depends not only on the amount of the duty imposed, but on other charges: for example, as I have said elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces depend practically for their salt on the inexhaustible supplies which exist in the Native States of Rajputana: for a long time, the British Government acted as if it were its object to aggravate by artificial obstructions, the natural difficulties in bringing the salt into its own territories; we placed between our markets and the salt sources a great Customs Line; imposed on all salt crossing it a heavy duty; and ignored everything on the other side of that line: thus, for example, salt from Sámbhar had to find its way two hundred miles through Native States, with no roads or bridges, and subjected to imposts, and exactions, and hindrances of every kind, until, at last, it came to the greatest hindrance of all, our own preventive line.

For such a state of things it was obvious that the mere reduction of the duty would do little or no good: the salt dealers, and not the consumers, would have been the chief gainers: with the existing means of communication, it was a physical impossibility to bring from Rajputana the salt required for some fifty millions of people: that task was one that could not be performed by any number of carts, and camels, and ponies which it was possible for the country to furnish; and these were the only means of transport: therefore it was that I have sometimes asserted that there was a salt famine in Northern India, meaning thereby, not only that salt was dear, but that sufficient salt could not be provided. For such a condition of things reduction of duty would no more afford a remedy than it would be a remedy in a food famine to give money to the people when no food existed in the markets: Lord Mayo saw

The Salt Duties.

that there were two essential conditions to be fulfilled before relief could be found: it was necessary to provide cheap means of transport, to a practically unlimited extent, between the salt of Rajputana and our own markets; and also to make arrangements by which the price of salt to our people should be freed from influences outside our territory.

Rajputana Railways.

The first condition could only be provided by making railways into Rajputana; the second condition rendered it necessary that our Government should obtain complete control over the manufacture and supply of salt at the chief places of production. The first of these two conditions has recently been fulfilled by the extension of Railway communication from Agra and Delhi to the Sámbhar salt lake: towards the second a great step was made when we obtained, under Lord Mayo's Administration, from the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the lease of this lake, the most important of the salt sources of Rajputana, and acquired, by an amicable arrangement, which was as profitable to the Native Chiefs as to the British Government, the complete control over the local manufacture of salt.

Lease of Sambhar Lake.

Reduction effected in price.

The practical result of these measures has already been, not only to facilitate the supply of salt to the Upper Provinces, but greatly to reduce its price: salt which, before 1869, was sold at Agra for Rs. 5-12 per maund, is now procurable for Rs. 4, and the price is still diminishing.

Abolition of Southern Line.

During the Administration of Lord Northbrook, another important step in advance was taken: in 1874 about 800 miles of the Customs Line in the Central Provinces, maintained for the purpose of levying the difference between the duty on salt levied in the Central Provinces and that levied in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, was abolished: at the same time, the difference between the rates of duty levied in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was shaded off by a sliding scale down the Orissa and Ganjam Coast: the result of these measures has been greatly to reduce the price of salt in the Central Provinces and in Orissa, with practically no financial loss to the Government.

Punjab Northern Railway.

Recently the extension of the Northern State Railway to Jhelum has stimulated the sale of rock-salt at the Government mines in the neighbourhood, and decreased its price to the people.

Negotiations with Rajputana Chiefs.

We are, at present, engaged in further negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana, which, when completed, will enable us to abolish the greater part of the Inland Customs Line, and to establish, instead of it, a system of local management at the places of production: the measures now in progress will benefit not only the British Government, but the Native Chiefs also: there is no antagonism between our interests; and I confidently anticipate a successful issue. It will not, however, be possible to abolish the Inland Customs Line simultaneously with our obtaining the control over the manufacture of salt at the places of production: there will be, for some time, in Rajputana and Central India, large quantities of salt which have left the places of production and are scattered about in the hands of traders: if the Customs Line were removed, this salt might be brought into British Territory; and, if it could not be taxed, a corresponding loss would be occasioned to our Salt Revenue. Although, therefore, establishments on the Line may be, to some extent, reduced, the line will not be removed, or the pass system abolished, until the Government is satisfied that there do not exist outside the Line large stocks of salt which has not been taxed, and which cannot be otherwise prevented from entering British Territory until it is taxed. Nor would it be safe to abolish the Customs Line until we learn by experience whether our arrangements for controlling the salt manufacture are efficient or not.

Equalization and reduction of duties on salt.

Moreover, before these objects can be accomplished, it will be necessary to take steps towards the equalization of the duties on salt; and this is also an indispensable preliminary to their general reduction: I had hoped on this occasion to have been able to announce some immediate measures in this direction; but, as I have already stated, this is rendered impossible by the famine. I should have been glad, had it been possible, to have seen an immediate reduction in the rate of duties in the Bengal Presidency to that in force in Madras and Bombay: but there is reason to fear that, before this point can be reached, it will be necessary that some temporary mea-

gar Duties.

sures should be taken for raising the lower rates of duties while lowering the higher.

GAR DUTIES.

I have alluded to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line: these are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is merely taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

OTECTION OF AURITIUS SUGAR.

While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favour of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer: it is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country; and such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well: the Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties; but it is difficult to see with what consistency we can do this, so long as we retain our Sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line.

tton Duties.

My Lord, I have reserved to the end of my Statement the remarks which I wish to make regarding the Customs duties on cotton goods. I do not now wish to re-open the discussion which was finally closed last year by the Secretary of State: it was then decided by Her Majesty's Government that "the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation." The Secretary of State, while leaving to the judgment of the Government of India the mode in which the policy thus laid down should be carried out, declared his opinion that measures for the abolition of these duties should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian taxpayers. Financial embarrassments arising from the depreciation of silver prevented any practical steps being taken, last year, in this direction: it was thought unwise to give up any revenue at such a time; and the Secretary of State concurred in this decision. It is with great regret that I have to announce that, for reasons similar to those which prevailed a year ago, it has been decided that nothing can be done, at the present moment, towards the abolition of these duties: the financial difficulties caused by the famine are so serious that we cannot sacrifice any source of income.

NNOT BE RE-CED THIS YEAR.

I regret this, not only because we are thus unable to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to which this Government owes a loyal and unhesitating obedience, but I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cotton Duties.

I altogether disbelieve that there is, in this matter, any conflict between Indian and English interests: I am satisfied that these interests are identical, and that they alike require the abolition of this tax. I will not speculate on what ought to have been done if the case had been different; but there is one thing which I wish to take this opportunity of saying: we are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours: for my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines: I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade in cotton, but of millions of Englishmen: I am not ashamed to say that, while I hope that I feel, as strongly as any man, the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation, than that which I owe to my own country. I believe that our countrymen at home have a real and very serious grievance, and that it is no imaginary injury against which they complain: I know that Your Excellency has resolved that the Government of India shall not shirk this business; and there need be no fear that it will be regarded in any half-hearted spirit. Your Excellency took the earliest opportunity which could be found, after you had assumed the office of Viceroy, to declare publicly your views upon this subject; and if I say no more regarding it now, it is mainly because I feel sure that Your Excellency will not lose the present opportunity of publicly declaring those views again: for myself personally, if I had not confidently expected to take part in this great reform, I doubt whether anything would have induced me to accept my present office; and I trust that I may still have a share in the performance of a task which I look upon as one of the most important which this Government has before it.

The Government pledged to the abolition hereafter.

Possible future abolition of all Customs Duties in India.

It is important, in my opinion, not only on its own account, but for the results which may follow hereafter. The net Sea Customs Revenue proper of India amounted in 1875-76 to £2,475,530, of which the duties on cotton goods yielded £850,000: when the cotton duties are removed, there will remain export duties on rice, indigo, and lac yielding together £620,000; and import duties on a multitude of articles yielding £930,000. Excluding the duties on cotton goods, the export and import duties together give £1,550,000: many of these duties are so objectionable that it is impossible that they can last: and can it be supposed that we should long continue to maintain huge establishments for the purpose of levying the small remnant of revenue that might survive? The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production which the people of India largely consume, and there is no possibility of deriving a large customs revenue from anything else: I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached; but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world.

Conclusion.

I feel, my Lord, that the Statement which I have made to-day is open to this general objection, that I have said comparatively little of what has actually been done, and a great deal of what may be done in the future: I may be told that it is seldom wise for a Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to Measures which it intends to adopt hereafter, and which may turn out, after all, to be impracticable. Under our present circumstances, I do not think that this is applicable to us: a distinct conception having been formed of some at least of the great objects at which our financial policy ought to aim, it seems to me highly desirable that a clear and public avowal of those objects should be made: the Government may thus hope to obtain the greatest advantage which an honest Government can desire,—a full examination and discussion of its proposed policy: such discussion will either help it to carry that policy into effect, or will enable it to avoid errors into which it might otherwise fall.

I have now, my Lord, finished my Statement: I have endeavoured to place before the Council and the public all the facts which it seemed to me might help them to form an accurate judgment on our financial position and on our

proposed policy: I have not attempted to keep out of sight anything which was unpleasant; but have perhaps rather been inclined to err in the other direction, and to bring almost too prominently into notice the weak points of our financial administration.

The final result which seems to me to come out very clearly is that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous and satisfactory state; and, that although there are some serious defects of system, they can certainly be removed: while I do not disguise from myself the fact that there may be grave difficulties before us, I look forward to the future not only with hope but with confidence.

*FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1877-78.

PART II.—MINUTE, DATED 15TH MARCH 1877, BY THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1875-76, AND THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1876-77.

Preliminary.

I PROPOSE, in this Minute, to review the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, which are now completed for the year 1875-76, and the Revised Estimates for 1876-77, the year which is now about to close. My explanation of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, 1877-78, will, on this occasion, be made in the Legislative Council.

CHANGES IN THE FORMS OF THE ACCOUNTS.

I must, in the first place, explain that the Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 which I have now the honor to place before the Council, differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support; and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented, there, by a single net entry under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, or their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72.

Accordingly, in the Abstract Statements which I now present to the Council, the heads of *Police* and *Education* appear again on each side of the Account, and the head *Allotments for Provincial Services* disappears, its elements being distributed among the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure from which they were originally subtracted. Moreover, the Statements contain three new Adjusting Heads which are necessary in consequence of the arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and which will, I believe, usefully illustrate the practical working of these arrangements.

NEW ADJUSTING HEADS.

The Local Governments are entitled to keep for provincial uses any surplus, while they must make good from provincial resources any deficit, upon their Provincial Accounts as a whole; such surplus is added to, and such deficit, in the first resort, supplied from, the Balances of the Local Governments in the hands of the Imperial Government. These additions and subtractions will henceforth be recorded under the Heads *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* and *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased.*

:eliminary.

It may happen, however, that the balance at credit of a Local Government does not suffice to cover a deficit in its Provincial Accounts; or, for other reasons, a Local Government may think it right to contribute funds from its separate provincial resources in support of the Imperial services which it administers. Whenever such contributions are made, they will be recorded under the Head *Provincial Contributions*. It is not deemed expedient to open on the expenditure side a corresponding account of *Contributions to Local Funds*, because, although such contributions are frequent, and might be found to counterbalance some substantial part of the *Provincial Contributions*, their object and destination can always be classified under some Service Head, and it is considered better thus to classify them, than to show them under a mere Transfer Head, which would give no information as to the nature of the service for which they are made.

Taking the three Adjusting Accounts *Provincial Contributions*, *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*, and *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* together, a very good idea can be formed of the financial working of the arrangements with the Local Governments.

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ID IMPERIAL
CCOUNTS.

The engagements between the Imperial and Local Governments will no longer affect the form of the Imperial Accounts and Estimates, except through the adjusting accounts which I have described. The Revenue and Expenditure under all other Heads will be recorded without any reference to the several responsibilities of the Imperial and the Local Governments, which will be matter for arrangement altogether apart from the Accounts. Thus, henceforth, any one wishing to ascertain the total imperial revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage; and that the re-combination of the Accounts and Estimates of the Imperial Revenues and Expenditure, whether immediately administered by the Imperial or by the Local Governments, into one Imperial Statement, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.

It will be necessary for the Local Governments to excerpt, for their own information, the items of Revenue and Expenditure for which they are primarily responsible: they will be required to publish the Accounts and Estimates thus compiled, which will be of great local interest; but such local Accounts will not form a part of the Accounts of British India.

RANSACTIONS OF
UARANTEED
OMPANIES.

A change is made in the manner in which the transactions of the Guaranteed Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies are exhibited in Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Hitherto these transactions have been there shown net after elimination of the effects of the conditions of the contracts as to the rate at which, in the accounts between the Government and the Companies, Rupees are converted into sterling. Henceforth these transactions will be shown gross, in Rupees, just as they occur.

BSTRACT
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EPARED IN
UPEES.

I ask a passing notice for another change of importance in the character of the Abstract Statements. For the last ten years, these Statements have been prepared, ostensibly, in Pounds Sterling, on the hypothesis that the English Pound is equal to the Rupee. Since the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India, are really calculated in Rupees, the value of which, compared with the English money of account, varies from time to time, it is plain that the Pound Sterling used in these Statements was not a real Pound Sterling, but a conventional money of account peculiar to this purpose. So long as the value of Rs. 10 did not much vary, as for many years it did not. from £1, there was a certain convenience in this arrangement; and the figures conveyed to English readers a meaning not very far from the truth: but, of late years, there has ceased to be any close or normal relation between Rs. 10 and £1, and Statements prepared upon the hypothesis of such a relation, are now untrue and misleading. I shall, therefore, revert to the use of Rupees in the Abstract Accounts and Estimates appended to the Financial Statement: the Secretary of State will use his own discretion as to the money of account in which the Accounts and Estimates presented to Parliament shall be stated. In combining the Sterling Receipts and Disbursements under each Head, at the

Home Treasury, with the Rupee Receipts and Disbursements under the same Heads at the Indian Treasuries, it is only a degree less incorrect to call the totals, under each Head, Rupees, than it is to call them Sterling: the consequent errors of detail, which, under the existing system, cannot be avoided, and which, as will appear in the course of this Minute, are often highly inconvenient, are neutralised in the Grand Totals by the entry of the sum of them under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange;* the errors do not involve some of the most important Heads or the Grand Totals; and, although I am unable at present to eliminate them, I prefer to state the Accounts and Estimates in Rupees, as, on the whole, much less misleading than if I were to state them in Pounds Sterling. Provincial Accounts, 1871—76.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1871—76.

It would have been interesting to compare the Accounts of the Local Governments for 1875-76 as now re-incorporated in the Imperial Accounts, with the corresponding portions of the last Accounts (for 1870-71), before the introduction of the system of Consolidated Allotments for Provincial Services; I shall attempt such a comparison in my Statement before the Legislative Council; but I fear that it cannot be made quite completely. COMPARISON OF PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1870-71 AND 1875-76.

As already explained, it is possible that a portion of the expenditure for Education and Public Works now recorded as Imperial in 1875-76, would have been treated as Local in 1870-71 and *vice versâ*. In any case, the growth of the expenditure upon these important Services in the five years was trifling; and the Imperial Government has been, certainly, set free from importunate claims upon its resources.

It will be remembered that the Governments of India inaugurated the Provincial system by granting to the Local Governments balances aggregating Rs. 20,00,000. Their receipts in the five years, apart from *Provincial Contributions*, have aggregated Rs. 29,57,31,568, and the sum of Rs. 55,93,660 has been contributed to the Delegated Services from Provincial Resources. The expenditure upon the Delegated Services has amounted to Rs. 30,03,76,338, and the balances of the Local Governments on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 29,48,890. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 15,27,296 is recorded as Contributions to Local Funds; but I am doubtful whether this can be accepted as accurately representing the relief to Local Funds by the transfer of expenditure from the Local to the Imperial category; the net burden upon separate Provincial Resources cannot, in any case, have been very heavy. Of the gross sum of Rs. 55,93,660 shown as *Provincial Contributions*, Rs. 8,98,434 is on account of *Famine Relief* in Bengal, and explains the abnormal amount recorded under this Head in 1875-76. The Abstract Account of the five years is as follows:— PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS OF FIVE YEARS, 1871—76.

Assigned Revenues of the Local Governments, and their Expenditure upon the Delegated Services, 1871—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1871	*20,00,000*	*Expenditure on Transferred Services*	*30,03,76,338*
Assigned Revenues	*4,13,05,938*	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1876*	*29,48,890*
Allotments from Imperial Revenues	*25,44,25,630*		
Provincial Contributions ...	*55,93,660*		
Total ...	*30,33,25,228*	*Total* ...	*30,33,25,228*

In 1875-76, the Local Governments spent net Rs. 33,72,860* more than their Fixed Allotments and Assigned Revenues together, of which Rs. 18,91,710 was taken from the balances at credit of the Local Governments in the Imperial Treasury, and Rs. 14,81,150 was provided from Provincial Resources.

	Rs.	Rs.
* *Provincial Contributions*		*14,81,150*
Balances of the Local Governments Decreased	*23,33,590*	
Balances of the Local Governments Increased	*4,41,880*	
		18,91,710
		33,72,860

I think it well to offer a few further explanations of the Provincial Contributions, to which much interest attaches. The Local Funds in any Province are of two kinds: many of these Funds belong exclusively to particular PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS EXPLAINED.

counts, 75-76.

districts or localities, and can be expended only for their benefit; but, in each Province, there is a more or less considerable residuum at the disposal of the Local Government for use, at its discretion, throughout the Province. When the system of Consolidated Allotments of Imperial Revenue for certain Delegated Services was adopted, it was, at first, thought convenient to amalgamate the Accounts of the Transferred Services and Revenues with those of the Local Funds at the disposal of the Local Governments for general provincial purposes, and unnecessary to maintain any separation between these two Accounts. But this amalgamation was found to be inconvenient; as it made it difficult for the Government of India to ascertain, from time to time, all the financial consequences of the new system as compared with the old. The Government of India determined, therefore, some time ago, to arrange for as complete a re-separation as possible of the transactions which would, under the old system, have been recorded in the Imperial Accounts, from those which would have been treated as transactions of Local Funds.

The abandoned system had made such progress that it is doubtful whether this separation can be completely effected as regards the past, or, even, whether it is, as yet, perfectly accomplished as regards recent and current expenditure. For this reason it cannot be said with confidence that the revenue hitherto recorded as *Provincial Contributions* is all of the nature of a demand upon separate Provincial Resources which would not have occurred under the old system. Indeed, it is certain that some considerable portion of these contributions is balanced by the record as imperial of expenditure which would, under the old system, have been a charge upon Local, or separate Provincial Resources. I hope, however, that the means will gradually be found of altogether removing from both sides of the Imperial Accounts, in future, all transactions which, under the old system, would, directly or indirectly, have been recorded under "Local Funds:" when this is effected, the demands upon local resources for imperial purposes will, I believe, be found to be, as yet, inconsiderable.

It will be seen from Statement No. VII that the whole sum raised in India in 1875-76 by Local Taxes, Rates, and Cesses was only Rs. 2,03,83,620: the estimated amount in 1876-77 is Rs. 2,07,32,000, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,23,29,000. This last amount is, however, exclusive of new taxation to be imposed under the measures which I shall this day describe in the Legislative Council.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.

MPARISON TWEEN REGULAR TIMATES AND TOUNTS, 1875-76.

I proceed to explain the differences between the Regular Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 made by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir on the 31st March last, and the Accounts of that year as since completed.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,99,10,000, and the Grand Total Expenditure Rs. 53,88,70,000; and that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 2,89,60,000; or (the Extraordinary Expenditure being estimated at Rs. 4,14,30,000), a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 1,24,70,000. The completed Accounts show the Revenue to have been Rs. 52,51,57,887, the Expenditure Rs. 55,11,75,355, and the Deficit Rs. 2,60,17,468, being less than the estimate by Rs. 29,42,532: the Extraordinary Expenditure having been Rs. 4,27,06,290, the Surplus on the Ordinary Account was Rs. 1,66,88,822, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 42,18,822.

The Revenue has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,52,47,887, and the Expenditure by Rs. 1,23,05,355. Of these excesses, Rs. 97,23,653 on each side of the Account is due to the re-incorporation, in gross, of the transactions of the Local Governments, which were represented in the Regular Estimates, by a single net entry; if this disturbing cause be abstracted, there remains an excess Revenue of Rs. 55,24,234, and an excess Expenditure of Rs. 25,81,702, of which Rs. 13,05,412 is in the Ordinary Section of the Account, and Rs. 12,76,290 is Extraordinary. This latter excess is due to the purchase of certain stores from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for the State Railways, a transaction not anticipated when the Regular Estimates were closed.

It is not necessary now to make any minute comparison between the details of Sir William Muir's Estimates and the Accounts, and I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal items of difference. Only two of the Heads of Revenue yielded, in a noteworthy degree, less than the estimate, *viz.*, *Salt*, Rs. 4,15,850, the clearances of Foreign Salt during March having been abnormally deficient, and *Irrigation*, Rs. 1,12,800, an old Account having been adjusted: all the other important Heads of Revenue show improvement, the chief items being as follows: Accounts, 1875-76.

Land Revenue, Rs. 13,17,420, occurred in Bengal, where unexpected arrears were collected, and in Madras. So large a portion of the Land Revenue is collected at the close of the year, that it is impossible to secure absolute correspondence even between the Regular Estimates and the Accounts of Land Revenue.

Forest, net improvement Rs. 6,88,598, which occurred chiefly in British Burmah, and might perhaps have been foretold.

Marine, net improvement Rs. 5,35,639, chiefly in Bengal, where there was an unexpected transfer entry.

The only important failure in the Estimates of Expenditure is under *Refunds*, under which Head it became necessary to adjust a large erroneous credit of Land Revenue in Bombay.

The expenditure on *Famine Relief* was considerably less than the sum shown in the Regular Estimates. The Imperial Expenditure was, indeed, only Rs. 50,85,550, being less than the Regular Estimate by Rs. 14,74,450. But, under the new system of combining the two Accounts, the Provincial Expenditure, in 1875-76, upon the Famine, Rs. 8,72,243, is added to the Imperial Expenditure, and the whole becomes Rs. 59,57,793.

In the Original Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875-76 provision was made for a Surplus upon the Ordinary Account of Rs. 50,60,000. The actual Surplus was Rs. 1,66,88,822; and this, notwithstanding a revision of the Customs Tariff, in the middle of the year, with an estimated effect of Rs. 26,60,000 adverse to the Estimates; notwithstanding, also, an unestimated adjustment from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 50,85,550 for *Famine Relief*. COMPARISON OF THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES WITH THE ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

The Revenues exceeded the Original Estimates by Rs. 1,72,34,234, and the Expenditure exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 56,05,412. The principal items of improvement are *Opium*, Rs. 50,28,600, and *The Army*, Rs. 51,31,540: minor improvements are *Land Revenue*, Rs. 12,47,420; *Forest*, Rs. 10,30,080; *Excise*, Rs. 12,63,770; and *Customs* (notwithstanding the revision of the Tariff), Rs. 4,46,580. The chief items of deterioration are *Famine Relief*, Rs. 50,85,550, and *Public Works Ordinary*, Rs. 19,05,530.

Of the Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 3,16,51,840 was spent upon Railroads, chiefly as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	33,69,370	Punjab Northern ...	32,69,800
Holkar	28,39,730	Sindhia	5,57,810
Neemuch ...	20,03,080	Tirhoot	9,75,760
Wardah Valley ...	14,08,940	Northern Bengal ...	31,88,540
Indus Valley ...	1,00,62,100	Rangoon ...	40,95,180

and Rs. 1,10,54,450 on Canals, principally as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	10,50,430	Lower Ganges ...	25,22,870
Midnapore ...	3,35,730	Western Jumna ...	4,91,840
Sône	25,75,140	Bari Doab ...	3,27,090
Ganges	5,82,550	Sirhind ...	14,84,260
Agra	5,91,450	Godavery Delta Works	4,48,300
		Moota Lake ...	3,35,650

ounts, 75-76.

ITAL EXPENDI- RE TO END OF 75-76.

The Total Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works in India, to the end of 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 16,55,44,070, of which Rs. 8,70,80,510 was classified as Extraordinary as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contribution.	Capital value of land used for works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to the Canals has been ascertained—					
Bengal	14,63,490	3,92,12,490	...	51,440	4,07,27,420
North-Western Provinces ...	2,82,10,100	2,01,27,210	...	10,57,960	4,93,95,270
Punjab	1,63,22,770	1,27,68,910	41,80,090	83,260	3,33,55,030
	4,59,96,360	7,21,08,610	41,80,090	11,92,660	12,34,77,720
II.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to Canals has still to be ascertained—					
Madras	1,20,36,200	67,34,780	...	...	1,87,70,980
Bombay	1,03,17,420	80,50,140	16,810	2,34,660	1,86,19,030
Rajputana	10,44,140	1,86,980	...	...	12,31,120
	2,33,97,760	1,49,71,900	16,810	2,34,660	3,86,21,130
III.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which Operations on Irrigation Works have been suspended—					
Central Provinces ...	3,40,860	...	...	...	3,40,860
Oudh	4,41,080	...	...	...	4,41,080
	7,81,940	...	...	...	7,81,940
Total of I, II, & III...	7,01,76,060	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,28,80,790
IV.—Capital Outlay on Embankment Works in British Burmah	26,63,280	...	...	...	26,63,280
	7,28,39,340	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,55,44,070

	Rs.
The total Receipts during 1875-76 have been	69,86,570
From this sum the amount to be deducted for working expenses is...	33,41,780
Thus leaving the Net Revenue at	36,44,790

which is 3·6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of £10,072,328, which is the amount spent on Canals now yielding revenue.

YS AND MEANS EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE IN 1875-76.

Of the Rs. 4,27,06,290 classified as Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 1,66,88,822, or 39 per cent., appears from the Accounts to have been provided from the Revenues of the year, leaving only 61 per cent. to be met from borrowed money. The financial results of the year 1875-76 would thus have been highly satisfactory if all the Extraordinary Expenditure had been on really reproductive works. Unfortunately, however, no less than Rs. 1,33,25,923 was expended under this head on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley Railways in 1875-76, and, as I shall have occasion to explain elsewhere, the direct returns which we shall get from these Railways will be very small.

The expenditure for the relief of the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, may now be said to have been completely brought to account: there may be still some outlying items; but they will not be important. The total is as follows:— Cost of Famine Relief, Bengal.

	Rs.
In 1873-74	3,86,46,730
In 1874-75	2,23,78,600
In 1875-76 (including Expenditure from Provincial Funds)...	59,57,793
Total	6,69,83,123

of which Rs. 8,98,434 was provided from Provincial Resources, and Rs. 6,60,84,689 from the Imperial Revenues. There was a set-off in increased Net Traffic Receipts on the *Guaranteed Railways* estimated by Sir William Muir, last year, at Rs. 17,00,000; but, on the other hand, there was some loss of *Excise* and other revenue, and a substantial expenditure from Local Funds. The whole net cost of the measures for the relief of the Bengal Famine cannot now be stated at less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ crores of Rupees.

If there had been no Imperial Expenditure for Famine Relief, the Surplus Imperial Revenue of the three years on the Ordinary Account would have been— How far met from current Revenues.

	Rs.
1873-74...	2,05,70,050
1874-75...	2,55,70,575
1875-76...	2,17,74,370
Total ...	6,79,14,995

Thus, according to the Accounts, the Revenues of the three years bore the whole cost of the Famine, and even yielded a Surplus of Rs. 9,31,872. If we add to this the sum of Rs. 8,98,434 contributed from Provincial Resources, the net Surplus of the three years on the Imperial Ordinary Account would be Rs. 18,30,306. This apparently happy result is marred by the fact that there was, during these three years, an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,26,565 upon the Railways which I have just mentioned, which, although treated as Extraordinary Works, cannot be expected to be, in any sufficient degree, reproductive. In speaking of the arrangements proposed for the coming year, 1877-78, I shall refer more particularly to this subject, and shall explain the resolution of the Government to treat, hereafter, expenditure of this kind as ordinary.

ACCOUNTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, 1875-76.

I have still to examine the Ways and Means by which provision was made for the service of the year 1875-76, and to compare them with the Regular Estimates. The figures which I am about to quote will be found, in a convenient shape, in little tables at foot of the page in the left hand corner of Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Those with which they are to be compared are in the corresponding little tables in the centre of the same Statements appended to Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement of 31st March last. If any one wishes for more details than these little abstracts contain, they are to be found in the body of the Statements themselves. Ways and Means, 1875-76, compared with Regular Estimates.

We have seen that the deficit of Imperial Revenue in 1875-76 was altogether Rs. 2,60,17,470, being an improvement upon the Estimate of Rs. 29,42,530. We lent, during the year, to Native States and Public bodies Rs. 38,74,876 more than we received: the sum is smaller by Rs. 7,40,124 than was expected. The Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies withdrew from our Treasuries the sum of Rs. 1,04,31,836, being less than was expected by Rs. 19,86,164. The disbursements from the balances of the Military Funds were Rs. 41,36,267, being Rs. 733 less than Estimate: the amount is abnormal, being due to the refund of their subscriptions to a large number of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. The Local Governments drew for separate provincial and local purposes Rs. 40,22,930, being more by Rs. 60,930 than was estimated. Altogether we had to make good from other sources than the public Revenues the sum of Rs. 4,84,83,379, being less than Sir William Muir estimated by Rs. 74,16,621. Liabilities.

Statistics, 1875-76. Assets.

Towards meeting this obligation we borrowed the net sum of Rs. 4,10,95,219, being more by Rs. 20,68,219 than was expected; the excess was in England. The money deposited in our Savings Banks exceeded the money drawn out by Rs. 8,40,206, being less by Rs. 1,22,794 than was estimated: the deposits of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service Funds were Rs. 11,18,471, being more by Rs. 85,471 than the Estimate, and the balance on the Deposit and Advance Account was in our favour by Rs. 20,18,538, being less by Rs. 30,25,462 than was expected. The remaining transactions yielded to the Treasury the net sum of Rs. 23,93,032, while it was estimated they would withdraw from the Treasury Rs. 18,08,000.

Thus it happened that, instead of the estimated reduction of Rs. 98,33,000, the actual reduction of the cash balances during the year was only Rs. 10,17,913, an improvement of Rs. 88,15,087, of which Rs. 70,93,000 was in India and the rest in the Home Treasury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEARS.

In the following table some important financial and commercial statistics belonging to the year 1875-76 are compared with the same statistics for the two preceding years.

(Values (excepting (*a*),) in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Net imports of gold	*1,38,00,000*	*1,87,00,000*	*1,54,00,000*
Net imports of silver	*2,47,00,000*	*4,64,00,000*	*1,56,00,000*
Total Net imports of Treasure ...	*3,85,00,000*	*6,51,00,000*	*3,10,00,000*
Public Debt incurred, including Guaranteed Railway Capital ...	*1,04,00,000*	*9,24,00,000*	*4,79,00,000*
Bills drawn by Secretary of State upon Government of India	*14,25,00,000*	*11,76,00,000*	*13,75,00,000*
Amount in sterling obtained for each rupee (a)	*22,37d.*	*22,12d.*	*21,62d.*
Average price of an ounce troy standard Silver in London (a) ...	*59,16d.*	*58,16d.*	*56,20d.*
Commodities excluding Treasure.			
Exports	*55,00,00,000*	*56,36,00,000*	*58,09,00,000*
Imports	*33,82,00,000*	*36,22,00,000*	*38,89,00,000*
Net exports	*21,18,00,000*	*20,14,00,000*	*19,20,00,000*

The excess net imports of silver, and the reduction of the Council Bills, in 1874-75, are due to the large amount borrowed in that year for the campaign against the Bengal Famine, and for Railways and other Public Works.

In 1873-74, for the first time for 23 years, the average price of an ounce troy of standard silver in London fell below 60*d.*: the continuous fall in 1874-75 and 1875-76 marks the course of a phenomenon that has already caused, and must, I fear, for some time to come, cause, grave anxiety to all interested in India: I shall have to refer to the subject hereafter.

The value of commodities (other than treasure) exported in 1875-76 exceeded the exports of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,73,00,000: but the value of Imports grew by the still larger sum of Rs. 2,67,00,000: consequently, the Net Exports of India (excluding treasure) fell off by Rs. 94,00,000.

Including treasure, the Net Exports of the three years were—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,33,00,000	13,63,00,000	16,10,00,000

So that the Net Exports of 1875-76 altogether, though less than those of 1873-74 by Rs. 1,23,00,000, exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 2,47,00,000.

The most important of our exports is *Cotton, Raw*, the statistics of which are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cwts.	45,00,000	56,00,000	50,10,000
Value (in Rupees) ..	13,21,22,000	15,25,73,000	13,27,90,000

The great exports of 1874-75 were thus not maintained in 1875-76: this is attributed, partly, to an abundant crop in the United States, and, partly, to increasing demands for this important staple for home consumption. In correspondence with this latter influence, the exports of *Manufactures of Cotton*, including twist and yarn, show an important development, as follows:— Statistics, 1875-76.

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,26,000	51,24,000	66,34,000

The imports of Cotton Goods, including twist and yarn, were:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,78,46,000	19,42,13,000	19,25,87,000

The value of the imports of Cotton Manufactures, excluding twist and yarn, has not decreased. The figures are—

1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,15,57,000	16,26,36,000	16,46,39,000

There was, indeed, a decrease in the value of grey (unbleached) goods imported, on private account in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, amounting to Rs. 73,58,240; but it was more than counterbalanced by increases under other descriptions in both quantities and values. It should be mentioned here that the values of grey goods returned in 1873-74 and 1874-75 were tariff values, which were above the market values; while, in 1875-76, their recorded values have been the actual market values, exclusive of duty.

The following table contains the Statistics of our most important Exports for the three years:— PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

(Values in Rupees.)

			1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton Goods, Twist and Yarn	... lbs.	...	2,455,000	2,835,000	6,229,000
	value	...	12,84,000	14,76,000	26,69,000
„ *Manufactures*	... value	...	39,42,000	36,48,000	39,65,000
Coffee	... (cwts.)	...	364,000	312,000	372,000
	value	...	1,49,14,000	1,30,53,000	1,62,70,000
Hides and Skins, raw, dressed, and tanned ...	... (value)	...	2,61,82,000	2,67,78,000	2,94,36,000
Indigo	... (cwts.)	...	116,000	81,000	110,000
	value	...	3,55,53,000	2,57,63,000	2,87,51,000
Jute, raw and manufactured	... (value)	...	3,63,77,000	3,48,55,000	3,29,15,000
Lac	... (value)	...	25,77,000	25,40,000	75,57,000
Opium	... (chests)	...	89,000	95,000	88,000
	value	...	11,34,19,000	11,95,70,000	11,14,84,000
Rice	... (cwts.)	...	20,245,000	17,393,000	20,416,000
	value	...	5,54,98,000	4,76,53,000	5,31,11,000
Saltpetre ...	... (cwts.)	...	4,51,000	5,53,000	415,000
	value	...	46,50,000	50,15,000	34,89,000
Seeds	... (cwts.)	...	4,433,000	6,075,000	10,507,000
	value	...	2,36,14,000	3,23,59,000	5,46,20,000
Silk	... (cwts.)	...	19,000	14,000	11,000
	value	...	1,14,37,000	76,65,000	41,60,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce	... (value)	...	22,78,000	31,92,000	25,39,000
Tea	... (cwts.)	...	1,72,000	1,88,000	2,17,000
	value	...	1,74,29,000	1,93,74,000	2,16,64,000
Wheat	... (cwts)	...	1,756,000	1,069,000	2,498,000
	value	...	82,76,000	49,04,000	90,10,000
Wood, Teak ...	... (cubic tons)		51,000	43,000	61,000
	value	...	38,13,000	32,86,000	44,06,000
Wool, raw ...	... (cwts.)	...	1,81,000	1,90,000	2,12,000
	value	...	93,83,000	95,99,000	1,09,42,000

This table shows a healthy condition of our export trade. The augmented exports of *Coffee*, *Hides*, *Seeds*, *Tea*, *Wheat*, and *Wool* are especially noteworthy. It is interesting to find that, as with *Cotton*, so with *Hides* and *Jute*, the export of manufactured articles is, in an important degree, superseding the export of the raw material; our chief customers for gunny bags are, *Australia* for wool packs, *California* for grain-sacks, and the *Eastern Asiatic Countries* for grain-bags, &c. The serious decline in the silk trade is

egular Estiates, 1876-77.

compensated by the growth of other items. I hope that the nascent demand for Indian wheat will not be checked by malpractices in India, or by the carelessness of exporters. There are complaints of the admixture in Indian wheats of barley, gram, and other grains; and, should this continue, India will fail in her competition with the United States, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Egypt, and other wheat-producing countries.

INCIPAL PORTS.

The following table contains statistics of our most important imports besides *Cotton Manufactures*. The growth of the imports of *Metals* and *Woollens* is interesting. The *Salt* figures indicate a serious decrease in the value of that staple, by which, however, consumers must have profited—

(Values in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Apparel	57,82,000	62,05,000	61,60,000
Coal, excluding coke and patent fuel			
(tons)	3,54,000	3,51,000	3,69,000
(value)	72,22,000	66,19,000	68,47,000
Liquors	1,39,27,000	1,52,93,000	1,70,22,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,00,23,000	1,18,59,000	1,43,99,000
Metals	1,73,85,000	2,60,71,000	3,30,92,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	88,960	78,090	1,07,910
Salt (tons)	2,79,000	2,77,000	3,65,000
„ (value	83,53,000	75,58,000	60,7[illegible],000
Silk (*Raw*) (value)	78,69,000	87,29,000	69,49,000
„ (*manufactured*) (value) ...	60,84,000	71,05,000	70,94,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	55,90,000	51,65,000	89,59,000
Tea (value)	18,29,000	17,00,000	24,76,000
Woollen Manufactures (value) ...	66,89,000	55,76,000	86,98,000

Upon the whole, the trade of India, at the end of 1875-76, seems to have been in a satisfactory condition.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

GULAR IMATES, 1876-77, PARED WITH IGINAL IMATES.

I come now to the present prospects of the current year, 1876-77, which I will first compare with the Estimates of Sir William Muir published on the 31st March 1876. As those Estimates have been recast in the form that I propose henceforth to use, I shall be able to enter into any detail that seems expedient.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,48,00,000; that the Grand Total Expenditure would be Rs. 54,09,50,000; and, thus, that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 3,61,50,000. These same Estimates recast in the new form are as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure	55,11,04,000
Revenue	51,49,54,000
Deficit ...	3,61,50,000

In both cases alike, the Deficit is converted into a Surplus of Rs. 14,40,000 if the Extraordinary Expenditure (Rs. 3,75,90,000) is excluded from consideration.

The present Estimates are—

NERAL RESULT.

That the Expenditure will be Rs. 57,28,50,000, exceeding the Original Estimates by Rs. 2,17,46,000.

That the Revenue will be Rs. 51,20,67,000, or less than the Original Estimates by Rs. 28,87,000.

And, thus, that the Deficit will be Rs. 6,07,83,000, or more than Sir W. Muir's Estimates by Rs. 2,46,33,000.

If the estimated Extraordinary Expenditure be excluded from the Account, the Deficit is reduced to Rs. 2,27,83,000, being a result worse than Sir William Muir expected by Rs. 2,42,23,000.

These Estimates may be compared thus:— Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

	Sir William Muir's Estimates.		*Present Estimates.*	*Worse.*
	Estimates of 31st March 1876.	As now recast.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total Expenditure ...	54,09,50,000	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000
Grand Total Revenue ...	50,48,00,000	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	28,87,000
... *Deficit*	3,61,50,000	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,75,90,000	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000
Result if Extraordinary Expenditure is excluded ... *Surplus*	14,40,000	14,40,000	*Deficit* 2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000

This untoward result is due entirely to the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Without describing afresh the extent and severity of this calamity, I will, here, simply state its effects upon the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, both for the current and the coming year, so far as they can now be traced. This will be most conveniently done in the following tabular form:— FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FAMINE IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Effects of the Famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, upon the Estimates, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

1876-77	*Loss of Land Revenue.*	*Loss of Excise Revenue.*	*Loss of Forest Revenue.*	*Direct Outlay for Famine Relief.*	*Excess charges in the Army.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	99,65,000	9,25,000	50,000	1,44,10,000	5,00,000	2,58,50,000
Bombay ...	38,80,000	...	1,50,000	47,00,000	3,00,000	90,30,000
Total ...	1,38,45,000	9,25,000	2,00,000	1,91,10,000	8,00,000	3,48,80,000
1877-78.						
Madras ...	31,84,000	3,33,000		73,50,000	6,37,000	1,15,04,000
Bombay ...	17,67,000	...		69,00,000	4,00,000	90,67,000
Total ...	49,51,000	3,33,000		1,42,50,000	10,37,000	2,05,71,000
Grand Total	1,87,96,000	12,58,000	2,00,000	3,33,60,000	18,37,000	5,54,51,000

The gross estimated cost of the Famine altogether is—

	Rs.
In Madras	3,73,54,000
In Bombay	1,80,97,000
TOTAL ...	5,54,51,000

of which Rs. 2,20,91,000 is loss of revenue and excess charges in the Army, and Rs. 3,33,60,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. From this gross sum of Rs. 5,54,51,000 must be deducted the gain to the Revenues from the increased earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways; and this I find it at present impossible to estimate with any accuracy. I shall presently have to speak of a very gratifying improvement in the net traffic earnings of these Railways; but how much precisely of the improvement is due to the Famine, it is impossible, as yet, to say. Perhaps, on the whole, as near an estimate as can now be made of the net cost of the Famine is five and a quarter crores of Rupees, of which Rs. 3,10,00,000 falls on this year, and Rs. 2,15,00,000 on next year.

The eventual cost of this Famine will depend upon how far it is found necessary wholly to remit the Land Revenue of which the collection is, for the present, suspended. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple is strongly of opinion that, if favorable seasons follow, the people will, hereafter, be able to pay at least Rs. 1,29,50,000 of the Rs. 1,87,96,000 Land Revenue which must for the time be left uncollected: but the Governor General in Council has considered it right to leave to the Governments of Madras and Bombay an unfettered discretion in this matter. These Governments will doubtless receive Sir Richard Temple's recommendations with all the deference which they deserve; and I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that, without any undue harassment of the people, the Local Governments may yet find themselves able to recover, for the benefit of the general tax-payers, from those on whose behalf this great expenditure is being incurred, more than they now think possible. EVENTUAL COST.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

I cannot quit this part of my Statement without calling again to mind the zeal, energy, and ability with which Sir Richard Temple, abandoning a distinguished position of comparative ease and comfort, has devoted himself to those important public duties which he is now performing with admirable success.

If there had been no Famine, there would have been no Deficit in 1876-77, but, on the contrary, if the Estimates of the cost of the Famine are trustworthy, a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 62,48,000,* that is to say, an improvement upon the Original Estimate of Rs. 48,08,000. Here, however, it must again be remembered that the sum of Rs. 1,38,58,850 was expended on works classed as extraordinary, but which cannot be called reproductive.

DETAILED COMPARISONS.

The following are the explanatory remarks which seem called for regarding the various increases and decreases shown in the Abstract Statements.

LAND REVENUE.

I. Land Revenue.—The whole of the decrease, Rs. 1,37,59,000, is due to the Famine, but for which there would have been a small net improvement of Rs. 86,000.

TRIBUTES.

II. Tributes.—The improvement of Rs. 50,000 is due to arrear payments by Banswara and Udhaypur.

FOREST.

III. Forest.—The Original Estimates were for a Net Revenue of Rs. 18,26,000; the Regular Estimates are for a Net Revenue of Rs. 17,31,000, being less by Rs. 95,000. The failure is in the *Bombay* and *Madras* Presidencies, and is attributed to the Famine, which is estimated to have reduced the Net Revenue from *Forests* by at least Rs. 2,00,000.

EXCISE.

IV. Excise.—The Net Revenue from this source is now expected to be only Rs. 2,37,92,000, instead of Rs. 2,43,80,000. The decrease of Rs. 5,88,000 is much more than accounted for by the loss of Revenue from the Famine in Madras. But for the Famine, there would have been a considerable improvement. The Net Revenue from *Excise* in recent years (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 1,99,20,810	1873-74 ...	... 2,19,12,340
1870-71 ...	... 2,07,93,600	1874-75 ...	... 2,25,14,140
1871-72 ...	... 2,23,24,660	1875-76 ...	... 2,40,70,560
1872-73 ...	... 2,19,09,070	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,37,33,000

The steady improvement is satisfactory.

CUSTOMS.

VI. Customs show a serious decrease as compared with the Original Estimates of Rs. 15,08,000; the loss is generally distributed. It seems probable that the Original Estimates, which were based upon last year's Regular Estimates, were too sanguine. The net *Customs* Revenue of the last few years (deducting Refunds and Drawbacks) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 2,16,63,020	1873-74 ...	... 2,37,36,730
1870-71 ...	... 2,35,11,350	1874-75 ...	... 2,42,17,380
1871-72 ...	... 2,34,05,590	1875-76 ...	... 2,47,00,620
1872-73 ...	... 2,40,11,230	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,20,77,000

The net yearly Revenue sacrificed by the revision of the Tariff on the 5th August 1875 was estimated at Rs. 30,84,000: this sum deducted from the Net Revenue of 1874-75, the most productive recent year before 1875-76, would leave only Rs. 2,11,33,380, from which point the Revenue of 1876-77 shows a satisfactory recovery of 9½ lakhs of rupees. The *Customs* Revenue of 1875-76 was evidently abnormal; we cannot expect so speedy a recovery from the standard of 1874-75 as was estimated in March last.

SALT.

Salt.—The Net Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,77,40,000: it is now estimated at Rs. 5,85,65,000, being a gross improvement of Rs. 8,25,000. The

	Rs.
* Estimated cost of Famine in 1876-77	3,10,00,000
Deficit on ordinary Account	2,27,83,000
Surplus but for Famine	82,17,000
Deduct loss by Exchange saved by Secretary of State reducing his drafts	19,69,000
Remains ...	62,48,000

Net Revenue under this important Head (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:— Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	5,46,20,160	1873-74	5,64,60,590
1870-71	5,68,52,590	1874-75	5,73,52,620
1871-72	5,45,57,090	1875-76	5,70,22,180
1872-73	5,64,28,950	1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	5,81,99,000

so that the Net Revenue of 1876-77 will, if the present Estimates are realised, be the largest yet obtained

VIII. Opium.—The Net Revenue was estimated at 6 crores of Rupees; it is now expected to be Rs. 6,37,50,000, an improvement of Rs. 37,50,000. The Gross Revenue has only once before been exceeded; and the Net Revenue would have been much larger than is now expected, but for the unprecedentedly large crop of 1876. The cost of this great crop fell upon the Revenues of the year, its surplus yield being added to the reserve store in the possession of the Government, which now amounts to 35,315 chests more than the quantity which will be sold during the calendar year 1877. The recent figures of the Opium Revenue are as follows:— Opium.

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
1869-70	7,95,15,570	1,82,06,830	6,13,08,740	
1870-71	8,04,54,590	2,01,44,250	6,03,10,340	
1871-72	9,25,38,590	1,59,66,460	7,65,72,130	Short crops.
1872-73	8,68,46,910	1,81,42,680	6,87,04,230	
1873-74	8,32,48,790	2,00,12,800	6,32,35,990	
1874-75	8,55,66,290	2,34,15,460	6,21,50,830	
1875-76	8,47,14,250	2,21,85,650	6,25,28,600	
1876-77	9,17,68,000	2,80,18,000	6,37,50,000	Great crop.
	68,46,52,990	16,60,92,130	51,85,59,860	

The average yearly Net Revenue for these eight years has been Rs. 6,48,19,982, the Net Revenue of particular years depending much upon the outturn of the crop paid for. The Net Revenue of 1876-77 is rather below the average of the eight years, but compares favorably with all but two of these years. Bengal Opium is now expected to yield net less than the Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000, the excess expenditure being, by this amount, larger than the large excess revenue. Malwa opium is expected to yield Rs. 38,90,000 more than the Estimates.

On the 19th December 1876, the Opium Act (No. XXIII of 1876) received the assent of the Governor General. This much-needed Law will enable the Government to regulate and supervise the growth of the poppy and all transactions with Opium throughout India: hitherto, in many parts of the country, either there has been no law, or the law has been doubtful. Opium Act, 1876.

IX. Stamps.—The Net Revenue from *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* (the portion now Imperial) is now expected to be Rs. 3,09,25,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,00,000, as at first estimated, an Improvement of Rs. 4,25,000. The Net Revenues from *Stamps* and the existing imperial items under *Law and Justice* (deducting Refunds) show a steady improvement as follows:— Stamps.

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72	2,68,40,230	1874-75	2,88,44,860
1872-73	2,84,31,580	1875-76	2,97,10,000
1873-74	2,89,55,410	1876-77, Regular Estimates	3,02,05,000

X. Mint.—Sir W. Muir estimated the Net Revenue from the Mints at Rs. 3,00,000; it is now expected to be Rs. 8,46,000, the excess (Rs. 5,46,000) being due to a large coinage of silver. Mints.

XIII.—The decrease of Rs. 3,37,000 under *Law and Justice* is in the Provincial portion (*Jails* and *Registration*), and is partly set off by a saving of Rs. 1,75,000 under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The large improvement in the Net Traffic Earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies entails the improvement of Rs. 11,57,000 here shown. Gain by Exchange.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The improvement of Rs. 2,91,000 occurs mainly in England, the chief items being £9,600 for Cinchona bark sold, £6,400 from the exhibition of the presents taken home by His Royal Highness the Prince Miscellaneous.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

of Wales, and £5,000 fines on contractors subsequently remitted, and shown under the corresponding Head of Expenditure. A curious item in India is the State share of nine ingots of gold, valued at Rs. 53,240, discovered in the Kistna District.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.—The small decrease of Rs. 2,63,000 is due to the favorable season in the Punjab causing a loss of Rs. 1,37,200, and to disappointments in Bengal.

The probable Extraordinary outlay on Canals in 1876-77 is Rs. 1,01,20,000, as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	3,75,000	North-Western Provinces	33,00,000
Bombay	6,49,000	Punjab	20,00,000
Bengal	37,50,000	In England ...	46,000

In 1876-77 the total direct receipts from Irrigation Works are estimated to amount to Rs. 50,06,750. Of this sum, the amount expected to be derived from the completed Canals on which the Capital Outlay has been Rs. 10,07,23,280 is Rs. 47,01,000: the estimated amount of Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works is Rs. 20,20,340: thus the Gross Revenue is estimated at Rs. 67,21,340. The working expenses from which this Gross Revenue is derived is estimated to amount to Rs. 33,78,060: so that the expected Net Revenue is Rs. 33,43,280, or 3·3 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS.

State Railways.—The Net Revenue from State Railways was estimated at Rs. 11,80,000; it is now expected to be only Rs. 10,42,000; the decrease of Rs. 1,38,000 is owing to slackness of trade, especially on the Holkar Line, and also to the Northern Bengal and Indus Valley Lines not having been opened for traffic so soon as was expected.

The growth of the revenue from State Railways is, however, encouraging: as follows:—

	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,65,330	1,79,140	— 13,811
1873-74	3,99,140	7,28,240	— 3,29,100
1874-75	13,09,860	18,38,830	— 5,28,970
1875-76	28,95,120	21,47,130	7,47,990
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	36,96,000	26,54,000	10,42,000
1877-78, Original Estimates ...	67,48,000	48,30,000	19,18,000

The Capital Expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1875-76 was Rs. 11,78,34,920; the Expenditure in 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,95,80,970; and that in 1877-78 at Rs. 2,60,00,000, making the total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1877-78 Rs. 17,34,15,890.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROVINCIAL BALANCES, 1876-77.

Provincial Contributions and Balances of the Local Governments.—According to the Estimates, the Local Governments were to supplement their Assigned Revenues from separate Provincial Resources by Rs. 3,07,000, and from their balances by (net) Rs. 14,82,000; total Rs. 17,89,000. It is now expected that they will have to draw upon local resources for only Rs. 1,85,000, and upon their balances for only Rs. 7,84,000, *i. e.*, for (net) Rs. 9,69,000 in all: the amount would have been larger, but for a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 from Imperial Funds to British Burmah, the rapid expansion of which Province makes such assistance indispensable. The Punjab draws from its local resources more than any other Province; it seems probable that some expenditure may still be classed there as Imperial, which, under the old system, was local.

INTEREST.

I pass now to EXPENDITURE. The net charge for *Interest* is now expected to be larger than was estimated by Rs. 3,42,000. The excess is entirely in the Estimates of the Home Treasury, where a larger sum was borrowed than was intended in March last. The Estimate then was that £2,640,000 would be

borrowed; the actual sum raised was £4,600,000, besides £500,000 borrowed temporarily. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

(In Rupees.)

Interest Estimates compared.

(1876-77.)	Original.	Present.	Worse.	Better.
Interest on debt ...	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000
Total ...	5,75,07,000	5,79,68,000	4,61,000	
Receipts ...	50,80,000	51,99,000	...	1,19,000
Net Charge	5,24,27,000	5,27,69,000	3,42,000	

The following Government Securities were purchased by the Government of India early in the year, before any cause of anxiety had arisen respecting the crops:— PURCHASE OF SECURITIES.

	Capital. Rs.	Premium paid. Rs.
Bearing interest at 5½ per cent. ..	35,65,000	1,23,000
„ „ 5 „ (debentures)	3,75,000	3,000
„ „ 4½ „ ..	68,80,000	98,000
„ „ 4 „ ..	17,20,000	14,000
	1,25,40,000	2,38,000

These Securities have been cancelled, and will not be re-issued: the premium has been written off under the Head of *Interest*.

The Debt of the Government of India is estimated to be on the 31st March 1877 as follows:— TOTAL DEBT OF INDIA.

(*Debt of India; combining Sterling and Rupees on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.*)

Rate of Interest.	Capital amount outstanding, England. £	India. Rs.	Total. Rs.	A year's Interest thereon. Rs.
5½ ...	...	9,84,52,000	9,84,52,000	54,15,000
5 ...	17,200,000	1,05,84,000	18,25,84,000	91,28,000
4½ ...	...	15,44,96,000	15,44,96,000	69,52,000
4 ...	37,176,000	45,37,40,000	82,55,00,000	3,30,20,000
3½ ...	...	6,52,000	6,52,000	23,000
Nil ...	21,000	3,50,000	5,60,000	*Nil*
	54,397,000	71,82,74,000	1,26,22,44,000	5,45,38,000

Thus, the average yearly rate of interest upon the Registered Debt of India at the end of the current year is estimated to be 4⅓ per cent. The Capital of the Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies, interest upon which is guaranteed from Indian Revenues, is £96,946,907, the interest thereon being £4,716,100. The total Debt of British India, therefore, of all kinds is £151,343,907, and Rs. 71,82,74,000, and the interest thereon is £7,063,104, and Rs. 3,10,68,600: if a Rupee is worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the entire Debt of India is Rs. 2,40,76,94,357, or £215,689,286, and the interest thereon, Rs. 10,99,12,551, or £9,846,333. The average interest upon the whole Debt of India, including the Guaranteed Capital, is 4·56 per cent.

The proportion of the Rupee Debt held by Natives of India on the 30th of December is estimated, from the distribution of the actual payments of interest, to have been as follows:— PROPORTION HELD BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1869	22,50	1873	25,29
1870	20,25	1874	25,23
1871	24,74	1875	24,34
1872	22,76	1876	25,87

The excess over the Grant under *Land Revenue* (Rs. 2,19,000) occurs chiefly in *Bombay*, and is nominal, being an increase in Village Allowances set off by increased Revenue under *I, Land Revenue*. LAND REVENUE.

The excess of Rs. 2,13,000 under *Excise* is for stores (probably hydrometers for Madras) from England. EXCISE.

The saving under *Salt*, Rs. 3,95,000, is in the item Petty Construction and Repairs in *Madras*. SALT.

gular timates, 76-77.

ST OFFICE.

Post Office.—The estimated Net Expenditure on this Service was Rs. 9,11,000; it is now only Rs. 5,99,000, an improvement of Rs. 3,12,000. The following are recent figures of the Post Office :—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	80,86,840	68,81,980	12,04,860
1874-75	80,75,960	73,94,000	6,81,960
1875-76	82,20,790	76,35,970	5,84,820
1876-77	86,37,000	80,38,000	5,99,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Post Office carries the correspondence of the State at a reduced rate. It is satisfactory to find that the loss from the reduction of the Overland Postage (from 8 annas to 6 annas *viâ* Brindisi, and from 6 annas to 5 annas *viâ* Southampton) has been almost made good already.

ELEGRAPHS.

13. Telegraphs.—The estimated Net Cost of this Service was Rs. 19,80,000; it is now only Rs. 15,97,000. The improvement of Rs. 3,83,000 occurs chiefly in India, and is due to increased traffic. The following are the figures for the past eight years :—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	55,34,000	25,71,340	29,62,660
1870-71	50,54,310	24,70,100	25,84,210
1871-72	44,99,110	22,83,680	22,15,430
1872-73	48,29,750	24,98,020	23,31,730
1873-74	41,18,180	25,06,380	16,11,800
1874-75	43,20,300	28,64,790	14,55,510
1875-76	49,06,210	30,90,400	18,15,840
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	49,18,000	33,21,000	15,97,000

The improvement since 1872-73 is satisfactory.

DMINISTRATION.

14. Administration.—The increase of Rs. 6,52,000 is due, for the most part, to an insufficient provision having been made for tour and staff expenses in India; but partly to increased charges at Home.

AW AND JUSTICE.

16. Law and Justice.—The saving (Rs. 1,75,000) is in the Provincial portion (*Jails and Registration*). The Imperial portion, which constitutes, as yet, the greater portion of this Grant, shows an increase of Rs. 6,16,000, the largest item in which is for the Convict Establishments on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

POLICE.

17. Police.—This grant is entirely under the control of the Local Governments, and the small excess (Rs. 1,56,000) does not require explanation from me. There is a corresponding excess receipt, amounting to Rs. 1,28,000.

EDUCATION.

19. Education.—This service, too, is entirely under the Local Governments. The net saving of Rs. 3,57,000 is generally distributed: it seems probable that some economies may have been effected in consequence of the warning given by His Excellency the Viceroy in July last, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

22. Stationery and Printing.—This resuscitated Head shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,000, some portion of which occurs in the Central Press of the Government of India, the work of which is constantly increasing; but the greater portion is for Stores from England.

POLITICAL AGENCIES.

23. Political Agencies.—Of the excess of Rs. 18,39,000, the sum of Rs. 13,71,000 is for the ceremonies throughout the country attending the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. There are other items of increase which need not be explained.

COST OF CEREMONIES ON ASSUMPTION OF IMPERIAL TITLE.

The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this Head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army: total Rs. 19,54,000: there was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the Railways (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000), and under Telegraphs and other Heads: upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, and the cost of the ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at

every large station throughout India: such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained; but, in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State, it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

24. Allowances, &c., under Treaties.—The decrease of Rs. 1,71,000 is owing to sundry lapses. Allowances, &c.

25. Furlough Allowances in England.—The increase of Rs. 1,76,000 is attributed to an increase in the number of Officers on furlough, and, to some small extent, to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at 2*s.* the Rupee, which has been granted, with retrospective effect, to those Military Officers who, before 1st July 1871, elected, under the option given to them, the Furlough Rules of 1868. The charges under this Head have been as follows:— Furlough Allowances in England.

	£
1873-74	260,556
1874-75	216,704
1875-76	229,199
1876-77, Regular Estimates	240,600

27. Loss by Exchange.—The present Exchange Estimates may be compared with the Original Estimates as follows:— Loss by Exchange.

	Loss by Exchange.	Gain by Exchange.	Net Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	76,51,090	30,14,360	46,36,733
1873-74	98,65,300	39,51,680	59,13,620
1874-75	89,78,780	39,53,350	50,25,430
1875-76	1,42,97,220	39,53,650	1,03,43,570
1876-77, Original Estimate	2,33,20,000	34,70,000	1,98,50,000
1876-77, Present Estimate	2,13,51,000	46,27,000	1,67,24,000

Thus, the whole improvement compared with the Estimates is Rs. 31,26,000, of which Rs. 11,57,000 has been already explained as due to improved Guaranteed Railway Receipts. Almost the whole charge entered under *27, Loss by Exchange*, is incurred upon the Bills upon the Government of India, by which the Secretary of State supplies the Home Treasury with funds. The Estimate was that the sum thus raised in London would be £13,660,000, and that, to produce this amount, Bills would be sold for Rs. 15,99,20,000, being at the rate of Re. 1=1*s.* 8½*d.* It is now estimated that we shall pay Bills for Rs. 14,53,96,000, which will yield to the Home Treasury £12,418,000, the rate realised being still estimated at Re. 1=1*s.* 8½*d.* The cost now estimated of the £12,418,000 thus supplied to the Home Treasury is only Rs. 16,310 more than it would have been at the precise rate originally estimated: that the Original and Revised Estimates should thus precisely correspond, is only a curious coincidence; for no one could, in March last, have foretold what the average rate of exchange during the year would be, and the Government of India had certainly little confidence in its own Estimate. The gross saving of Rs. 19,69,000 under this Head is wholly due to our having paid for £1,242,000 less than we expected; and this, again, is due to the Secretary of State having borrowed more than was, at first, proposed: the reason for this excess borrowing was chiefly the state of the exchanges between England and India during the early part of the year.

This brings me to speak of the fall in the price of silver, which began to alarm the Government of India and all those interested in the prosperity of the country long before the last Financial Statement was made, and which, during the year, assumed formidable proportions. It is impossible for me, in making this Statement, to avoid reference to a subject so intimately affecting the interests of India: at the same time, I desire, on this occasion, to treat the matter historically only, and not to express any opinion of my own upon the causes of the divergence of the value of the two metals, or upon the remedies, if any, which ought to be adopted. Fall in the price of silver.

The fall in the value of silver dates from November 1872. For 22 years before that date, the price in London of an ounce Troy of standard silver had never been below 60*d.*, and for 18 years more, it had never been below 59*d.* In the calendar year 1873, the average price was 59·22*d.*, the lowest price (*13th November*) being 57$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* In 1874, the average price was

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

58·37*d.*, the lowest price (*31st December*) being 57¼*d.* In 1875, the average price was only 56·76*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*on the 3rd June*) 55½*d.* In 1876, the average price fell to 53·08*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*8th July*) 47*d.*; sales were reported even as low as 46*d.*: the recovery from this depression was rapid; the highest point since attained being (*18th January 1877*) 58⅝*d.*, the highest price quoted since 23rd July 1874: there has since been, again, a downward re-action, the latest quotation being 55*d.*

Memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

On the 17th July 1876 the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

Resolutions.

1*st.*—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the Country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2*nd.*—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also section 11, clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

On the 22nd July, the Secretary to the same Chamber forwarded, for the consideration of the Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Chamber.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarked that the uncertainty which had hitherto shrouded the action of Government had been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and would continue to embarrass their transactions so long as they were kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government proposed to take. The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government.

As to the second Resolution, the Committee pointed out that its object was not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at its discretion. It appeared to the Committee suicidal for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin was not only a wise and reasonable; but a necessary precaution for the Government of India to take, for the preservation of its own currency, and to support the credit of its own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations.

The Committee argued that the fact that the Government of India was compelled to put their Mint Stamp to all silver sent to India had given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law was suspended. Bar silver would then, gradually, fall to its own intrinsic value; and the extent to which it was depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas, as things were, it was impossible to say how much its value was appreciated by our 'open coinage system.'

When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seemed most impolitic, the Committee thought, to keep ours wide open for the reception of an unlimited quantity, costing the country, through our coinage laws, far more than its real intrinsic value. The Committee could see no valid reason against the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the Meeting, and considered that the objections brought against it were based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles ignored by other States; whereas the position of affairs was altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules did not apply. The Committee represented that the measures recommended in the Resolution were not more

stringent than, in fact, scarcely so stringent as, those which the first financiers in Europe had found it necessary to adopt.

Lastly, the Committee pointed out that there was a third proposition put before the Meeting, recommending the adoption of a gold standard, which, in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn; and they referred the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

WARNING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the 31st July the Government of India published a Resolution inviting attention to the immediately probable financial consequences of the fall in the gold-price of silver, and insisting upon the necessity for the utmost economy of the public resources.

MEMORIAL OF THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

On the 1st August the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association forwarded a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the Memorialists represented that they had, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange which bid fair to paralyse trade. The Memorialists joined earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intended to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and prayed that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver might receive the early consideration of Government.

The Memorialists further expressed great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggested a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government in India.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1876.

On the 22nd September 1876, after considering the "Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the depreciation of silver, with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876," the Government of India published a Resolution (No. 3044) upon the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association. The following is a summary of its arguments and conclusions.

1. The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes in the value of one metal or the other, or of both: before a fit remedy can be applied, it is essential to ascertain what exactly has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of each metal has changed. It cannot be assumed, without decisive proof, that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly, or even chiefly, to the fall in the value of silver.

2. The prices of commodities and of the precious metals, in London and in India, witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March 1873, and especially since December 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold: using these prices with all reserve, it must still be said that they afford evidence of this fact at least that a rise in the value of gold is one of the causes which has disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals.

3. The divergence of the values of the two metals seems due to three principal causes, of which the first appears to be the most efficient:

(1).—The substitution of gold as the standard of value, in Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, for silver; and, in the countries of the Latin Convention, for their customary alternative or compensatory standard of silver and gold.

(2).—The increased production of silver in the United States of America.

(3).—The decreased demand for silver in India.

4. The value of gold and silver, like that of any other commodities, depends, on the one hand, upon the supply, on the other, upon the demand for them; and this again depends upon the uses made of them: the long-continued equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, *i. e.*, the supply of legal-tender metallic money: this equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supersession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and there-

fore as the material of legal-tender metallic money: this supersession is calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

5. Excessive importance is not, *per se*, attached to the increased production of silver in the United States of America.

6. When India is in a normal condition, *i. e.*, when there is no abnormal demand for any of her staples, and she is not borrowing large sums from abroad, the amount of treasure required to settle her accounts with the world is not considerable; and a substantial proportion of the treasure received has always been gold: the large imports of treasure into India since 1850 are due to abnormal circumstances, as follows:

(1).—The Crimean War transferred to India large demands for produce theretofore obtained from Russia.

(2).—The American Civil War exaggerated temporarily the value of Indian cotton.

(3).—Great sums of money have been borrowed for—

(*a*) the suppression of the mutiny;

(*b*) the construction of railroads (Guaranteed and State) and canals;

(*c*) the Bengal famine.

It would be altogether misleading to treat the great imports of treasure in the last 25 years as normal, or to expect that they will, or can, continue: there is, therefore, no reason to expect that silver will be poured into India, although, of course, if it falls in value, a greater weight of it must come to represent the same value.

7. To suspend the free coinage of legal-tender metallic money, as advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices; whereas prices are not yet risen.

8. The value of no substance can serve as a standard-measure of value unless its use as the material of legal-tender currency is freely admitted: if, therefore, the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions were disallowed in India, silver would no longer be the standard of value of India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it by the Government, or illicitly: if no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise, owing to the supply being cut off.

9. The stamp of a properly regulated mint, such as the Indian Mints, adds nothing, except the cost of manufacture and seignorage, to the value of the metal on which it is impressed; but only certifies to its weight and purity.

10. A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating: no civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or decreased; nor would it be justified in leaving the community without a fixed metallic standard of value even for a short time: it is a mistake to suppose that any European nation has rejected silver as a standard of value without substituting gold.

11. For all these reasons, the Government of India rejected as inadmissible the proposal that the Mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver for the public on fixed conditions, unless they were, at the same time, opened to the free coinage of gold as legal-tender money on fixed conditions.

12. The Government of India further concluded that there was nothing, as yet, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the conditions were so uncertain, as the adoption of a gold standard.

Thus, the conclusions stated in the Resolution were:

1stly.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributed only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable, in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India inter-

changes commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

3rdly.—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

This Resolution of the Government of India was issued some time before I took charge of my present office, and I do not now wish to offer any comments on its conclusions.

The only other representations received upon the subject by the Government of India have been complaints by various European officers in its service of the loss which they are suffering from the fall of the sterling-value of the rupee, and prayers for assistance from the State: some of these memorials are still under consideration: the Government feels much sympathy with its officers; but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to help them. MEMORIALS FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

I am afraid that we cannot, by any means, conclude that the partial recovery of the value of silver which we have lately witnessed is permanent, and that our exchange with countries whose standard is gold will not be again, seriously, and perhaps frequently, disturbed. I can only say that the Government of India is devoting, and will continue to devote, anxious attention to the subject.

The representation of the Trades' Association in regard to stores is still receiving attention: it is the present policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to allow much greater freedom of resort to the local markets than heretofore. PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA.

I may mention, here, that the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of Interest in London by drafts upon India decreased, during the year, from Rs. 14,20,23,120 to Rs. 12,94,59,526, or by Rs. 1,25,63,594, and that the price of our Four per cent. Rupee securities fell, at one time, in India (13th January) to Rs. 96¼, and in London (16th July) to Rs. 77. Our Four per cent. Rupee securities had not been at a discount in India since March 1873, and had not fallen below 90 in London since May 1868; they are now again quoted there at 88½: our Sterling bonds did not share the depression of the Rupee paper in London, which was doubtless due entirely to the fall in the price of silver. In India, our Rupee paper did not fall to a discount till the 3rd October, and the fall since then may doubtless be partly attributed to the apprehension that the Government may have large demands to make upon the money-market on account of the Famine, and to the scarcity of money in India. PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON BY DRAFT UPON INDIA. PRICE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

28. Miscellaneous.—The excess of Rs. 4,15,000 is accounted for by some charges connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having escaped record in the Accounts of 1875-76, and by the refund of £5,000 fines levied upon contractors in England and credited under the corresponding Head of Revenue. MISCELLANEOUS.

The item of Rs. 1,91,10,000 for *Famine Relief* requires no further explanation. FAMINE RELIEF.

The Army.—The following are the accounts of the Army in recent years compared with the Original and Revised Estimates of the current year— THE ARMY.

	Established Strength of the Army.		Expenditure.	Revenues and Contributions from Native States.	Net Expenditure.	Loss by Exchange on sterling expenditure.	Cost of Military Buildings.	Cost of Military Secretariats.	True Net Expenditure.
	Europeans.	Natives of India.							
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	69,262	122,442	16,32,97,390	1,21,30,730	15,11,66,660	10,94,924	1,84,94,790	5,29,720	17,12,86,094
1870-71 ...	67,150	122,122	16,07,47,990	1,05,01,630	15,02,46,360	21,69,446	1,25,13,140	5,04,120	16,54,33,066
1871-72 ...	67,062	121,981	15,67,81,120	1,02,67,930	14,65,13,190	14,83,865	1,20,33,150	4,80,800	16,05,11,005
1872-73 ...	66,965	121,959	15,50,36,120	98,04,520	14,52,31,600	18,19,661	1,16,65,580	4,52,480	15,91,69,321
1873-74 ...	66,794	123,470	15,22,82,740	1,10,34,530	14,12,48,210	24,61,630	1,12,29,600	4,61,730	15,54,01,170
1874-75 ...	66,701	123,474	15,37,51,920	1,07,47,740	14,30,04,180	28,75,339	1,18,59,260	4,88,420	15,82,27,199
1875-76 ...	66,608	123,479	15,30,84,590	1,12,46,240	14,18,38,350	37,81,650	1,33,77,380	4,53,160	15,94,50,540
1876-77* ... 1876-77† ...	66,624	123,484	15,97,90,000 16,20,77,000	93,73,010 97,09,010	15,04,16,990 15,23,67,990	70,35,435 72,00,897	1,22,84,000 1,24,68,340	4,71,070 4,64,270	17,02,07,495 17,24,97,497
1877-78* ...	66,543	123,605	16,23,86,000	95,13,010	15,28,72,990	53,83,314	1,23,19,850	4,64,270	17,10,40,424

ITS WHOLE COST

The Revised Estimates of the net expenditure upon the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, exceed the Original Estimates by Rs. 19,51,000, and the actual COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES.

* Orig. Est. † Rev. Est.

ular imates, 6-77.

net expenditure of 1875-76 by no less than Rs. 1,05,29,640: if we use the true rate of exchange for converting the Home Expenditure into Rupees, this excess over 1875-76 rises to Rs. 1,39,48,878: if all the items entered in the preceding Statement are counted, the excess is Rs. 1,30,46,948.

ANCIAL ORTANCE.

It appears from this Statement, which does not quite exhaust the public expenditure upon the *Army*, that even its net cost in 1876-77, Rs. 17,24,97,497, exceeds one-third of the entire gross expenditure of British India, excepting the charge for Famine relief: the importance of our Military Finance is therefore pre-eminent; and I think it necessary to examine carefully the causes of the alarming growth of the cost of the Army.

IDENTAL SES OF ENT EXCESS.

The Army Receipts in 1875-76 were accidentally swollen by about Rs. 15,00,000, so that the increase to be explained upon the accounts of the Army, as recorded, is really the increase of gross expenditure (Rs. 89,92,410). Of this amount, again, it will be found that £300,000 is nominal, being due to the accidental transfer of payments at Home, amounting to £150,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77.

IPARISON OF ULAR ESTI- ES WITH OUNTS, 1875-76.

I proceed then to compare the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 with the Accounts of 1875-76, in order to ascertain how the residue of that increase, *viz.*, £764,505 in England and Rs. 13,47,360 in India, has arisen. The following table brings out clearly the causes to which this increase is due:—

	Effective.				Non-Effective.			Grand Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.
	England.		India.	Total, taking £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.	
	Stores.	Other items.						
	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	878,491	1,436,207	12,19,32,870	14,50,79,850	1,190,403	63,54,630	1,82,58,660	16,33,38,510
1870-71	929,782	1,461,809	11,91,43,760	14,30,59,670	1,140,556	63,49,270	1,77,54,830	16,08,14,500
1871-72	936,730	1,331,853	11,40,84,790	13,67,70,620	1,373,431	62,76,190	2,00,10,500	15,67,81,120
1872-73	811,736	1,432,806	11,34,64,880	13,59,10,300	1,279,743	63,28,390	1,91,25,820	15,50,36,120
1873-74	852,635	1,248,208	11,24,38,690	13,34,47,120	1,254,645	62,90,720	1,88,37,170	15,22,84,290
1874-75	1,124,644	1,056,314	11,08,12,280	13,26,21,860	1,436,820	67,61,530	2,11,29,730	15,37,51,590
1875-76	1,096,947	1,027,986	11,06,15,180	13,18,64,510	1,458,262	66,37,460	2,12,20,080	15,30,84,590
1876-77, Estimate	1,096,100	1,335,600	11,20,89,000	13,64,06,000	1,916,000	65,11,000	2,56,71,000	16,20,77,000
1877-78 ...	996,000	1,215,100	11,41,29,000	13,62,40,890	1,957,500	65,70,110	2,61,45,110	16,23,86,000

It will be observed that the excess in 1876-77 over 1875-76 is about equally divided between the Effective and Non-effective branches as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Effective	45,41,490
„ in Non-effective	44,50,920
	89,92,410

FECTIVE AT ME.

The Effective increase is divided between India and England thus:—

England	£306,767
India	Rs. 14,73,820

ME CHARGES OF IMENTS.

The *Home* increase is mainly in the *Home charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, including *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the British Service*. The charges under these two Heads have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	725,233	1874-75	509,407
1870-71	658,710	1875-76	453,812
1871-72	590,805	1876-77, Regular Estimates...	750,000
1872-73	659,774	1877-78, Original Estimates...	700,000
1873-74	567,012		

Of the increase in 1876-77, £180,000 is attributed to the accidental transfer of certain payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, but for which transfer the figures would have been—

1875-76	£547,958	1876-77	£660,000

Still even this residue of increase which continues in 1877-78 is formidable: it is the result of much negotiation with the War Office at Home, and does not seem susceptible of definite explanation in India.

An increase of £7,655 in the *Furlough Allowances of Indian Officers* is doubtless due to the concession of the privilege of drawing Furlough Pay at 2*s.* the rupee, with retrospective effect, to Officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

The net cost of the passages of officers and troops and of the Overland Troop Transport Services has been as follows:— FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES. PASSAGE AND TRANSPORT.

	At Home.	Altogether at Home and in India, counting £1 = 10 Rupees.
	£	Rs.
1869-70	278,132	42,76,430
1870-71	311,652	82,56,750
1871-72	271,373	38,42,010
1872-73	329,395	44,22,090
1873-74	381,506	46,11,760
1874-75	292,859	47,04,140
1875-76	266,734	33,44,700
1876-77 } Estimates	316,600	35,61,000
1877-78 }	241,100	28,74,500

This charge has of late years been somewhat diminishing, but the cost of the transports is still great.

The recent charges for stores, the yearly cost of which has been stated already, have been very heavy: this is owing to the supply of Snider Rifles to the Native Army, of new rifled guns to the Artillery, and of Martini-Henry Rifles to the European troops. STORES.

Of the Effective charges in India the following items show, on the whole, till lately, no important increase of cost; *Army and Garrison Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, Ecclesiastical, Education and Volunteer Corps.* EFFECTIVE IN INDIA.

The total expenditure for these items is as follows.—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	7,79,97,350	1874-75	7,62,55,820
1870-71	7,58,73,910	1875-76	7,65,58,510
1871-72	7,63,10,110	1876-77 } Estimates ...	7,69,86,000
1872-73	7,58,66,690	1877-78 }	7,85,99,400
1873-74	7,57,65,150		

The growth in 1876-77, and still more in the coming year, is in the item *Regimental Pay and Allowances*, and is due to increased allowances to Native Troops (estimated in all at Rs. 14,22,840 a year) and to Non-Commissioned Officers of British Troops (estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 a year): only a small part of these new burdens falls on 1876-77. REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The *Administrative Staff, Commissariat, Clothing* and *Medical Establishments and Services* also show rather a saving than an increase:— SERVICES WHICH SHOW NO INCREASE.

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	3,19,24,510	1874-75	2,71,28,750
1870-71	2,91,67,380	1875-76	2,64,75,270
1871-72	2,66,86,370	1876-77 } Estimates ...	2,66,56,000
1872-73	2,75,12,120	1877-78 }	2,81,56,310
1873-74	2,79,07,690		

The increase in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is chiefly in Commissariat supplies due to the Famine, which is estimated to add, in the two years, Rs. 18,00,000 to the cost of the Army, and to the purchase of malt liquor in India instead of in England, to the relief of the account there. Contracts have been made for 18,714 hogsheads of beer brewed at Murree, Kussowlie and other stations; and it is estimated that, in 1877-78, Rs. 3,62,220 will be thus transferred from the Home Accounts to India. Improved pay to British Medical Officers is calculated to cost Rs. 2,24,000 a year. COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

The remaining Heads are *Remounts and Cattle, Barrack Establishments, Martial Law, Sea Transports and Miscellaneous Services*, and they show a nominal diminution as follows:— SERVICES WHICH SHOW DIMINUTION.

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	1,20,11,010	1874-75	74,27,710
1870-71	1,41,02,470	1875-76 ...	75,81,400
1871-72	1,10,88,310	1876-77 } Estimates ...	84,47,000
1872-73	1,00,86,070	1877-78 }	73,74,180
1873-74	87,65,850		

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

The decrease, as compared with earlier years, is, to a great extent, nominal, owing to the establishment of the Troop Transports, the cost of which is recorded in the Home Accounts, and to the transfer of Barrack Establishments to the Public Works Department. The excess in 1876-77 is in the item *Miscellaneous Services*, and is due to a charge of Rs. 10,00,000 awarded under revised instructions from the Secretary of State as compensation for loss of sums paid, up to the 1st February 1861, for the purchase of promotion; to the charges throughout India connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title (Rs. 3,00,000); and to compensation for dearness of provisions in Madras and Bombay (Rs. 4,00,000) included in the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 already stated.

Thus, of the increased Effective charges, £180,000 is due to accidental transfers of payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, and the remaining Rs. 27,41,480 appear to be essentially due to the increased charges at Home for Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, and to the improved pay and allowances granted to the Native Troops and to British Non-Commissioned and Medical Officers.

Non-effective charges.

I will now examine the increases in the *Non-effective* charges, which increases all occur at Home.

The first item is *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India*, the charges for which have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	217,000	1874-75	318,388
1870-71	239,562	1875-76	350,000
1871-72	479,974	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	605,500
1872-73	371,635	1877-78 }	598,500
1873-74	288,300		

Retired Pay of H. M.'s Troops.

This item shows an increase in 1876-77 of £255,500, of which £120,000 is attributed to the postponement of payments, amounting to £60,000, from 1876-77 to 1877-78. But for this postponement, the figures would have been—

1875-76	£410,000	1876-77 Estimate ...	£545,500

the increase being £135,000. Like the *Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, these charges are the result of long negotiations with the War Office, and are beyond the control of the Government of India. The item *Deferred pay to discharged or deceased soldiers for service in India subsequent to 1st April 1876*, which is entered at £2,000 in 1876-77 and £40,000 in 1877-78, is expected to rise to £200,000 a year.

The next item appears for the first time in 1876-77, *viz.*, *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the capitalised value, from 1st April 1874, of the proportion chargeable to Indian Revenue of the pensions granted between 18th February 1861 and 31st March 1870 to soldiers transferred from the Indian Local Army to the British Army*. This charge, which we do not expect to recur, is estimated to be in—

1876-77	£100,000	1877-78	£130,000

Retired Pay of Indian Officers.

The third item is *Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances and including also the capitalised value of pensions granted to Indian Officers on retirement, representing the estimated value of the proportionate claim to the Colonels' Allowances*. The charges for this item, which accounts for £119,086 of the increase, are as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	759,867	1874-75	982,209
1870-71	754,347	1875-76	982,114
1871-72	750,575	1876-77, Estimates ...	1,101,200
1872-73	765,004	1877-78 Do. ...	1,120,000
1873-74	816,598		

of which the capitalised payments, which are calculated to prevent a still larger increase hereafter, are:—

	£		
1874-75	147,040	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	111,200
1875-76	75,775	1877-78 }	100,000

The pensions from Lord Clive's Fund are diminishing, thus:—

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

	£		£
1869-70	204,384	1874-75	133,462
1870-71	131,478	1875-76	121,908
1871-72	131,535	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	108,500
1872-73	132,730	1877-78 }	108,000
1873-74	133,167		

Thus it appears that, of the whole increase of £457,738 in the Home non-effective charges, £120,000 is due to an accidental transfer of payments from 1875-76 to 1876-77, £119,086 to the growing charge for *Retired Pay of Indian Officers, including Colonel's Allowances*, and £218,652 to increased demands by the Imperial Government for the retired pay and deferred pay of the troops serving or having served in India.

In concluding this Review of the Army Expenditure I have only to add that the Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other Departments of the Military Service: their endeavours must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts shows the gratifying improvement of Rs. 84,07,000.

GUARANTEED INTEREST LESS NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The following Statement exhibits the whole effects recorded in the Public Accounts and Estimates upon our Revenues, of the transactions with the Companies upon whose capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

Transactions as recorded in the Finance Accounts, upon the hypothesis that £1 = Rs. 10.

TOTAL NET COST OF GUARANTEED UNDERTAKINGS ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNTS.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76	1876-77, Estimates.	1875-76, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Original Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED INTEREST, LESS NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ...	1,54,70,640	1,83,48,110	1,72,32,189	2,11,05,010	1,43,73,520	,24,45,620	97,53,106	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	1,00,00,000
LAND AND SUPERVISION ...	9,13,900	8,20,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
INTEREST ON REVENUE BALANCES	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	3,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,66,63,084	1,94,15,032	1,81,51,051	2,29,46,933	1,61,67,237	1,33,55,991	1,09,35,936	1,38,38,000	54,25,000	1,07,83,000
DEDUCT NET GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	4,02,170	13,18,670	20,96,760	28,66,450	33,34,818	36,14,520	35,71,610	32,41,130	42,13,000	35,00,000
NET COST OF UNDERTAKINGS TO THE INDIAN REVENUES AS RECORDED IN THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ...	1,62,60,914	1,80,96,362	1,60,54,291	2,00,80,483	1,28,32,347	97,41,471	73,64,326	1,05,96,870	11,82,000	72,83,000

According to this Statement, the improvement in 1876-77, compared with the Original Estimates, is, altogether, no less than Rs. 94,14,870, and the net cost of the undertakings in 1876-77, only Rs. 11,82,000: but this Statement does not exhibit the true effect upon Indian Revenues of the transactions with these Companies: the system by which we combine the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries upon the hypothesis that Rs. 10 = £1, and call the totals pounds sterling or rupees, has many inconveniences; and especially obscures the truth as regards the important transactions with which I am now dealing.

In the following table I have collected the facts of the last seven years, and the estimated facts of the present and coming years, as regards these

STATISTICS OF THESE UNDERTAKINGS.

gular timates, 76-77.

undertakings, from which the results to the Indian Exchequer have to be ascertained: these facts are, in themselves, well worthy of a place in this review.

Transactions of the Companies upon whose Capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Original Estimates.
Traffic Earnings ... Rs.	7,05,79,320	7,21,90,590	7,30,57,340	7,51,00,761	8,32,02,792	8,93,11,870	8,96,63,756	8,55,75,000	10,31,[illegible],000	9,27,94,000
Working Expenses ... Rs.	4,12,04,040	4,35,61,240	4,11,74,569	4,04,67,492	4,7[illegible],78,350	4,74,87,392	4,70,34,569	4,59,55,000	5,35,43,000	4,84,51,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... Rs.	58·379	60·342	56·359	61·860	56·582	53·170	52·456	53·701	51·890	52·213
Net Traffic Receipts ... Rs.	2,93,75,280	2,86,29,350	3,18,82,771	2,86,43,269	3,61,24,442	4,18,24,478	4,26,29,187	3,96,20,000	4,96,30,000	4,43,43,000
Surplus paid to Companies Rs.	8,13,050	7,09,600	5,95,940	8,53,950	9,15,010	42,75,610	22,72,510	19,50,000	29,94,000	40,00,000
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ... Rs.	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in sterling at Home £	4,138,150	4,352,713	4,546,236	4,619,249	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	4,692,000
Do. do. do. paid in Rupees in India Rs.	4,12,303	4,22,773	4,04,729	4,21,153	3,91,911	3,67,992	3,34,135	3,28,000	2,41,000	2,61,000
Equivalent of total Guaranteed Interest in Rupees, at Contract Rates Rs.	4,54,11,983	4,76,98,609	4,98,34,366	5,41,29,570	5,06,18,932	5,08,96,887	5,08,13,729	4,73,00,000	4,70,83,000	4,71,61,000
Equivalent of total guaranteed interest in Rupees, sterling payments being converted at yearly average rates obtained for Secy. of State's Bills Rs.	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Net Capital paid in by Companies in India ... Rs.	...	...	...	8,32,330	11,75,020	21,54,820	21,25,840	8,00,000	39,07,000	16,22,000
Net Capital withdrawn by Companies in India ... Rs.	2,03,32,272	1,51,66,000	1,14,86,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The foregoing net Capital converted into pounds at Contract Rates ... £	2,434,128	1,407,359	1,097,811	27,760	75,369	137,307	176,091	50,416	339,092	128,458
The foregoing re-converted into Rupees at yearly average rates of Secretary of State's Bills ... Rs.	2,51,00,598	1,49,42,532	1,14,32,204	2,92,020	8,09,452	14,92,988	19,62,462	5,90,229	39,58,759	14,52,362

RUE NET COST F THESE UNDERAKINGS.

From the foregoing table we can deduce the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues as follows:—

True Cost to the Indian Revenues of the undertakings upon the Capital invested in which Interest is guaranteed.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED INTEREST AT THE AVERAGE RATES OBTAINED FROM SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
LAND AND SUPERVISION ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	18,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,20,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
INTEREST ON REVENUE BALANCES	2,78,541	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,60,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
LOSS BY CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS...	...	...	...	5,40,310	3,65,568	6,71,852	1,63,378	2,09,771	...	1,69,638
	4,42,87,327	4,77,04,310	4,87,56,448	5,13,95,355	5,22,93,195	5,22,77,365	5,33,15,515	5,67,99,489	5,61,80,120	5,42,67,964
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS APPLICABLE TO RELIEF OF INDIAN REVENUES	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
GAIN BY CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	12,25,674	2,23,408	53,976	...	...	..	...	...	51,759	...
TOTAL SETS OFF	2,97,87,904	2,81,43,218	3,13,40,807	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,87,759	4,03,43,000
NET COST TO REVENUES ...	1,44,99,423	1,95,61,092	1,74,15,641	2,36,06,036	1,70,83,763	1,47,28,497	1,29,58,838	1,91,29,489	94,92,361	1,39,24,964

The last table which I shall give is the following comparison of the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues compared with the results shown in our Accounts:— Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

COMPARISON OF TRUE NET COST WITH THE ACCOUNTS.

	Net cost to Indian Revenues according to Finance Accounts.	True net cost.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,62,60,914	1,44,99,423	...	17,61,491
1870-71	1,80,96,362	1,95,61,092	14,64,730	
1871-72	1,60,54,291	1,74,15,641	13,61,350	
1872-73	2,00,80,483	2,36,06,036	35,25,553	
1873-74	1,28,32,347	1,70,83,763	42,51,416	
1874-75	97,41,471	1,47,28,497	49,87,026	
1875-76	73,64,320	1,29,58,838	55,94,518	
1876-77, Original ...	1,05,96,870	1,91,29,489	85,32,619	
1876-77, Revised ...	11,82,000	94,92,361	83,10,361	
1877-78	72,89,000	1,39,24,964	66,35,964	

REVIEW OF THE COST, 1876-77.

Although the true estimated net cost, this year, of these undertakings thus exceeds the amount shown in our Accounts by Rs. 83,10,361, still it is by far the smallest burden that has resulted from them to our Revenues for many years; and the relief of Rs. 96,37,128 compared with the Original Estimates is most acceptable: the particulars of this improvement are as follows:—

	Better. Rs.
Net traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ...	89,66,000
Exchange on Capital transactions	2,61,530
Reduction of Interest on Capital	4,03,598
Land and supervision	18,000
TOTAL ...	96,49,128
Interest on Revenue Balances, worse	12,000
Net improvement ...	96,37,128

Of the improvement in the Net Traffic Receipts, about 9 lakhs of Rupees is attributed to the Delhi Assemblage, and about 29 lakhs to the Famine; the remainder is said to be due to a great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce, corresponding with the increased exports which we shall presently observe: the saving in interest is owing to the discharge of some debentures and to the renewal of others at lower rates.

SERVICES OF THESE RAILWAYS.

The fact that the gross traffic earnings are expected, for the first time, to exceed ten crores of Rupees, appears to me to be full of promise, and to be a signal demonstration of the services which these Railways already perform for India: there can be no question that multitudes will owe their lives to them this year. The gross traffic earnings of 1876-77 exceed those of 1869-70 by no less than Rs. 3,25,93,680, or 46 per cent., and the Net Traffic Receipts applicable to the relief of Indian Revenues in 1876-77 exceed the amount so applicable in 1869-70 by Rs. 1,80,73,770, or 46 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of working expenses is highly creditable to the management of these great undertakings, and to the supervision of the Government in the Public Works Department. Altogether, I have found nothing so gratifying in my present review of our finances as the progress of these Railways.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Their net financial result is burdened by the inclusion of the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, which is, as yet, an absolute failure and a dead weight upon the Revenues, not nearly even paying its way.

TRUE NET COST OF RAILWAYS ONLY.

The true cost of the Madras Irrigation Company's Works to the Revenues in 1876-77 is estimated to be Rs. 6,77,729, so that the whole cost of the Guaranteed Railway system (5,866 miles) to India in 1876-77 is now estimated at Rs. 88,14,632.

NET EARNINGS EACH LINE.

The following is the Net Revenue earned (including Companies' Surplus) by each line:—

	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	2,34,81,000	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	22,00,000
Great Indian Peninsular	1,43,00,000	Eastern Bengal ...	18,88,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	28,00,000	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	11,86,000
Madras	28,00,000	South India	9,75,000
		TOTAL ...	4,96,30,000

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UBLIC WORKS
DINARY.

Public Works Ordinary.—The excess over the Net Grant in the Imperial portion of this Head is Rs. 9,28,000; but savings in the Provincial portion reduce the net excess to Rs. 5,57,000. The following figures show the Imperial expenditure of recent years compared with the present Estimates; they include the Estimates for 1877-78, which I shall presently explain:

	Original Estimate, 1876-77.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Original Estimate, 1877-78.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,22,84,000	1,24,69,000	1,23,19,850	1,33,77,380	1,18,59,260	1,12,29,600
Other Services	27,14,000	29,68,000	32,34,650	32,06,110	30,05,750	29,97,970
Collieries	1,57,000	1,30,000	2,59,000	1,16,270	1,83,370	2,12,720
Furlough Allowances ...	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,71,960	4,47,750	4,99,940
Royal Civil Engineering College, England	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,37,650	2,67,190	3,97,690
Miscellaneous payments ...	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,050	25,130	— 21,080
Irrigation Works ...	94,00,000	95,88,000	90,06,000	1,07,02,400	92,56,330	82,40,390
Delhi Assemblage ...	...	2,83,000	...	...	...	...
	2,53,20,000	2,62,58,000	2,56,39,500	2,82,44,820	2,50,44,780	2,35,57,230

The excesses over the Grant are as follows: *Military Works*, Rs. 1,85,000, attributed to expected saving not being realised; *Other Services*, Rs. 2,54,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 is for the new Government House and other Offices at Simla, and the rest is more than accounted for by the transfer of certain Light Houses from Provincial to Imperial Funds with a grant of Rs. 64,000; *Furlough Allowances*, Rs. 50,000; *Irrigation Works*, Rs. 1,88,000. It has been found necessary to grant, in all, Rs. 3,47,350 for urgent irrigation works not provided for in the Estimates; of this sum, Rs. 1,59,350 is made good by savings on items included in the grant; the excess of Rs. 1,88,000 remains. The only important item remaining is Rs. 2,83,000, which I have included in the Estimate given under the Head of *Political Services* of the total cost of the ceremonies of the 1st January 1877 throughout India.

VORKS
DINARY.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant was increased in the middle of the year by Rs. 20,00,000; that the excess now expected is only Rs. 4,10,000 is owing to the accidental transfer, at the last, of a payment in England of £128,000 for stores from 1876-77 to 1877-78. Of the whole Grant, Rs. 2,83,00,000 is being spent upon Railways and the rest on Canals.

The Railway expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	13,99,000	Sindhia ...	18,90,000
Western Rajputana	84,000	Northern Bengal ...	42,69,000
Neemuch ...	18,63,000	Tirhoot ...	15,10,000
Holkar ...	15,50,000	Rangoon ...	31,04,000
Wardha Valley ...	7,59,000	Punjab Northern ...	38,59,000
Chatisgarh ...	76,000	Indus Valley ...	1,00,00,000

MMARY.

This completes my review of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1876-77 as now estimated. Compared with the Original Estimates, the general result is that, but for the Famine, the Original Estimates, although they were in some respects more sanguine than is usual, would have been more than made good. In the midst of the gloom that the Famine casts upon the financial situation to-day, we must not forget that this result was, at one time, little expected: in July 1876 the Government was justly so alarmed at the continued fall in the price of silver, that the Viceroy deemed it right to issue a general warning to all authorities throughout India that every possible economy was called for: I am hardly prepared to say that the comparatively favorable results which, apart from the Famine, I have

now set forth, can be directly traced to that warning; but I know that, in some cases, it led to vigorous measures of retrenchment, which have already facilitated certain important financial measures which I shall describe in speaking to the Legislative Council of the arrangements proposed for the coming year.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

I must next compare the Regular Estimate of *Ways* and *Means* for 1876-77 with the Original Estimate, using, as before, the abstract tables in Statements IV, V, and VI.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

The *Deficit of Imperial Revenue* has grown, as we have seen, from Rs. 3,61,50,000 to Rs. 6,07,83,000. The *Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue* is now estimated at Rs. 28,77,000, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 1,07,000. The payments on account of the *Military Service Funds* are now estimated at Rs. 27,69,000, being Rs. 89,000 more than we expected. The net *Loans to Native States and Public bodies* are expected to be Rs. 61,30,000, being Rs. 16,50,000 more than was expected.

LIABILITIES.

As these transactions possess considerable interest, I present the following account of them:—

LOANS TO NATIVE STATES AND PUBLIC BODIES.

Loans to Native States and Public bodies.

		Advanced.	Recovered.	Net advances.
1872-73	...	43,88,360	17,89,690	25,98,670
1873-74	...	58,08,490	12,36,850	45,71,640
1874-75	...	80,16,540	19,00,270	61,16,270
1875-76	...	55,87,980	17,13,110	38,74,870
1876-77	...	75,10,000	13,80,000	61,30,000
TOTAL	...	3,13,11,370	80,90,920	2,32,91,450

During these five years, the sum of Rs. 2,32,91,450 has been for the most part (the loans to Native States being inconsiderable) invested, by the agency of various public bodies, in works of local improvement. The Grand Total outstanding due to the Government of India on this account, on the 31st of March 1876, was Rs. 5,67,78,790, full details of which are given in the 70th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for 1875-76. The largest items are Rs. 2,14,75,860, due from the *Bombay Port Trust*; Rs. 92,05,560 from the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation*; Rs. 59,83,420 from the *Calcutta Port Fund and Port Trust*; Rs. 57,51,000 from the *Bombay Municipality*; and Rs. 21,26,670 for the *Hooghly Bridge*.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.

The Guaranteed Railway Companies were expected to withdraw net Rs. 10,43,000: they will, it is believed, actually withdraw Rs. 1,21,42,000. Deposits and Remittances shew an adverse balance of Rs. 78,00,000, being more than Estimate Rs. 53,70,000. Thus, we now expect to have to provide, otherwise than from the Revenues, Rs. 9,25,01,000, being more than Sir William Muir's Estimate by Rs. 4,19,08,000.

ASSETS.

CIVIL FUNDS.

Of this large sum, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted *Civil Funds* will yield Rs. 11,40,000, being more than was estimated by Rs. 2,50,000. *Savings Banks Deposits* are expected to supply Rs. 10,60,000 instead of Rs. 5,00,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

This item is not important financially; but it has so much interest of its own, that I will state the past figures:—

Savings Banks.

		Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Net Deposits.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	89,89,940	65,75,820	24,14,120
1873-74	...	1,17,73,520	91,86,580	25,86,940
1874-75	...	73,08,730	72,09,370	99,360
1875-76	...	73,75,390	65,35,180	8,40,210
1876-77	...	57,60,000	47,00,000	10,60,000
		4,12,07,580	3,42,06,950	70,00,630

The balances in the hands of the Government on the 31st March 1876 are shown in the 65th Account appended tothe Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76 to have been Rs. 1,83,08,140, of which Rs. 1,45,19,370 were in the

tatistics, 876-77.

Presidency Savings Banks (Rs. 93,86,040 in Bombay alone); Rs. 17,13,540 were in Regimental Savings Banks; and Rs. 20,75,230 in District Savings Banks. It was ascertained in 1873 that the Presidency Savings' Banks were being used, especially at Bombay, for purposes for which they were not intended; and means were taken to prevent the abuse. The *District Savings Banks* have made some progress during the year, but they are still quite in their infancy.

EBT INCURRED, 876-77.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-77 is Rs. 3,72,40,000, being more by Rs. 74,60,000 than was estimated by Sir William Muir: the excess of £1,960,000 borrowed in England was, so far, neutralised by operations in India, chiefly by the purchase of securities already described.

EDUCTION OF ALANCES.

If some unimportant items are omitted, the rest of our requirements for the year have been supplied from the Balances in our treasuries, which have been reduced by Rs. 5,41,27,937 in India, and raised by £228,200 in England. Sir William Muir calculated upon a reduction of only Rs. 1,76,23,000: he expected the Government of India to reduce its Balances by Rs. 2,69,06,000, and the Secretary of State to increase his Balance by £928,300. I have shown that the Opening Balances proved to be larger by Rs. 88,16,000 (*viz.*, Rs. 70,93,000 in India, and £172,300 in England) than was at that time expected. But making allowances for this, the net reduction amounts to the formidable sum of Rs. 2,54,07,000 in excess of Sir W. Muir's estimate, of which Rs. 2,01,29,000 is in India, and £527,800 in England. I cannot speak for the Secretary of State as regards the Balances in the Home Treasury, but the estimated Balances in India on the 31st March next (Rs. 11,53,97,000) are decidedly too low; and we have only submitted to them under the pressure arising out of the Famine.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

OMMERCIAL TATISTICS 876-77.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores but excluding treasure) during the ten months from April to January, in the years 1872-73 to 1876-77, were—

April to January.	Exports (including re-exports).	Imports.	Net Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	*43,78,45,284	25,52,53,692	18,25,91,592
1873-74	*43,09,58,722	26,43,52,662	16,66,06,060
1874-75	44,31,72,208	29,42,86,036	14,88,86,172
1875-76	46,30,93,697	30,82,62,938	15,48,30,759
1876-77	48,26,54,961	30,24,29,230	18,02,25,731

RADE OF TEN ONTHS.

* These figures are for private trade only, those for Government Stores not being available.

Including treasure, the Net Exports during the same periods were—

April to January.	Net Exports of Merchandise.	Net Imports of Treasure.	Net Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	18,25,91,592	2,90,97,380	15,34,94,212
1873-74 ...	16,66,06,060	1,15,05,223	15,51,00,837
1874-75 ...	14,88,86,172	5,04,96,376	9,83,89,796
1875-76 ...	15,48,30,759	2,45,25,580	13,03,05,179
1876-77 ...	18,02,25,731	5,21,85,306	12,80,40,425

The Gross Exports of commodities (other than treasure) in the ten months of 1876-77 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1875-76 by nearly 2 crores, whilst the imports were 58 lakhs less: the Net Imports of treasure in the ten months of 1876-77 were 276 lakhs more than in the corresponding period in 1875-76.

The exports of the principal articles of Indian produce were as follows :— Statistics, 1876-77.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Coffee	(Cwt.)	226,000	234,000	167,000	165,000	169,000
	(Value)	64,72,000	86,17,000	74,04,000	66,23,000	72,25,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1,529,000	2,009,000	2,143,000	4,587,000	6,817,000
	Value	8,23,000	10,53,000	11,11,000	19,68,000	31,66,000
Manufactures	Value	27,17,000	35,37,000	31,46,000	32,62,000	37,59,000
Indigo	(Cwt.)	94,000	88,000	65,000	78,000	83,000
	(Value)	2,83,82,000	2,76,12,000	2,10,75,000	2,03,80,000	2,45,04,000
Rice and Paddy	(Cwt.)	17,373,000	13,829,000	10,048,000	13,046,000	11,656,000
	(Value)	4,25,58,000	3,82,53,000	3,15,43,000	3,54,97,000	3,39,77,000
Wheat	(Cwt.)	320,000	1,338,000	998,000	2,156,000	4,839,000
	(Value)	13,52,000	61,16,000	45,76,000	77,56,000	1,67,34,000
Hides and Skins	Value	2,30,71,000	2,09,52,000	2,05,66,000	2,37,88,000	2,30,98,000
Jute, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	3,63,27,000	3,06,90,000	2,94,91,000	2,63,96,000	2,89,54,000
Lac	Value	15,65,000	19,44,000	19,24,000	59,36,000	42,53,000
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	8,514,000	8,559,000
	Value	1,29,41,000	1,90,73,000	2,45,19,000	4,41,45,000	4,68,86,000
Opium	Chests	69,000	72,000	81,000	73,000	82,000
	Value	9,67,05,000	9,23,48,000	10,18,01,000	9,18,68,000	10,49,10,000
Saltpetre	Cwt.	396,000	390,000	423,000	301,000	370,000
	Value	40,77,000	40,64,000	38,70,000	25,50,000	30,27,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,11,61,000	1,08,14,000	87,27,000	53,19,000	80,14,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	46,77,000	19,17,000	27,91,000	22,66,000	60,60,000
Tea	lbs.	15,710,000	16,800,000	17,231,000	21,255,000	25,186,000
	Value	1,40,33,000	1,52,02,000	1,59,09,000	1,89,99,000	2,36,18,000
Wood, Teak	Value	32,53,000	33,16,000	26,39,000	35,63,000	27,32,000
Wool, Raw	lbs.	16,344,000	16,062,000	17,924,000	19,507,000	19,845,000
	Value	66,58,000	74,55,000	80,68,000	89,93,000	89,10,000

Exports.

The export of *Cotton Goods* continues to grow remarkably. There are now, or will immediately be, fifty-two mills at work in India for spinning and weaving cotton, *viz.* :— Cotton mills.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Throstles.	Looms.
Bombay ...	*40*	*932,530*	*21,476*	*8,390*
Bengal ...	*4*	*101,194*	*3,352*	*100*
North-Western Provinces	*2*	*27,350*	...	*275*
Madras ...	*3*	*26,800*	...	*44*
Nagpur ...	*1*	*30,000*	...	*450*
Hyderabad ...	*1*	*15,172*	...	*200*
Indore ...	*1*		*No information.*	
Total ...	*52*	*1,133,046*	*24,828*	*9,459*

The increase in exports of *Wheat*, *Seeds*, and *Tea* is very considerable; and, after three years of depression below the amount in 1872-73, the export of *Sugar* in 1876-77 has greatly exceeded that in 1872-73.

The following table of imports of principal articles during the ten months from April to January in 1872-73 to 1876-77 shows a slight improvement in *Cotton Goods* and a material improvement in *Metals*, which two classes of goods form the bulk of the imports. Grey cotton goods, of which the quantities in 1875 declined below the imports in 1874, show an improvement in the ten months, compared with the corresponding period in 1875-76. In the remaining articles there is, on the whole, a falling off in comparison with 1875-76 :—the decline of machinery and mill-work being considerable : woollen manufactures, though less than in 1875-76, are in advance of the corresponding amounts in 1872-73 to 1874-75. I reserve for my Statement in the Imports.

Legislative Council the remarks which I have to make regarding the import duties levied on cotton goods.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Apparel	Value	52,04,000	49,15,000	52,36,000	53,17,000	44,43,000
Coal	Tons	233,000	240,000	220,000	243,000	336,000
	Value	32,69,000	49,62,000	42,17,000	41,60,000	62,67,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	25,6.2,000	25,358,000	31,708,000	25,924,000	26,692,000
	Value	2,14,09,000	2,16,42,000	2,70,55,000	2,28,61,000	2,23,04,000
Manufactures ...	Value	11,99.17,000	12,76,16,000	13,55,07,000	13,08.42,000	13,03.80,000
Liquors	Gallons	28,08,000	33,28,000	38,93,000	32,45,000	49,56,000
	Value	1,23,14,000	1,11,22,000	1,19,68,000	1,19,48,000	1,26,86,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	38,93.000	75,10,000	96,02,000	1,20,04,000	73,06,000
Metals	Value	1,51,23,000	1,30,65,000	2,00.73,000	2,47,22,000	2,77,08,000
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	Value	44,44,000	93,61,000	80,89,000	1,33,78,000	1,20,26,000
Salt	Tons	239 000	2,39,000	199,000	303,000	256,000
	Value	70,95.000	70,33,000	54,57,000	50,52,000	36,37,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,02.30,000	1,13,66,000	1,31,54,000	1,12,68,000	83,27,000
Spices	Value	19,19,000	12.41,000	15,31,000	31,57,000	36,79,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	30,75,000	39,08,000	36,16,000	61,88,000	34,98,000
Tea	lbs.	1,961,000	1,233,000	1,364,000	2,268,000	1,537,000
	Value	19,61,000	12,33,000	13,64,000	19,72,000	12,18,000
Woollen Manufactures ...	Value	63,62,000	60,08,000	48,15,000	74,39,000	72,59,000

The Net Imports of gold and silver were as follows :—

April to January.	Net Imports of Gold.	Net Imports of Silver.	Total Net Imports of Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,18,65,723	72,31,657	2,90,97,380
1873-74 ...	1,13,64,648	1,40,575	1,15.05,223
1874-75 ...	1,63,00,406	3,41,95,970	5,04,96,376
1875-76 ...	1,48,62,220	96,63,360	2,45,25,580
1876-77 ...	-41,02,337*	5,62,87,643	5,21,85,306

The condition of Trade in 1876-77 is understood to have been flourishing: doubtless the expansion of the Net Imports of Silver and the fact of there having been, for the first time, a Net Export of Gold, are closely connected with the fall in the gold-price of silver, and the consequent depression of the sterling exchange.

RATE OF ST AND NT, 1876-77.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of interest on loans payable on demand has varied from 11 per cent. (from the 13th to the 27th April) to 5 per cent. (from 4th August to 21st September.) Money has thus been scarce and dear, a fact which may be attributed, partly, to the contraction of the Government Balances and the creation of a separate Government Reserve Treasury, but, to a much greater degree, probably, to the apprehensions felt by banks and capitalists as to the future value of silver. There is reason to believe that much capital was for a time, and may again be, withdrawn from the East in consequence of these apprehensions.

NMENT ITIES HELD ESIDENCY

The Government Securities held by the Presidency Banks have fallen from Rs. 2,44,71,000 on the 1st April and (by the latest returns) Rs. 1,64,73,000. The largest amount held by these institutions was at the end of June Rs. 2,69,15,000, since which date they have sold securities for Rs. 1,04,42,000. The following Statistics of the transactions of these Banks at the close of the 8th week (the latest date for which we have complete Statistics) of each calendar year are interesting.

TICS OF DENCY

	Assets.					Liabilities.			
	Government Securities held.	Advances on Government Securities.	Mercantile bills discounted.	Cash Balances.	Other Assets.	Reserve Funds.	Public Deposits.	Bank Post bills.	Other deposits and liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	151,28,000	128,57,000	351,48,000	995,08,000	58,94,000	25,44,000	624,14,000	21,76,000	677,75,000
1872	145,84,000	424,70,000	432,26,000	945,63,000	35,04,000	25,91,000	1,160,19,000	10,07,000	451,05,000
1873	219,52,000	145,04,000	370,13,000	896,36,000	55,11,000	29,79,000	795,65,000	3,83,000	520,64,000
1874	163,06,000	188,92,000	403,20,000	516,16,000	29,04,000	34,92,000	531,81,000	7,33,000	390,27,000
1875	231,93,000	170,92,000	380,22,000	579,90,000	38,07,000	35,56,000	512,00,000	6,61,000	471,00,000
1876	257,07,000	152,44,000	347,73,000	598,52,000	39,31,000	41,78,000	514,41,000	10,28,000	452,35,000
1877	164,13,000	148,87,000	325,91,000	472,81,000	33,02,000	41,96,000	305,74,000	3,86,000	443,18,000

* Net Exports.

Statistics. 1876-77.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The public Deposits fell at one time (second week of January 1877) to Rs. 2,54,66,000. Their depletion is due to the decrease of the general Balances of the Government, and, latterly, to the demands for money for the operations against the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

PRESIDENCY BANKS' ACT, 1876.

The Presidency Banks' Act No. XI of 1876 came into operation on the 1st of May 1876, and is understood to have worked satisfactorily. New agreements have been completed, under this Act, between the Government and the Banks for the conduct of the public business at the Presidency Towns, and at the Branches of the Presidency Banks at country towns; and these agreements, too, have worked smoothly and well.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

A Government Reserve Treasury was opened in Calcutta on the 11th May 1876. The largest Balance accumulated in this Treasury was Rs. 1,66,25,677 (*on the 1st November*): this amount rapidly decreased; and, since the middle of December, the contents of the Reserve Treasury have been nominal. Local revenue is not received at this Treasury, which is supplied only by remittances from the Calcutta Mint and from the interior of the country. It is considered important to concentrate the spare resources of the State, as far as possible, in one Government Reserve Treasury, in order that they may be more readily available for use, in case of need, than they would be if they were deposited, as heretofore, in the Presidency Banks and employed in their ordinary business. The Government intends always, in ordinary times, to leave with each Presidency Bank a balance calculated upon a liberal scale with reference to the public transactions at each Bank.

EXCHANGE, 1876-77.

The rates of exchange at which the Secretary of State sold his bills upon the Government of India have ranged from 1*s.* 6·57*d.* the rupee on the 5th July to 1*s.* 10·33*d.* on 24th January, following, of course, the Sterling price of silver: the average rate, as we have seen, is 1*s.* 8½*d.*

ADJUSTING RATE, 1876-77.

The rate fixed for the adjustment during the year of transactions with the Imperial Treasury is 1*s.* 9¾*d.*: this rate is fixed once a year, according to the state of the exchanges in London on the date on which the calculation is made: hitherto, no forecast of the probable course of the exchanges during the year has influenced the determination of the rate: this year, the rate has been so much above the market rate that the Treasury has lost heavily by it. The amount to which the rate applies, directly, in 1876-77 (apart from furlough allowances, the proportion of which affected by the rate I cannot exactly calculate) is estimated to be net £1,371,000. At the average rate of the year we should have received in India, in exchange for this sterling sum, Rs. 1,60,52,236; by the operation of the adjusting rate we have received only Rs. 1,51,28,275; the difference (Rs. 9,23,961) is loss to the Indian Treasury arising from the adjusting rate; and perhaps Rs. 1,50,000 may be added for loss on furlough allowances. The furlough allowances of our civil and military officers and the family remittances of military officers are affected by the adjusting rate; and, in so far as the high rate of the year has mitigated the loss sustained from the depreciation of silver, by our military officers and by our poorer civil officers, the Government does not grudge its loss. One consequence of the advantage enjoyed, this year, by these officers is to be observed in the remittance by them to their families through the India Office of £275,000 more than was expected.

PAPER CURRENCY, 1876-77.

The Paper Currency circulation during the first ten months of 1876 was only marked by the ordinary fluctuations due to season: towards the close of the year the circulation was increased by the issue of notes against bullion,—a measure authorised by the law but not hitherto adopted. The lowest point of the circulation, Rs. 10,53,22,945, occurred, as in 1875, in May: the recovery, however, which is observable in the dull season, took place earlier and more rapidly than in 1875: this agrees with the movements of the money-market; in 1875, the highest point of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was reached on the 13th May, and the first reduction took place on the 27th May; in 1876, the highest point was reached on the 13th April, and the first reduction took place on the 27th April. At the close of 1876, the amount of the circulation was almost exactly 12 crores of rupees. The largest circulation, Rs. 12,27,36,080, was on the 15th December.

Statistics, 1876-77.

The Money Orders issued by the Government fell to a lower number and amount than has been reached for several years, as follows:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1876-77.

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Average amount of each Order.			Profit.
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1869-70	210,781	1,16,63,338	55	5	4	60,894
1870-71	242,702	1,30,55,924	53	12	8	64,891
1871-72	251,213	1,25,14,115	49	13	5	58,017
1872-73	269,435	1,29,21,632	47	15	4	58,387
1873-74	245,879	1,07,20,240	43	7	3	66,825
1874-75	242,001	1,01,67,465	42	2	3	56,919
1875-76	231,907	91,26,625	39	5	8	55,664

The low average amount of each order is satisfactory, as showing that these orders are being used for the purpose for which they were intended, *viz.*, to make small remittances: the diminishing use of the orders seems to show that the means of remitting money in the interior are becoming cheaper.

JOHN STRACHEY.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
15th March 1877.

STATEMENTS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMEN

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78 compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,890	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	30,90,400	29,00,000	33,21,000	4,21,000	...	31,55,000	...	1,66,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	23,04,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	56,11,890	50,80,000	51,99,000	1,19,000	...	51,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	74,91,660	59,40,000	59,68,000	28,000	...	59,74,000	6,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	36,82,710	34,81,000	37,72,000	2,91,000	...	27,93,000	...	9,79,000
Total ...	50,14,34,640	49,35,13,000	49,15,45,000	...	19,68,000	49,42,59,000	27,14,000	...
MY	1,04,56,130	87,80,000	91,06,000	3,26,000	...	89,20,000	...	1,86,000
BLIC Works Ordinary ...	13,80,053	12,84,000	13,41,000	57,000	...	19,95,000	6,54,000	...
RIGATION	51,77,200	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
ATE Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
OVINCIAL Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
LANCES of Local Governments DECREASED	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
FICIT, EXCLUDING Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000	...	62,17,000	...	1,65,66,000
FICIT	2,60,17,468	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000	...	4,24,97,000	...	1,82,86,000

FORT WILLIAM;
NANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

DIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

[*£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.*]

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877 78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NTEREST ON FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT ...	5,17,81,080	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	...	5,64,65,000	23,58,000	...
TEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	38,58,600	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
FUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
ID REVENUE ...	2,53,34,500	2,48,79,000	2,50,98,000	2,19,000	...	2,50,66,000	...	32,000
EST ...	40,36,682	41,74,000	43,89,000	2,15,000	...	41,83,000	...	2,06,000
CISE ...	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,83,000	2,13,000	...	10,71,000	...	12,000
TOMS ...	18,67,571	18,92,000	19,51,000	59,000	...	19,33,000	...	18,000
T ...	50,75,796	52,60,000	48,65,000	...	3,95,000	51,87,000	3,22,000	...
UM ...	2,21,85,650	2,20,00,000	2,80,18,000	60,18,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
MPS ...	10,64,716	10,30,000	9,77,000	...	53,000	9,82,000	5,000	...
T ...	10,76,260	9,40,000	12,97,000	3,57,000	...	8,92,000	...	4,05,000
F OFFICE ...	84,85,035	86,91,000	86,37,000	...	54,000	89,43,000	3,06,000	...
EGRAPH ...	49,06,240	48,80,000	49,18,000	38,000	...	49,55,000	37,000	...
INISTRATION ...	1,42,69,076	1,39,40,000	1,45,92,000	6,52,000	...	1,42,32,000	...	3,60,000
OR DEPARTMENTS ...	34,49,947	31,48,000	31,33,000	...	15,000	32,28,000	95,000	...
F AND JUSTICE ...	3,21,24,471	3,27,46,000	3,25,71,000	...	1,75,000	3,29,44,000	3,73,000	...
ICE ...	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
INE ...	62,98,671	57,62,000	56,64,000	...	98,000	54,47,000	...	2,17,000
CATION ...	75,51,205	77,18,000	73,45,000	...	3,73,000	74,13,000	68,000	...
LESIASTICAL ...	16,21,888	16,63,000	16,63,000	...	...	16,66,000	3,000	...
ICAL ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
TIONERY AND PRINTING...	43,75,751	36,68,000	40,93,000	4,25,000	...	41,42,000	49,000	...
ITICAL AGENCIES ...	43,33,370	34,92,000	53,31,000	18,39,000	...	39,60,000	...	13,71,000
OWANCES AND ASSIGNENTS UNDER TREATIES ND ENGAGEMENTS ...	1,71,37,240	1,69,60,000	1,67,89,000	...	1,71,000	1,67,35,000	...	54,000
L FURLOUGH AND ABENTEE ALLOWANCES IN NGLAND ...	22,91,990	22,30,000	24,06,000	1,76,000	...	23,81,000	...	25,000
RANNUATION, RETIRED ID COMPASSIONATE ALOWANCES ...	1,93,93,050	1,79,60,000	1,80,05,000	45,000	...	1,81,27,000	1,22,000	...
BY EXCHANGE ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
ELLANEOUS ...	33,06,444	20,12,000	24,27,000	4,15,000	...	20,26,000	...	4,01,000
INE RELIEF ...	59,57,793	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	29,79,36,857	29,67,48,000	32,36,89,000	2,69,41,000	...	30,94,23,000	...	1,42,66,000
...	15,30,84,590	15,97,90,000	16,20,77,000	22,87,000	...	16,23,86,000	3,09,000	...
ORKS ORDINARY ...	4,42,72,376	4,03,08,000	4,09,22,000	6,14,000	...	3,96,96,000	...	12,26,000
ILWAYS ...	21,47,130	29,70,000	26,54,000	...	3,16,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
SUPERVISION (GUARANAILWAYS) ...	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
ED INTEREST, LESS NET RECEIPTS ...	97,53,098	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	...	84,07,000	1,00,00,000	58,07,000	...
OF LOCAL GOVERNNCREASED ...	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000	...	10,29,000	6,26,000	...
AL ORDINARY ...	50,84,69,065	51,35,14,000	53,48,50,000	2,13,36,000	...	52,81,44,000	...	67,06,000
ORKS EXTRAORDINARY ..	4,27,06,290	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000	...	3,62,80,000	...	17,20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,11,75,355	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
EXCLUDING PUBLIC EXTRAORDINARY ...	1,66,88,822	14,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
ranteed Interest ...	*4,69,02,996*	*4,73,28,000*	*4,71,01,000*	...	*2,27,000*	*4,71,82,000*	*81,000*	...
Receipts ...	*3,71,49,898*	*3,47,28,000*	*4,29,08,000*	*81,80,009*	...	*3,71,82,000*	...	*57,26,000*
Interest, less net Receipts ...	*97,53,098*	*1,26,00,000*	*41,93,000*	...	*84,07,000*	*1,00,00,000*	*58,07,000*	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates compared with R Estimates, 187	
							Increase.	De
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	
X.—Mint	11,04,590	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	
XII.—Telegraph ...	29,19,180	28,15,000	31,72,000	3,57,000	...	30,94,000	...	
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	
XV.—Marine	22,97,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	
XVII.—Interest	52,49,160	48,80,000	50,99,000	2,19,000	...	50,25,000	...	
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	65,61,670	50,44,000	50,52,000	8,000	...	50,59,000	7,000	
XIX.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	34,94,380	32,75,000	33,55,000	80,000	...	26,73,000	...	6
TOTAL ...	49,97,75,070	49,21,26,000	48,99,63,000	...	21,63,000	49,30,63,000	31,00,000	
Army	93,84,640	84,08,000	86,30,000	2,22,000	...	84,50,000	...	1
Public Works Ordinary ...	12,04,543	11,04,000	11,64,000	60,000	...	18,14,000	6,50,000	
Irrigation	51,74,530	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	4
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	
Balances of Local Governments Decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	

Fort William;
Financial Department,

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller Gen

RNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular 1876-77.		Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TEREST ON FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT ...	3,01,72,530	3,10,64,000	3,10,40,000	...	24,000	3,16,00,000	5,60,000	...
TEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	38,53,270	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
FUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
ND REVENUE ...	2,52,91,660	2,48,27,000	2,50,52,000	2,25,000	...	2,50,22,000	...	30,000
REST	40,11,202	41,49,000	43,63,000	2,14,000	...	41,57,000	...	2,06,000
CISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,62,000	1,92,000	...	10,71,000	9,000	...
STOMS	18,66,131	18,92,000	19,50,000	58,000	...	19,33,000	...	17,000
T	50,72,996	52,56,000	48,34,000	...	4,22,000	51,87,000	3,53,000	...
UM	2,21,78,510	2,19,90,000	2,80,18,000	60,28,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
MPS	7,12,076	7,17,000	7,24,000	7,000	...	7,23,000	...	1,000
NT	8,22,760	7,90,000	8,84,000	94,000	...	8,60,000	...	24,000
ST OFFICE	78,33,765	78,65,000	78,57,000	...	8,000	79,63,000	1,06,000	...
LEGRAPH	40,54,620	38,13,000	38,50,000	37,000	...	39,41,000	91,000	...
MINISTRATION ...	1,19,39,326	1,17,10,000	1,22,52,000	5,42,000	...	1,19,86,000	...	2,66,000
NOR DEPARTMENTS ...	30,92,067	27,72,000	27,56,000	...	16,000	27,82,000	26,000	...
W AND JUSTICE ...	3,21,09,761	3,27,18,000	3,25,52,000	...	1,66,000	3,28,93,000	3,41,000	...
LICE	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
RINE	43,14,481	40,36,000	38,88,000	...	1,48,000	39,99,000	1,11,000	...
UCATION	75,48,205	77,12,000	73,36,000	...	3,76,000	74,07,000	71,000	...
CLESIASTICAL	16,11,338	16,54,000	16,30,000	...	24,000	16,52,000	22,000	...
DICAL	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
TIONERY AND PRINTING...	22,85,431	24,63,000	24,03,000	...	60,000	23,55,000	...	48,000
ITICAL	41,80,440	29,36,000	51,48,000	22,12,000	...	32,65,000	...	18,83,000
OWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS ...	1,69,43,880	1,67,52,000	1,65,78,000	...	1,74,000	1,65,24,000	...	54,000
IL FURLOUGH, &c., ALLOWANCES	7,680	...	6,000	6,000	...	1,000	...	5,000
ERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES	79,87,950	58,60,000	57,45,000	...	1,15,000	57,67,000	22,000	
S BY EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
SCELLANEOUS ...	29,22,134	16,82,000	19,87,000	3,05,000	...	16,36,000	...	3,51,000
INE RELIEF... ...	59,51,913	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	25,29,17,897	25,07,61,000	27,62,45,000	2,54,84,000	...	26,01,69,000	...	1,60,76,000
... ...	11,72,52,640	11,82,07,000	11,86,00,000	3,93,000	...	12,07,00,000	21,00,000	...
WORKS ORDINARY ...	4,33,25,886	3,94,03,000	4,00,08,000	6,05,000	...	3,86,69,000	...	13,39,000
AILWAYS	21,47,130	29,20,000	26,54,000	...	2,66,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
D SUPERVISION (GUARANAILWAYS)	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
OTAL ORDINARY ...	41,64,76,683	41,22,21,000	43,84,19,000	2,61,98,000	...	42,51,48,000	...	1,32,71,000
WORKS EXTRAORDINARY ...	3,52,27,210	3,01,59,000	3,14,54,000	12,95,000	...	2,89,35,000	...	25,19,000
S OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SED	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000		10,29,000	6,26,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HO

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877 compared with the Regular Estimates, 187	
							Increase.	Decrea
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Mint ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	17,122	8,500	14,900	6,400	...	6,100	...	8,
XV.—Marine ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Interest ...	36,273	20,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	92,999	89,600	91,600	2,000	...	91,500	...	
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	18,833	20,600	41,700	21,100	...	12,000	...	29
TOTAL ...	165,957	138,700	158,200	19,500	...	119,600	...	38
Army	107,149	37,200	47,600	10,400	...	47,000	...	
Public Works Ordinary ...	17,551	18,000	17,700	...	300	18,100	400	
Irrigation	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38

Fort William;

EDWIN KELLNER,

ASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NTEREST ON FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT ...	2,160,855	2,253,600	2,306,700	53,100	...	2,486,500	179,800	...
NTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AND REVENUE ...	4,284	5,200	4,600	...	600	4,400	...	200
ORREST	2,548	2,500	2,600	100	...	2,600	...	...
XCISE	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
USTOMS	144	...	100	100	...	...	...	100
ALT	280	400	3,100	2,700	...	...	...	3,100
PIUM	714	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
TAMPS	35,270	31,300	25,300	...	6,000	25,900	600	...
INT	25,350	15,000	41,300	26,300	...	3,200	...	38,100
OST OFFICE	65,127	82,600	78,000	...	4,600	98,000	20,000	...
ELEGRAPH	85,162	106,700	106,800	100	...	101,400	...	5,400
DMINISTRATION ...	232,975	223,000	234,000	11,000	...	224,600	...	9,400
INOR DEPARTMENTS ...	35,788	37,600	37,700	100	...	44,600	6,900	...
AW AND JUSTICE ...	1,471	2,800	1,900	...	900	5,100	3,200	...
ARINE	198,419	172,600	177,600	5,000	...	144,800	...	32,800
DUCATION	300	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
CCLESIASTICAL	1,055	900	3,300	2,400	...	1,400	...	1,900
TATIONERY AND PRINTING...	209,032	120,500	169,000	48,500	...	178,700	9,700	...
OLITICAL	15,293	55,600	18,300	...	37,300	69,500	51,200	...
LLOWANCE, &c. ...	19,336	20,800	21,100	300	...	21,100	...	...
IVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENCE ALLOWANCES ...	228,431	223,000	240,000	17,000	...	238,000	...	2,000
UPERANNUATION, &c. ...	1,140,510	1,210,000	1,226,000	16,000	...	1,236,000	10,000	...
ISCELLANEOUS... ...	38,431	33,000	44,000	11,000	...	39,000	...	5,000
AMINE RELIEF... ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,501,896	4,598,700	4,744,400	145,700	...	4,925,400	181,000	...
... ...	3,583,195	4,158,300	4,347,700	189,400	...	4,168,600	...	179,100
WORKS ORDINARY ...	94,649	90,500	91,400	900	...	102,700	11,300	...
RAILWAYS	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
NTEED INTEREST LESS NET FIC RECEIPTS	975,310	1,260,000	419,300	...	840,700	1,000,000	580,700	...
OTAL ORDINARY ...	9,155,050	10,112,500	9,602,800	...	509,700	10,196,700	593,900	...
WORKS EXTRAORDINARY ...	747,908	743,100	654,600	...	88,500	734,500	79,900	...
RAND TOTAL ...	9,902,958	10,855,600	10,257,400	...	598,200	10,931,200	673,800	...

E. F. HARRISON,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES O

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ...	17,97,41,843	16,99,08,000	17,87,24,000	88,16,000	...	12,68,78,000	...	5,18,46,0
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
III.—Traffic• earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,71,083	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,0
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,0
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,84,37,471	10,99,30,000	11,52,79,000	53,49,000	...	10,55,33,000	...	97,46,0
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,30,16,030	1,01,90,000	1,39,90,000	38,00,000	...	1,17,00,000	...	22,90,0
XIII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold*	12,38,96,130	13,66,00,000	12,75,00,000	...	91,00,000	12,25,00,000	...	50,00,0
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	4,58,53,400	3,47,00,000	5,81,40,000	2,34,40,000	...	7,37,80,000	1,56,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,36,96,442	2,37,82,000	2,63,56,000	25,74,000	...	2,15,12,000	...	48,44,0
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000		130,87,47,000		5,66,72,0

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best t
Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will

Abstract of the above shewing how t

	Accounts, 1875-76.			Regular Es	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Deficit of imperial revenue ...	2,60,17,470	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,00
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	20,18,538	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,00
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Public debt incurred ...	3,72,40,00
Sundry obligations ...	36,118	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	38,74,876	Sundry obligations ...	12,15,00
Remittances	23,56,911	Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	1,04,31,836	Cash balance reduced ...	5,18,46,00
Public debt incurred ...	4,10,95,219				
Cash balance reduced ...	10,17,913				
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	9,25,01,00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND. [£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial expenditure	55,11,75,357	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000		56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
Working expenses of guaranteed railways	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000		4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
Surplus profits paid to railway companies ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000		40,00,000	10,06,000	...
Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway revenue account ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000		31,61,000	...	5,67,000
Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings...	3,71,49,898	3,47,28,000	4,29,08,000	81,80,000	...	3,71,82,000	...	57,26,000
Local expenditure ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
Service funds, civil ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
Service funds, military ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	12,64,18,933	10,89,78,000	12,01,99,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,80,000	...	1,04,19,000
Local remittances ...	72,52,285	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000		
Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,26,97,260	1,36,60,000	1,66,90,000	30,30,000	...	1,21,62,000	...	45,28,000
Secretary of State's bills on India paid ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,90,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
Sundry obligations discharged ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
Public debt discharged ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	2,09,00,000	1,59,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	1,21,20,000
Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway capital account	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	4,37,72,353	2,44,69,000	3,79,82,000	1,35,13,000	...	2,73,62,000	...	1,06,20,000
Closing balance ...	17,87,23,930	15,22,85,000	12,68,78,000	...	2,54,07,000	13,51,12,000	82,34,000	..
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000	...	130,87,47,000	...	5,66,72,000

be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be

and Means are provided.

, 1876-77.

	Rs.
CIT OF IMPERIAL RE-E ...	6,07,83,000
F OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
E FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
TO NATIVE STATES, COR-IONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
TS REPAID ...	49,20,000
'ANCES ...	28,80,000
NTEED RAILWAY CAPI-/ITHDRAWN ...	1,21,42,000
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
Service funds, civil ...	8,10,000
Surplus of local revenue ...	13,97,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	5,00,000
Sundry obligations ...	17,55,000
Public debt incurred ...	6,50,00,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

	Rs.
Deficit of imperial revenue	4,24,97,000
Service funds, military ...	28,33,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	50,00,000
Deposits repaid and advances made ...	42,47,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	61,89,000
Remittances ...	4,62,000
Cash balance increased ...	82,34,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIE

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ...	15,17,78,143	16,24,32,000	16,95,25,000	70,93,000	...	11,53,97,000	..	5,41,28,0
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,62,183	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,0
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,0
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,81,31,261	10,98,00,000	11,42,08,000	43,18,000	...	10,54,93,000	...	87,15,0
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,20,72,130	87,90,000	1,30,70,000	42,80,000	...	1,02,20,000	...	28,50,0
XIII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold* ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	3,38,53,430	83,00,000	71,40,000	...	11,60,000	3,62,80,000	2,91,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,68,27,412	1,46,12,000	1,74,19,000	28,07,000	...	1,63,68,000	...	10,51,0
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		112,87,55,000		3,58,02,0

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best t
Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing how t

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of imperial revenue ...	7,01,02,870	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ..	3,68,06,862	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,29,648	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	38,74,876
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	13,08,10,830
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Cash balance increased ..	1,77,46,797
Remittances ...	1,90,92,392		
Public debt incurred ...	2,90,95,219		
Sundry obligations ...	36,118		
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	16,69,914		
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700

REGULAR E

	Rs
Surplus of imperial revenue ...	3,95,56,0
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	4,26,67,0
Service funds, civil ...	11,40,0
Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,0
Remittances ...	75,10,0
Sundry obligations ...	12,15,0
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	33,91,0
Cash balance reduced ...	5,41,28,0
TOTAL ...	15,06,67,0

E GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

ISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000
AKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
RPLUS PROFITS PAID TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
EDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
EREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	3,34,136	3,28,000	2,41,000	...	87,000	2,62,000	21,000	...
AL EXPENDITURE ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
VICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
VICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
ANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
INGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
IER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,63,01,613	10,89,38,000	12,01,59,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,40,000	...	1,04,19,000
AL REMITTANCES ...	72,52,287	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
ER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
MITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	19,32,580	13,90,000	20,60,000	6,70,000	...	11,70,000	...	8,90,000
RETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
NDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
BLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	1,59,00,000	1,09,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	71,20,000
EDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY CAPITAL ACCOUNT	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
ARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,48,01,573	1,31,69,000	1,35,12,000	43,000	...	1,47,46,000	12,34,000	...
OSING BALANCE ...	16,95,24,940	13,55,26,000	11,53,97,000	...	2,01,29,000	12,50,00,000	96,03,000	...
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,15,57,000	3,54,88,000	...	112,87,55,000	...	3,58,02,000

e made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the d during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

and Means are provided.

1876-77.

	Rs.
OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
O NATIVE STATES, CORIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
S REPAID AND ADVANADE ...	59,51,000
ARY OF STATE'S BILLS	12,41,80,000
DEBT DISCHARGED ...	87,60,000
TOTAL	15,06,67,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	6,49,68,000
SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ...	13,97,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ...	3,69,20,000
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	8,10,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	5,00,000
REMITTANCES ...	90,50,000
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	17,55,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,75,00,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED... ...	12,83,000
TOTAL	14,41,83,000

	Rs.
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	28,33,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	50,00,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	42,47,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,25,00,000
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	96,03,000
TOTAL	14,41,83,000

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE H(

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78 compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decr
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Opening balance ...	2,796,370	747,600	919,900	172,300	...	1,148,100	228,200	.
II.—Imperial revenue ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	3
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
X.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ...	30,621	4,000	107,100	103,100	...	4,000	...	10
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	94,390	140,000	92,000	...	48,000	148,000	56,000	..
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,389,613	13,660,000	12,750,000	...	910,000	12,250,000	...	50
XVI.—Public debt incurred*	1,200,000	2,640,000	5,100,000	2,460,000	...	3,750,000	...	1,35
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,686,903	917,000	893,700	...	23,300	514,400	...	37
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are t
the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stat

Abstract of the above showing how

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	£		£	REGULAR	£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,389,613	Deficit of revenue ...	8,636,724	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,750
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,889	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,655,996	Public debt incurred ...	4,600
Public debt incurred ...	1,200,000	Remittances ...	982,078	Deposits received and advances recovered ...	103
Cash balance reduced ...	1,876,471	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,210,175		
TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	17,453

Fort William;

REASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875 76.	Budget Estimates, 1876 77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
.—Imperial expenditure ...	8,927,648	9,595,600	9,838,100	242,500	...	9,931,200	93,100	
2.—Interest on guaranteed Railway capital supplied from surplus earnings	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	...	14,000	4,692,000	6,000	
.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	11,732	4,000	1,000	..	...	4,000		
.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,076,468	1,227,000	1,463,000	236,000	...	1,099,200	..	363,800
.—Public debt discharged ...			500,000	500,000	...	..	...	500,000
.—Guaranteed Railway capital withdrawn ...	2,807,078	1,100,000	2,447,000	1,347,000	...	1,261,600	...	1,185,400
.—Closing balance	919,899	1,675,900	1,148,100		527,800	1,011,200	...	136,900
TOTAL	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that orrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

ays and Means are provided.

TES, 1876-77.	£
EFICIT OF REVENUE ...	9,614 600
TEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ...	4,686,000
EMITTANCES ...	1,371,000
ARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,553,300
SH BALANCE INCREASED ...	228,200
TOTAL ...	17,453,100

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,250,050
Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000
Cash balance reduced ...	136,900
TOTAL ...	16,136,900

	£
Deficit of revenue ...	9,746,500
Interest on guaranteed Railway capital ...	4,692,000
Remittances ...	951,200
Guaranteed Railway capital withdrawn ...	747,200
TOTAL ...	16,136,900

E. F. HARRISON.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE ..	2,13,65,750	1,73,12,820	1,73,42,820	...	1,44,65,820	—28,77,000
TES AND CESSES—						
s ...	1,90,22,660	2,09,9 ,570	1,94,21,000	—15,66,570	2,10,12,000	+15,88,000
es ...	5,73,82	5,23, 80	6,62,000	+ 1,38,620	6,65,000	+ 3,000
l taxes ...	1,85,74	1,75,810	1,77,000	+ 1,190	1,88,000	+ 11,000
neous taxes—						
i ...	56,330	87,860	54,000	— 33,860	63,000	+ 9,000
se ...	3,61,900	3,64,810	3,75,000	+ 10,190	3,71,000	— 4,000
llaneous ...	1,83,170	30,160	40,000	+ 9,840	30,000	— 10,000
	2,03,83,620	2,21,72,590	2,07,32,000	—14,40,590	2,23,29,000	+15,97,000
INTAL RECEIPTS—						
...	31,030	41,770	52,000	+ 10,230	55,000	+ 3,000
ation ...	54,64	46,560	93,000	+ 46,440	1,08,000	+ 15,000
...	3,54,030	2,92,850	2,20,000	— 72,85	2,58,000	+ 38,000
on ...	6,30,380	4,91,990	4,93,000	+ 1,010	5,19,000	+ 26,000
...	73,8 0	67,900	76,000	+ 8,100	70,000	— 6,000
...	730	4,000	4,000	...	...	— 4,000
...	2,57,900	2,19,240	2,02,000	— 17,240	2,30,000	+ 28,000
	14,02,540	11,64,310	11,40,000	— 24,310	12,40,000	+ 100,00
NEOUS RECEIPTS—						
...	27,55,170	26,47,470	26,71,000	+ 23,530	26,38,000	— 33,000
es ..	8,61,470	7,88,450	7,87,000	— 1,450	8,64,000	+ 77,000
...	1,13,120	3,31,000	3,83,000	+ 51,900	3,82,000	— 1,000
...	8,82,680	7,59,180	6,87,000	— 72,180	8,16,000	+ 1,29,000
lands, houses, &c.	1,96,930	2,45,520	2,17,000	— 28,520	1,42,000	— 75,000
respass fines ...	10,19,450	10,18,380	10,88,000	+ 69,620	10,40,000	— 48,000
neous fees and fines	7,69,710	8,11,780	7,52,000	— 59,780	7,41,000	— 11,000
itions ...	5,02,350	5,29,260	5,77,000	+ 47,740	5,46,000	— 31,000
receipts ...	23,57,080	7,14,420	16,66,000	+ 9,51,580	9,40,000	— 7,26,000
	94,57,960	78,45,560	88,28,000	+ 9,82,440	81,09,000	— 7,19,000
TIONS ...	64,33,500	10,00,460	16,43,000	+ 6,42,540	12,40,000	— 4,03,000
ORKS ...	15,64,190	18,67,660	15,63,000	— 3,04,660	14,70,000	— 93,000
AL REVENUE ...	3,92,41,810	3,40,50,580	3,39,06,000	— 1,44,580	3,43,88,000	+ 4,82,000
OUNTS ..	14,97,680	4,89,420	8,90,000	+ 4,00,580	4,86,000	— 4,04,000
OF THE LOCAL MENTS INCREASED	4 41,880	1,68,000	4,03,000	+ 2,35,000	10,29,000	+ 6,26,000
	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	+ 4,91,000	3,59,03,000	+ 7,04,000
TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REFUNDS ...	6,75,630	1,73,660	4,11,000	+ 2,37,340	1,16,000	— 2,95,000
COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CESSES ...	2,42,880	2,52,790	2,43,000	— 9,790	2,38,000	— 5,000
JAILS ...	30,970	14,700	15,000	+ 300	13,000	— 2,000
REGISTRATION ...	40,250	39,450	45,000	+ 5,550	57,000	+ 12,000
POLICE ...	31,43,680	31,11,350	30,83,000	— 28,350	31,29,000	+ 46,000
EDUCATION ...	29,90,220	32,54,090	33,06,000	+ 51,910	32,59,000	— 47,000
MEDICAL ...	8,43,090	9,92,440	9,38,000	— 54,440	10,05,000	+ 67,000
PRINTING ...	7,200	7,910	12,000	+ 4,090	5,000	— 7,000
MARINE ...	5,26,780	6,96,470	6,54,000	— 42,470	6,95,000	+ 41, 00
MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—						
General management ...	9,23,060	6,56,870	8,94,000	+ 2,37,130	9,03,000	+ 9,000
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical and other public gardens ...	55,880	51,790	52,000	+ 210	51,000	— 1,000
Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	1,42,110	1,53,810	1,91,000	+ 37,190	1,64,000	— 27,000
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	3,56,780	4,13,460	3,82,000	— 31,460	4,31,000	+ 49,000
Cemeteries ...	2,620	2 240	3,000	+ 760	3,000	...
District post ...	5,42,050	5,61,570	5,46,000	— 15,570	5,77,000	+ 31,000
Miscellaneous establishments	55,64,620	58,81,310	52,60,000	— 6,21,310	56,31,000	+ 3,71,000
	75,87,120	77,21,050	73,28,000	— 3,93,050	77,6 ,000	+ 4,32,000
MISCELLANEOUS ...	42,35,500	10,73,260	22,14, 00	+11,40,740	10,17,000	—11,97,000
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	17,61,710	10,74,240	16,26,000	+ 5,51,760	10,97,000	— 5,29,000
	2,20,85,030	1,84,11,410	1,98,75,000	+14,63,590	1,83,91,000	—14,84,000
PUBLIC WORKS ...	1,93,39,740	1,71,31,680	1,66,19,000	— 5,12,680	1,52,27,000	—13,92,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,14,24,770	3,55,43,090	3,64,94,000	+ 9,50,910	3,36,18,000	—28,76,000
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	14,45,940	1,96,910	3,95,000	+ 1 8,090	5,50,000	+ 1,55,000
BALANCES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DECREASED	23,33,590	16,50,006	11,87,000	— 4,63,000	3,38,000	— 8,49,000
	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	+ 6,86,000	3,45,06,000	—35,70,000
CLOSING BALANCE ...	1,73,42,820	1,46,60,820	1,44,65,820	— 1,95,000	1,58,62,820	+ 13,97,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

FORT WILLIAM;
CIAL DEPARTMENT.
15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 15, 1877.

TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT.

Financial Statement by the Honorable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts, 1875-76 : Revenue, £52,515,789 ; Expenditure, £55,117,536, of which £595,779 for Famine relief, and £4,270,629 for Public Works Extraordinary : Deficit, £2,601,747 : Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, but not famine, £1,668,882.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77 : Revenue, £51,206,700 ; Expenditure, £57,285,000, of which £3,800,000 for Public Works Extraordinary : Deficit, £6,078,300, or, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300 : Estimated cost of Famine, including loss of Revenue, £3,100,000 : Surplus on Ordinary Account, excluding Famine, £621,800.

Budget Estimates, 1877-78 : Revenue, £52,192,700 ; Expenditure, £56,442,400, of which for Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000 : Deficit, £4,249,700, reduced to £621,700 if Extraordinary Works be excluded. Estimated cost of Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years ; Surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, £928,300.

Net Amount borrowed in 1876-77, £3,724,000.

Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, of which £250,000 from Sindhia for Gwalior Railway : of the remaining £6,250,000, the Government of India proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government of India is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England.

No fresh Imperial taxation ; but Bengal and the North-Western Provinces required to guarantee £375,000 interest on money spent on Canals and local Railways, which are made over to Provincial management, and for maintenance and completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This will necessitate fresh Provincial taxation, the maximum amount of which is estimated at £325,000, of which £275,000 in Bengal and £50,000 in North-Western Provinces. Measures for raising amount in Bengal not yet actually settled, but extension of existing system of Provincial taxation proposed, and no tax of novel character. For North-Western Provinces light license tax on trades ; and authority given to assign for canals and railways ten per cent. of existing local rates. Large extension in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh of system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenues and expenditure to Provincial uses and management : further development promised in other Provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future : unremunerative public works and famine to be classed as ordinary and provided from revenue ; special measures for meeting famine charges under consideration ; abolition of Inland Customs Lines and Sugar duties ; equalisation and reduction of Salt duties ; Government pledged to abolish import duties on Cotton goods with least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief postponed this year on account of famine. Financial position considered satisfactory and future promising.

Estimated bills upon India in 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. Present intention of Secretary of State to sell bills for 26½ lakhs a week during April and May.

Estimated Balances at credit of Government of India : at end of 1876-77, £11,539,700 ; at end of 1877-78, £12,500,000.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
15th March 1877.

N. B.—This Abstract has been telegraphed to the Secretary of State in London.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.
The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877.
The Opium Act, 1876, postponement Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Amendment Bill.
The North-Western Provinces License Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1877.

No. 210.—Major-General the Honorable Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., has resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 18th instant.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 222.—The services of Major L. J. H. Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 227.—Messrs. A. Boulderson and P. Wigram are permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 78.—APPOINTMENT.—The Roverend G. T. Carruthers, M.A., Chaplain of Nagpur, to officiate as Chaplain of Kamptee.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 12th March 1877.

No. 386.—Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, who, in Notification No. 814 of the 24th August 1876, was appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, is appointed Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," with effect from the 1st April 1877.

Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, in Bengal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, as a temporary measure, *vice* Mr. Home, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 1 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hindostan—West Coast—Kurrachee.

INTENDED ALTERATION IN MANORA POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Harbour Authorities at Kurrachee have notified the following intended alteration to be made in the light-house at Manora Point.

As early as practicable after the 1st July 1877, the present light will be replaced by a *revolving* dioptric white light of the first order, elevated 150 feet above the sea-level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 20 miles.

The light tower, 52 feet high, adjoining the south-west bastion of Manora Fort, will be round, and built of white stone.

Position :—Lat. 24° 47′ 51″ N. : Long. 66° 58′ 15″ E.

Further particulars and notice will be given of the date of the exhibition of the light.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr., R.N.,*
Deputy Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; CALCUTTA, *The 16th March 1877.*

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts: Kurrachee Harbour, No. 40; Indus Tidal Channels from Manora Point to Kaha River, No. 41; Sindh and Kutch Coast, No. 42; Maskat to Kurrachee, No. 38; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, Northern portion No. 748*b*; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877; the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 237; the Supplement to the Persian Gulf Pilot, page 24; the Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877, No. 10; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 309 and 334.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

CUSTOMS—INLAND.

The 13th March 1877.

No. 43.—Mr. R. M. Adam, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, is granted two years' furlough to Europe under Section 12, Chapter IV, and Section 24(*a*), Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, together with fourteen days' subsidiary leave.

CUSTOMS.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 68.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the value of Raw Silk the produce of the Tasar or other wild worm, when such silk is imported from China, at Rs. 4 per lb.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 15.—Dr. Ottokar Feistmantel, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to be Palæontologist to the Survey.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1877.

No. 618*G*.—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 [The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. C. S. Valentine to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, and to grant him a license under Section 9 of the said Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 15th March 1877.

No. 645*G*.—APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent on the departure to Europe, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M.D., Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, the following temporary appointments are sanctioned in the Medical Department, Mysore Commission, with effect from the date of assuming charge :—

Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M.D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to officiate as Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, *vice* Dr. Houston.

Surgeon-Major J. Law, M.D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpore, to officiate as Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, *vice* Dr. Henderson.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 647*G*.—The following Brigade Order by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 21st February 1877, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, and Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st October to the 5th November 1876.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 13th March 1877.

No. 1556.—Mr. G. W. Cline is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. T. G. Trevor is appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 1558.—The following Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated the 8th February 1877, is published for general information :—

"I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1877-78, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and nine pence halfpenny (1*s*. 9½*d*.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

The 16th March 1877.

No. 1598.—Mr. Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee is appointed to be a Probationer in the 6th Class of this Department, and attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 228.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain S. Cargill, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st March 1877, *vice* Captain C. Cowie, proceeding on furlough.

No. 229.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., Civil, Azamgarh, and Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dacca, to officiate as Superintendent of the Eye-Infirmary, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Cayley, proceeding on furlough.

No. 230.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles John Dennys, 65th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—4th January 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Campbell Whistler, 76th Foot, Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, and Officiating Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—11th February 1876.

No. 231.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) David Scott Dodgson.	Colonel, with Colonel's allowance.	12th March 1877	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch, published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.
Cadre of the late 19th Native Infantry.	Major A. Battye (Staff Corps) ... Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. E. Chambers.	Lieutenant-Colonel. Major ...	12th March 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) D. S. Dodgson, promoted.
Infantry ...	Major Woodburn Francis Bartleman	Lieutenant-Colonel.	12th March 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. Battye, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 39th Native Infantry.	Captain W. G. Maitland (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Folliott Walker Baugh.	Colonel, with Colonel's allowance.	12th March 1877	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.
Cadre of the late 43rd Native Infantry.	Major Robert Hastie Inglis Captain A. G. Handcock (Staff Corps)	Lieutenant-Colonel. Major ...	12th March 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) F. W. Baugh, promoted.

No. 232.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Hood Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 23rd February 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clauses 8 and 9, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 233.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the under-mentioned Officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General H. W. Matthews, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, and that of—
Colonel A. R. Thornhill, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, on the 2nd December 1876.

Colonel J. C. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, on the 15th December 1876.

Major-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; that of—
Colonel R. Woolley, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; and that of—
Captain C. A. Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors, on the Indian Gradation List.

} In consequence of the death of General R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, on the 18th December 1876.

Colonel F. F. Warden, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of—
Major C. T. Hitchins, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) P. W. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 21st December 1876.

No. 234.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Brevet.

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Brydges Robinson Branfill, Bengal Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel ...	19th Dec. 1876 ..	General R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Captain Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, Bengal Cavalry.	Major ...	3rd „ 1876...	General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased.
Captain Robert Morris, Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	16th „ 1876...	Major-General D. Hodson, C.B. Madras Staff Corps, deceased.
Captain Arthur Robert Kenney-Herbert, Madras General List, Cavalry.	Major ...	22nd „ 1876...	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) P. W. Luard, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Brevet.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Madras Cavalry...	Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Arbuthnot	30th Mar. 1874...	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) A. Wyndham, Madras Staff Corps. deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel William James Morris	26th Nov. 1875...	General A. Dick, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Note.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 637 of 1874, promoting Major Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel from the 30th March 1874, is cancelled, the date assigned him in Bombay G. G. O. No. 272 of 1874, *viz.*, 3rd April 1874, will hold good.

No. 235.—Alteration of positions on the List of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List—

RANK.	Names and Corps of Officers placed on the Indian Gradation List of Lieutenant-Colonels.	In whose room.
Major ...	W. Dickinson, C.S.I., half-pay, Bombay Staff Corps.	General A. Derville, Madras Infantry, deceased, 27th March 1874.
Major ...	G. F. Beville, Bombay Staff Corps ...	General H. Hall, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 22nd August 1875.
Major ...	C. J. Mead, Bengal Staff Corps (since deceased).	Major-General *Sir* H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired, 15th September 1875.
Major ...	H. H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps.	General *Sir* H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras Infantry, deceased, 9th February 1876.
Major ...	A. M. Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant-General C. Troup, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 19th March 1876.
Major ...	T. O'Neill, half-pay, Madras Staff Corps.	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, 11th July 1876.
Major ...	W. Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps ...	General H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 22nd July 1876.
Major ...	C. J. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major-General F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 3rd August 1876.
Major ...	H. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major-General L. S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, 23rd November 1876.
Major ...	C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps ...	General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased, 2nd December 1876.
Major ...	W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, deceased, 15th December 1876.

No. 236.—NATIVE ARMY—

35th (*The Mynpoorie*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Drum Major John Norris, to be Jemadar *vice* Buldeo, invalided. Dated the 24th November 1876.

36th (*The Bareilly*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Subadar Maheepal Singh is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Dewa Sing, deceased. Dated the 1st January 1877.

3rd Goorkha (*The Kemaoon*) *Regiment.*—Jemadar Gunga Sing Bisht, to be Subadar, *vice* Kiertee Sing Thappa, invalided; Jemadar Puddum Sing Nugee, to be Subadar, *vice* Hurruk Sing Rana, invalided; Havildar Gopal Bisht, to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbeer Thappa, invalided; Havildar Bheem Sing Ghurtee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunga Sing Bisht, promoted; Havildar Pryag Rawut, to be Jemadar, *vice* Puddum Sing Nagee, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

No. 237.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Nuzzur Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Nund Sing, invalided; Havildar Kishen Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nuzzur Khan, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1877.

No. 238.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants who have passed their septennial professional examinations are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.				
Shaik Abdool Guffoor, (*A*)	13th Jan. 1873.	...	16th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Leakut Hossain	14th April 1876	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Syed Oolfuth Allee	Ditto ...	...	14th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Elham Oollah	Ditto ...	...	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Nubee Bux, (*A*)	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Baboolla Khan	23rd April 1876	...	14th Oct. 1876	24th April 1876.
Moula Bux, (*B*)	27th Aug. 1876	...	16th Oct. 1876	28th Aug. 1876.
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Shaik Ahmed Buksh (2nd)	...	30th March 1874	20th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Busheer Oodeen Ahmed	...	15th April 1875	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Mohun Loll	...	16th April 1875	17th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Bholanath	...	5th July 1875	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Indur Mun, (*A*)	...	10th Oct. 1875	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Ram Loll	...	8th Feb. 1876	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hoossein Beig	...	10th April 1876	14th Oct. 1876	11th April 1876.
Nanuck Chund, (*A*)...	...	15th April 1876	16th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Pundit Rulla Ram, (*C*)	...	Ditto ...	17th Oct. 1876	17th Oct. 1876.
Kurm Elahi, (*A*)	...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Shaik Nuzeer Ally	...	16th April 1876	Ditto ...	17th April 1876.
Wahed Oodeen	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahomed Fakeer (1st)	...	28th April 1876	19th Oct. 1876	20th April 1876.
Meer Emdad Ally	...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaik Aboollah (2nd)	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaik Tajmmul Hossain	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
B. Appavido, (*D*)	...	Ditto ...	14th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaikh Raheem Buksh	...	3rd May 1876	16th Oct. 1876	4th May 1876.
Azim Hussain	...	31st July 1876	Ditto ...	1st Aug. 1876.
Shaikh Jamal Ooddeen	...	11th Oct. 1876	Ditto ...	12th Oct. 1876.
Lootff Ali, (*E*)	...	Ditto ...	20th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaikh Mohummud Ibraheem	...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaikh Wulee Ahmud	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaikh Basut Ali	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sham Sarun, (*D*)	...	Ditto ...	19th Oct. 1876	Ditto.

(*A*) Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.

(*B*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 876 of 1872.

(*C*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 66 of 1874.

(*D*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 389 of 1875.

(*E*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 896 of 1873.

No. 239.—The under-mentioned Passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant:—

NAMES.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Abdul Rehman	
Mohummed Abdool Jubbur	
Azeez Mahamed Khan ...	
Syed Mahomed Soofee ...	
Purrum Lall ...	
Bhondo Lal ...	17th May 1873
Poorun Singh ...	
Sookhnundun ...	
Hushmut Ally ...	
Ruhmut Oolah ...	
Kureem Buksh ...	22nd Dec. 1873
Rohoman Bux ...	
Shewruttun ...	15th May 1872
Ashgur Alee Khan ...	
W. Abraham ...	15th May 1872
Shekh Wuheed-ood-deen ...	Ditto
Mohomed Abbass ...	21st June 1872
Ram Churun	
Wahid Buksh ...	
Ashan Hoossein ...	
Naseerooddeen Khan ...	
Gajadhur Pershad	21st June 1872
Dhaman Khan	
Shaik Arrung Sha	15th May 1872
Shere Singh Goorung	Ditto
Bhugwan Prusad	2nd July 1872
Hem Chunder Bannerjee	Ditto
Ameerut Hossen	3rd July 1872
Abdool Allie	15th May 1872
Bishoon Nauth	
Mohomed Askery	
Moneeram Doss	
Lall Dharee	
Ram Lal	2nd July 1872
Ezabutt Hossain	
Dumree Lal	

No. 240.—Native Medical Pupil Ram Chundra, Campbell Medical School, is promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil with effect from the 19th December 1876, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 241.—The services of Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine, in Medical charge, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 242.—The services of Lieutenant N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 243.—The services of Lieutenant A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 244.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 245.—The services of Surgeon H. Whitwell, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 246.—The services of Surgeon D. J. Macdonald are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 8th March 1877.

No. 247.—The services of Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 248.—The services of Surgeon S. H. Dántrá are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 249.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. J. Moore, of the Rajpootana Political Agency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 250.—Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, from the 31st March 1877.

No. 251.—The retirement from the service of Surgeon-Major T. Duka, M.D., in G. G O. No. 118 of 1877 will have effect from the 27th March 1877, instead of the date previously notified.

PENSIONS.

No. 252.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name

Conductor John Curram, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory,—two shillings and six pence per diem, as Sergeant-Major, payable in Europe.

No. 253.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Corporal Christopher Benson, late 6th Brigade, R.A.,—one shilling and four pence halfpenny per diem.

John Mahon, late 15th Hussars,—one shilling per diem.

John Connors, late 62nd Foot,—one shilling per diem.

No. 254.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bombay Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Gunner Charles O'Brien, a pensioner from the D Brigade, Royal Artillery,—*rate of pension*, 7 pence per diem, paid up to the 31st March 1877.

No. 255.—Sepoy Hunnooman, late 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs. 3 per mensem, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 256.—The under-mentioned men of the Deolee Irregular Force are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
	Subadar	Juggurnath Tewarie.	Subadar...	18 0 0	N.W.P.
	Jemadar	Deena Ram	Jemadar...	10 0 0	Do.
	Havilda	Kassie Sing	Havildar...	6 0 0	Presidency.

No. 257.—Native Doctor Ram Rutton, attached to the Western Jumna Canal Circle, is granted a pension of Rs. 7 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle.

No. 258.—Bhisty Emamee, E. Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 259.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General *Sir* Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Sarun, Bengal,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major David Boyes Smith, M.D., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Richard Thomas Hare, Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years—one year one month and six days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868—with effect from the 27th February 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Branksome Hall*.

Captain Kellow Charles Pye, Royal Engineers, Manager Rajpootana State Railway,—private affairs, for ten months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Allan Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Jeypore, Rajpootana Agency,—for twenty months—one year and nine days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edmund Denman Smith, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1854.

Captain Arthur Irwin Iles, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor B. Morley, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 260.—The following extract from List No. 4, dated the 16th February 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Colonel H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry.
Major C. Martin, late 1st European Light Cavalry.
Surgeon-Major J. R. Jackson.
Surgeon A. Skeen.
Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry.
Major W. Phaire, S. C.

The permission to return granted to Sub-Conductor T. Radford, Commissariat Department, has been cancelled.

Granted extensions of leave.

Sub-Conductor W. Tennant, Ordnance Department,—six months, M. C.
Major W. Phaire, S. C.,—six weeks, M. C.

No. 261.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster General, Bombay, 8th March 1877.
Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, Bombay, 27th January 1877.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 262.—REGULATIONS—

The following note to be added to paragraph 29 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868—

NOTE.—*If he has not passed the regular College course, he must have given proof of special qualifications.*

ORDNANCE.

No. 263.—STORES—

The following clauses in list of Changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st November 1876.

No. 2967.—Instructions for the use of implements, fuze and shell, rifled, Ordnance, Land and Sea service.
No. 2970.—Lubricators, cartridge, for B. L. guns (Mark II).
No. 2971.—Shot, case, rifled, muzzle-loading, diameters of

Dated 1st December 1876.

No. 2977.—Tool, armourers'; facer, for bent in tumbler (Mark I).
No. 2978.—Cases, horse shoe; harness and saddlery. Addition of lay of leather over band.
No. 2981.—Bearer, shell or shot, rifled, M. L., 80-pr. (Mark I).

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 264.—The following order issued by the Government of the Punjab is confirmed:—

No. 27, dated 6th March 1877.—Jemadar Lal Gul, 2nd Punjab Infantry, having been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, is dismissed from the service, with effect from the date of the order of imprisonment.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 265.—The following Clause 166 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st December 1876, is declared

applicable to India, and published for general information :—

Stoppages from Soldiers' pay for the benefit of their Wives and Children.

CLAUSE 166. 1.—Remittances on account of the stoppages made from the pay of soldiers, under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, for the benefit of their wives and children, will, in all instances, be described in vouchers, pay lists, remittance rolls, &c., as "compulsory remittances."

2.—When a soldier, subject to these stoppages, is sent from the depôt to the Service Companies, or is transferred to another company, regiment, or brigade, care will be taken by his Commanding Officer to communicate to the officer in command of his future company, regiment, or brigade, the order placing the man under stoppage.

CLOTHING.

No. 266.—With advertence to G. G. Os. Nos. 780 and 837 of 1874, and No. 105 of 1877, it is hereby notified that the spurs to be supplied to the British Artillery and Cavalry in India to be worn with their knee boots will be of the swan neck pattern, and will be provided by the Clothing Department, and not by the Ordnance Department, as heretofore.

They will be issued quinquennially in accordance with the scale laid down in G. G. O. No. 837 of 1874, and accounted for as articles of clothing.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th February to 16th March 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
Maximilian Bieber(*a*) ...	Captain ...	13th Hussars...	6th Aug. 1876	No will found	450 5 0		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Arthur Davies Dickens, C.B.(*b*).	Brevet Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th Oct. 1876	Will found ...	10,106 1 11	...	16th May 1877.
Martin Quigley(*c*) ...	Asst. Apothecary.	Sub. Medl. Dept.	20th Dec. 1876	Intestate ...	111 1 11	...	

(*a*) Next-of-kin—Brother, Bieber, Fullerby House, Horn Castle, Lincolnshire.

(*b*) Next-of-kin—Daughter and sole legatee, Miss Katie Dickens. Executors, Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, Bengal Infantry, retired, Barton House, Warwickshire, England. Philip Myburgh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

(*c*)—Next-of-kin—Father, Pensioner Quigley. Sisters, Mrs. Eliza Fuller, wife of Sergeant G. Fuller, A-A Royal Horse Artillery, Jane Quigley, Mary Ann Quigley, Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 7th March 1877.

No. 105.—The following Officers on the establishment under the Director of State Railways are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on the Survey of the Dhoond and Manmar Railway :—

Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).
Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 12th March 1877.

No. 116.—Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 13th March 1877.

No. 117.—Major J. P. Westmorland, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 21st February 1877.

The 14th March 1877.

No. 118.—The services of Colonel J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Bengal, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, Madras, under the provisions of Public Works Department Notification No. 278 of 23rd May 1872.

No. 119.—With reference to Bengal Government Notification No. 1110A of 1st March 1877, the services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Doss are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

The 15th March 1877.

No. 120.—Sergeant J. Adamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to revert to military duty.

No. 121.—Major J. P. Westmorland, Examiner of Accounts, is (on return from furlough) posted to the Examinership of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 122.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Anderson, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E.

No. 123.—Baboo Debendro Nath Dutt, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 115.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, will have the rank of a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st October 1876, until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer, having been granted leave to Europe, the Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment, with effect from the 20th instant *viz.* :—

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. J. Gordon, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. Westland, Superintendent, Depositors Department, to officiate as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

15th March 1877 ... Rs. 2,187-8-11.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *16th March 1877.*

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1877.

No. 10.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE..—Mr. Percival Edwin Heberlet, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for three months, from the 11th February 1877, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

No. 1713.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the [illegible]*

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

UE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Nov. 1875.	April to Nov. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
-Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	10,280,523	9,854,273	...	426,250
-Tributes ...	700,000	441,434	420,079	...	21,355
-Forest ...	600,000	289,666	282,621	...	7,045
-Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	1,622,209	1,643,481	21,272	...
-Assessed Taxes ...	...	286	266	...	20
—Customs ...	2,620,000	1,667,060	1,451,171	...	215,889
—Salt ...	6,300,000	3,997,745	4,124,318	126,573	...
—Opium ...	8,200,000	5,464,402	6,053,235	588,833	...
—Stamps ...	2,837,000	1,891,027	1,915,212	24,185	...
—Mint ...	124,000	63,757	151,515	87,758	...
—Post Office ...	778,000	514,945	530,988	16,043	...
—Telegraph* ...	281,500	126,030	153,939	27,909	...
—Law and Justice ...	316,000	214,591	225,205	10,614	...
—Marine ...	198,000	115,616	111,637	...	3,979
—Interest ...	488,000	360,283	368,279	7,996	...
—Pensions ...	504,400	130,903	121,442	...	9,461
—Gain by Exchange	347,000	199,160	273,369	74,209	...
.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	158,039	121,545	...	36,494
TOTAL ...	48,438,300	27,537,676	27,802,575	264,899	...
Army ...	840,800	584,380	507,205	...	77,175
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	31,925	35,152	3,227	...
Canals ...	527,000	287,054	274,563	...	12,491
State Railways ...	415,000	166,898	224,919	58,021	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	4,374,043	5,233,833	859,790	...
TOTAL ...	58,174,100	32,981,976	34,078,247	1,096,271	...
and, including Army Public Works ...	193,900	192,121	153,282	...	38,839
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	33,174,097	34,231,529	1,057,432	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Nov. 1875.	April to Nov. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,106,400	1,800,133	1,837,566	37,433	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	390,000	272,214	290,394	18,180	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	300,000	209,323	183,036	...	26,287
4.—Land Revenue	2,467,800	1,550,140	1,529,542	...	20,598
5.—Forest	414,500	224,430	254,299	29,869	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	87,000	56,270	61,363	5,093	...
8.—Customs	189,000	120,116	126,442	6,326	...
9.—Salt	525,600	349,364	331,367	...	17,997
10.—Opium	2,199,000	1,913,600	2,494,153	580,553	...
11.—Stamps	71,700	47,417	47,755	338	...
12.—Mint	79,000	54,397	57,319	2,922	...
13.—Post Office	760,400	524,421	511,244	...	13,177
14.—Telegraph*	381,300	202,180	215,302	13,122	...
15.—Administration	1,251,500	807,772	857,940	50,168	...
16.—Minor Departments	249,400	154,631	136,106	...	18,525
17.—Law and Justice	2,364,200	1,518,180	1,581,767	63,587	...
18.—Marine	403,400	255,166	231,409	...	23,757
19.—Ecclesiastical	161,100	103,311	101,594	...	1,717
20.—Medical	184,000	120,479	119,281	...	1,198
21.—Political	293,400	210,035	217,803	7,768	...
22.—Allowances	1,675,200	796,922	760,224	...	36,698
23.—Civil Furlough	...	..	409	409	...
24.—Superannuation	586,000	476,972	407,669	...	69,303
25.—Loss by Exchange	2,332,000	1,012,396	1,654,476	642,080	...
26.—Miscellaneous	45,000	27,325	49,474	22,149	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services	5,059,400	3,393,013	3,377,762	...	15,251
TOTAL ...	25,576,300	16,200,207	17,435,696	1,235,489	...
Army	11,820,700	7,522,076	7,513,466	...	8,610
Public Works, Ordinary	2,441,500	1,477,580	1,480,085	2,505	...
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways	3,015,900	1,819,343	1,676,015	...	143,328
Land and Supervision	93,000	57,494	25,396	...	32,098
Interest in India	30,000	17,833	22,774	4,941	...
State Railways	292,000	128,557	200,996	72,439	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits	4,418,000	1,977,876	1,833,922	...	143,954
TOTAL ...	47,687,400	29,200,966	30,188,350	987,384	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, &c.	14,295,600	8,046,250	8,441,250	395,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	37,247,216	38,629,600	1,382,384	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to October 1876.

[illegible] CONTROLLER GEN[illegible]'S OFFICE;

E. W. KELLNER.

W. WATERFIELD.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 9th March 1877.

No. 252.—Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, Indore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd March 1877.

The 12th March 1877.

No. 270.—Major P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, Bagheleund Agency, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th March 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 6th instant of subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding on 18 months' furlough, granted in Notification No. 9, dated 3rd February 1877, having made over charge of the Neemuch Division to Mr. R. E. Nelson on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

No. 11.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, left Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 26th February 1877, arrived at Neemuch on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, and received charge of the Neemuch Division from Mr. C. E. Gael on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

No. 12.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted three months' leave to study the native languages from such date as he can be spared.

No. 13.—Baboo Govind Chunder Ghosal, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Bundeleund Road Division, has been granted 45 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 14.—Baboo Susty Churn Mitter, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to Central India in G. O. No. 14, dated 17th January 1877, joined the Examiner's Office on the afternoon of the 21st February 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, embarked for England on two years' furlough granted in Notification No. 50, dated 16th December 1876, in steamship *Mikado* which sailed on the 20th February 1877.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 6th March 1877.

Mr. W. Mackay returned from the sick leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 21st January 1876, and resumed charge of his duties as Executive Engineer, Port Blair and Nicobars, from Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, R.E., on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr. Geo. Peck assumed charge of the Office of Harbour Master and Ex-Officio Post Master, Port Blair and Nicobars, on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th March 1877.

No. 157.—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifty-two days, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th March 1877.

No. 17.—Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., on return from furlough, received over charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 7th Circle, Military Works, on 12th February 1877, forenoon, from Major J. Birney, R.E.

No. 18.—Mr. W. H. King, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted furlough for seven months, from 10th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave with usual subsidiary leave.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lahore Division, 5th Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, and three months' privilege leave in continuation thereof.

No. 20.—Barrack Sergeant J. Wells, on return from furlough, joined the 2nd Circle, Military Works, on 17th February 1877.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1877.

No. 718.—PROMOTION.—2nd Grade Sub-Overseer Munsub Allee, attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, is promoted to 1st Grade, with effect from 1st instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 8th March 1877.

No. 17.—Babu Brindabun Paul, Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the I Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 7th instant.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 18.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, Barrack Sergeant Warren took over the barrack duties at Saugor from Barrack Master Edmondson, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, and not the 14th ultimo.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 8th March 1877.

No. 13.—Three months' leave to study the Native languages is granted to Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the 15th April 1877.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 5.—Lalla Raja Lall, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is temporarily transferred to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th current.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawul Pindi, the 7th March 1877.

No. 9.—Privilege leave granted to Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in this Office Notification No. 4 of 22nd January 1877, is extended to forty-nine days. He rejoined from this leave on the forenoon of 15th February 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 100, dated the 5th instant, Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 12th March 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th March 1877.

No. 47.—The services of Mr. W. Holloway, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, being no longer required, were dispensed with on the 30th November 1876.

No. 48.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' furlough, with effect from the 1st May 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighteen days' subsidiary leave in extension of the twelve days granted in Director's Notification No. 24 of the 5th February 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 42.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from the 5th to 29th December 1876.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th March 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. T. McReddie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division, which Division he joined on the afternoon of the 2nd February 1877.

No. 41.—Referring to Notification No. 31, dated 17th February 1877, Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, joined the Chenab Division on the forenoon of 21st February 1877.

No. 42.—Gunner J. Brown, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 20th February 1877.

No. 43.—Mr. W. Becker, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 13, dated 13th January 1877, on the forenoon of 1st March 1877.

No. 44.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 17, dated 1st February 1877, Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 18th January 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 12th March 1877.

No. 6.—Baboo Doorga Dass Dutt, Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Somastipore Division, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 7.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. Edward Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Kosee Extension Surveys, Tirhoot State Railway, from 1st April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 8th March 1877.

No. 25.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave.

He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of the 21st February 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assam Railway Extension Survey Division, was relieved of his charge on the forenoon of the 28th February 1877, for transfer to the Carwar Railway Survey, Bombay, on which dat he reported his departure from this Railway.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 10th March 1877.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 3rd February 1877, Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Fatehabad Division, is granted an extension of three days' privilege leave from 18th to 20th January 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. B. V. Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Barnagar Division, returned to duty on 28th February 1877, from the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 5 of 3rd February 1877, and which he availed himself of on 9th February 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khandwa, the 12th March 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Workshops, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways (open line), is granted one month's privilege leave from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Madge availed himself of the leave from the 12th instant.

No. 7.—Mr. Eugene Marval, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary), attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to Khandwa to take charge of the Workshop Accounts, during the absence of Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. Marval reported his arrival at Khandwa on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

F. N. GUTERSLOH,
Offg. Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of March 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name.—3029, Gunner John Gilmore.
Age,—28 years and 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—8th March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William.
Date of Enlistment,—24th July 1867.
At what Place enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born,—Manchester, in the County of Lancaster.
Marks,—Scar on top of nose and J. G. tattooed on left forearm.
Trade,—Slater.
Coat or Jacket,—Dark mixture (cut-away).
Waistcoat,—Dark mixture.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Light tweed.
REMARKS,—Jute shirt (M.P.), worsted socks (M.P.), escaped from Military Prison with upwards of Rs. 500 in notes, short hair, clean shaved, no moustache

J. R. GLASGOW, *Capt.,*
for *Brigade Major.*

Report of a Deserter from the G-4th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Nusseerabad, this 11th day of March 1877.

Name,—Charles Melville.
Age,—24 years and 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—anchor across right forearm.
Date of Desertion,—11th March 1877.
From whence deserted,—Nusseerabad.
Date of Enlistment.—10th November 1870.
Place of Enlistment,—Liverpool.
Parish where born,—Bristol.
County,—Gloucester.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Believed to be wearing a drab tweed suit, a pith sun hat.
REMARKS.—Believed to have escaped between midnight and 6 A. M. this day.

J. A. TILLARD, *Major,*
Comdg. G-4th Royal Artillery.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RS.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 5	2,44,794	...		5,52,752	70,01,483	16,56,645
" 6	7,00,000	...		12,52,752	69,01,408	16,56,645
	7,500	...		12,60,252	68,97,423	16,56,645
8	...	...		12,60,252	 681	16,56,645
9	...	...	...	6,02,695	67,17,874	16,56,645
10	...	...	2,13,197	6,02,519	71,86,724	12,90,771

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 12th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	98,56,114	13	3
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	50,58,861	5	4
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 70,53,075 13 7				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,84,749	8	3
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,01,46,884 1 1	1,71,99,959	14		Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,76,47,529	3	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,98,86,454	3	4	Balances with other Banks ...	81,981	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,01,711	11	11	Bullion	8,49,154	3	4
Sundries	7,52,490	14	0	Dead Stock	10,39,064	3	6
				Stamps	10,890	7	11
				Sundries	2,64,524	13	1
					3,91,92,870	0	4
				Rs. A. P.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 94,44,028 3 9	2,06,18,865	14	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,11,74,837 10 3			
TOTAL ...	5,98,11,735	14	4	TOTAL ...	5,98,11,735	14	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 15th March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
73	... D 10—89055 ...	5	... The Post Master General, Madras.
74	... D 10—72973 ...	5	... Abdoolla, Agra.
75	... D 11—54314 ...	10	... The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

122	... D 10—43383 ...	5	... Nanuck Chund, Gordaspur.
46	... D 5—90758 } wrongly joined. „ —90759 }	20	... The Manager, Himalaya Bank, Limited, Mussoorie.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th March 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
96	... B 43—54735 ...	50	... Officer Commanding Body Guard, Madras.
97	... B 52—09091 ...	10	... Mr. C. Copcutt, Negapatam.
	„ —18413 ...	10	...
	„ —23805 ...	10	...
98	... B 39—25253 ...	5	... Mr. J. Hendricks, South Arcot.
	B 40—00181 ...	5	...
99	... B 49—52768 ...	10	... Ebrahim Sait and Co., Bellary.
	B 43—70898 ...	50	...
	B 50—40609 ...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

255	... B 52—06715 ...	10	... Krishna Iyer, Pulney.
256	... B 49—28665 ...	10	... Lakshmi Naraniengar, Bangalore.
257	... B 52—26317 ...	10	... Mrs. Hooper, Bangalore.
	B 42—68839 ...	20	...
258	... B 52—24144 ...	10	... Mr. T. R. Scott, Cuddapah.
	B 43—78492 ...	50	...
259	... B 40—25422 ...	5	... Colonel F. C. Georges, 30th Regiment, M. N. I., French Rocks.
	„ —25734 ...	5	...

FORT ST. GEORGE, Accts. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 5th March 1877.*

D. KISSUN SING, *Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
459	... L 96—66425 ...	10	... Babu Gris Chunder Roy.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
348	... L 26—08602		
	„ —08609 ...	5	... Hafez Khan.
350	... L 87—72096		
	„ —72097 ...	10	... Babu Bholanath Ganguly.
351	... L 73—94741		
	„ —94742 ...	10	... The Chief Pay Master, East India Railway, Calcutta.
352	... L 26—21403		
	„ —21402 ...	5	... Mr. G. M. Young.
523	... L 52—49973 ...	500	...
	„ —07703 ...	500	...
	„ —42599 ...	500	... Babu Mohanundo Roy.
	A 89—91251 ...	500	...
	L 82—69261 ...	100	...
524	... L 67—55542 ...	50	
	L 81—27807 ...	50	
	„ —34119 ...	50	
	L 64—67609 ...	20	
	L 79—45661 ...	20	
	L 89—49611 ...	20	Doma Bhuggut.
	A 97—87055 ...	10	
	L 76—89033 ...	10	
	L 88—19882 ...	10	
	„ —87036 ...	10	
525	... L 88—26437 ...	10	Babu Aubinash Chunder Sen.
	„ —26436 ...	10	
526	... L 96—34996 ...	10	Syed Akbar Hossein.
527	... A 81—14698 ...	20	...
	L 79—07275 ...	20	... Mr. Elijah Upendra Chundra Biswas.
	L 43—34191 ...	10	...
528	... L 89—48619 ...	20	Mahomed Fareed Khan.
529	... L 69—85873 ...	100	
	L 82—75844 ...	100	
	„ —85473 ...	100	
	L 19—64247 ...	50	
	L 81 - 18230 ...	50	Sadaree Beparee.
	L 80—32863 ...	20	
	„ —73935 ...	20	
	„ —32865 ...	20	
	L 89—09216 ...	20	
	L 80—37931 ...	20	
530	... L 49—18577 ...	50	Babu Shitanath Paul.
	L 67—42645 ...	50	
531	... L 73—52737 ...	10	Babu Canti Chunder Banerjee.
532	... L 51—95536 ...	100	Abdool Wahab.
533	... L 95—40643 ...	10	Abdoolla Khan.
534	... L 48—89774 ...	20	Gunesh Panday.
535	... L 86—69433 ...	10	Babu Prosanna Coomar Chakrabarty.
536	... L 96—04520 ...	10	... Babu Surbessur Mitter.
	L 26—65080 ...	5	...
537	... L 59—22707 ...	10	Mr. G. T. Sabaa.
538	... L 67—60524 ...	50	... Babu Bamon Das Mookerjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
9	... D 10—35188 ...	5	... Raheem Bux and Mohummad Hosain, Merchants, Lahore.
	E 7—87101 ...		
26	... E 10—57222 ...	10	...
	E 12—27563 ...	20	... Seikh Meerun Bux, Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
	„ —35635 ...	20	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th March 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
33	... F 8—48524 ...	20	... B. Phillips, Esq., 18 & 20 Civil lines, Poona.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The — March 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W16	... C 93—97265	... 100	... Syd Khurshade Ali, Allahabad.
17	... M 23—32115	... 50	... Bhikaji Pandurang, Khandesh.
18	... M 23—49817	... 50	... J. Ritchie, Windsor Castle Hotel, Bombay.
	„ —49818	... 50	...
	„ —49819	... 50	...
	„ —49820	... 50	...
19	... M 24—65002	... 100	... A. S. DeNaronha, Coorla.
20	... M 24—16536	... 100	... Jamsetji Nowroji, Cooper, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland's Office.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H33	... C 93—98227	... 100	... J. A. Guerin, Athni, Belgaum.
34	... M 24—30774	... 100	... Husen Goolab, 7, Khandh Street, Nagpadh, Bombay.
	„ —87478	... 100	...
	M 25—06999	... 100	...
35	... M 20—56079	... 10	... A. D'Lima, Kampti.
	M 21—04584	... 10	...
36	... M 23—22235	... 50	... Hormusji Jamsetji, Deolalee, Bhugar.
H37	... M 20—90754	... 10	... Revd. C. C. Telles, Catholic Priest, Kaladgi.
	„ —04961	... 10	...
38	... M 18—38048	... 10	... Sydney Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.
M14	... C 98—36097 „ —36098	... 10	... Captain C. D. Baillie, Poona.
15	... M 4—22174 M 6—00032	... 5	... G. Robottom, G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder.
16	... C 98—81114 „ —81115	... 20	... Sheo Shunker Mancoba, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
H181	... C 90—61349	... 1,000	... Maneckje Cooverje Mehta, Bombay.
	M 24—55733	... 100	...

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 6th March 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 16th March 1877.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Japan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mail for Madras only, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Owing to the state of the tides the P. & O. Steamer will leave Calcutta on the 20th instead of the 22nd March 1877, but she will be required to remain at Madras until the contract date for leaving that Port, *viz.*, 27th March 1877. Mail for Galle will close at the General Post Office at 7 P. M. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877, and be forwarded by Railway to Madras, so as to catch the P. & O. Steamer there.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 22nd March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd March 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th March 1877.

Adams, Mrs. J. H.
Agabeg, Thadeus.
Alexander, A.
Allan, W. H.
Allen, E. A.
Anderson, T.
Anderson, Jas.
Antram, Mrs. B.
Austin, R. A.
Aviet, C.
Baildon, S.
Ballhally, Mrs.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Burgess, Hugh.
Byrnes, Mrs. I.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Denning, J. B.
D'Santo, Mrs. B.
Dundas, Mrs.
Dowden, Major T. F.
Egerton, Mrs.
Falmon, B.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Fox, William.
Grant, Jas.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Mr.
Greenbury, Miss.
Grueber, Mr.
Grundy, Mrs. L.
Hall, Henry.
Harriss, J. S.
Haworth, H.
Heins, Mrs. S. E.
Heley, W.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Howe, E. C.
Hughesdon, C.
Hurley, P.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jellicoe, J.
Johnson, Major-General Sir Edwin.
Kaech, A.
Kelley, P.
Knight, I. W.
Lafarque, Mr.
Lawrie, J. R. H.
Lawrence, Mrs. A. M.
MacDougal, W. C.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Massillia, Mrs. R.
McDarmott, W.
McKeon, A. B.
McNeil, Miss C.
Newman, J. B.
Nichol, Sergt. Henry.
North, W. N.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Oppinheim, S.
Ortaire, A.
Paulson, P. L.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Phillips, A.
Pulson, Capt.
Raymond, A.
Ray, Mr.
Reid, Louis D.
Roberts, Mrs. E.
Rogers, C. J.
Ruchwaldie, H.
Russell, Mrs.
Seigen, A.
Scott, James.
Simpson, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Steven, Miss M.
Thilstone, Mrs.
Tayler, Miss M.
Thomas, E. C. G.
Vane, V. E.
Vellairs, J. W. and Co.
Wane, Innes B.
Watson, J. E.
Wilson, Thos.
Williamson, J. T.
Wilson, H. J.
Williams, A.
Williams, John.
Wilkins, Mrs.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Beagby, Mrs.
Diggs, Robert O. C.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Gray, William.
Huguenot, M.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Mitchell, Miss,
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Peel, E. W. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Roberts, Chas,
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simonds, R. H.
Smith, J.W.
Stone, B. J.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H

Papers.

Artell, H. F.
Battye, Major H. D,
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

A. B. C.
Costley, Capt. H.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Francis, Marples.
Martin, W.
O'Brien, C.
Watts, W. (Engineer.)

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned hitherto carrying on business at Cawnpore under the style and title of Mitchell & Co., have by mutual consent dissolved partnership from this date, and the business will be carried on by Mr. Cuthbert Cooke.

W. MITCHELL.
CUTHBERT COOKE.
F. J. MITCHELL.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

With reference to the above, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Agent at Cawnpore under the title of Cuthbert Cooke & Co.

CUTHBERT COOKE.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041654 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Kally Podo Chatterjee, and last endorsed to Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE,
Baniatollah, Calcutta.

Found!

In Fort William, on the night of 1st March 1877, Currency Notes aggregating in value to Rupees One Hundred and Seventy. Any person having lost same is requested to communicate with the undersigned, furnishing number, date and amount of each note.

Owner will be called upon to defray expense of this advertisement, which will appear in three successive issues of this Gazette.

C. HELY, *Captain,*
Adjutant, 2-12th Regt., Fort William.

The 2nd March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

he following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. IV of 1877.

HE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

REAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

ECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Saving of powers under local laws.
4. Matters indicated in second schedule.
5. Pending cases.
6. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.—Constitution and Powers of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Sections.

7. Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
8. Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.
   Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.
   Local limits of their jurisdiction.
   Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.
9. Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.
10. References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.
11. Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.
12. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
    Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.
13. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
14. Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.
15. Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.
16. Power to record statements and confessions.
17. Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—The Place of Inquiry and Trial.

18. Place for inquiry and trial of offence.
19. Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.
20. Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

SECTIONS.

21. Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;
or offence not committed in one district only;
or offence is continuing;
or consists of several acts in different districts.
Offence committed on journey or voyage.
22. Being a thug, or dacoit.
Escaping from custody.
Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.
Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.
Stealing cattle.
23. High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.
24. Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

25. When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.
26. Who may make complaints.
27. Process to compel appearance.
28. Jurisdiction given by complaint.
29. Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.
30. Magistrate to examine complainant.
31. Effect of omission to examine petitioner.
32. Dismissal of complaint.
33. Issue of process.
34. When summons may issue.
35. Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.
36. Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.
37. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

38. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
39. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
Power of Government as to prosecution.
Definitions of 'Government,' 'Judge' and 'Public servant.'
40. Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.
41. Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.
42. Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.
43. Nature of sanction necessary.
44. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.
45. Prosecution for adultery.
Prosecution for enticing away married woman.
46. Application to be deemed a complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

SECTIONS.

47. Form of summons.
48. Summons how served.
49. Service when accused cannot be found.
Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.
50. Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.
51. Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.
52. Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.
53. Issue of warrant in addition to summons.
54. Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.
55. Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.
56. Form and direction of warrant.
Continuance of warrant.
57. Fees for summonses and warrants.
Power to remit fees.
58. When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.
Recognizance to be forwarded.
59. Warrant to several persons.
60. Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.
61. Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.
62. Arrest in presence of Magistrate.
63. Where warrant may be executed.
64. Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.
65. Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.
66. Magistrate and Police-officer.
67. Proclamation for person absconding.
Proclamation how published.
Evidence of publication.
68. Attachment of property of person absconding.
69. Restoration of forfeited property.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

70. Custody of person arrested.
When bail shall be taken.
71. When bail shall not be taken.
When bail may be taken.
Warrant for intermediate custody.
72. Recognizance of accused and sureties.
73. Discharge on bail.
74. Admission to bail after failure in first instance.
75. Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.
76. Discharge of sureties.
77. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

SECTIONS.

78. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
79. In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.
Remission of part of penalty.
80. Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

81. Procedure in preliminary inquiries.
82. Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.
83. Examination to be in presence of accused.
Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.
Accused may examine, cross-examine and re-examine.
84. Examination of accused how recorded.
85. Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.
86. Adjournment of inquiry and remand.
87. When accused person to be discharged.
88. When accused to be committed for trial.
89. Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.
Form of commitment.
Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.
Commitment when to be notified.
90. Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.
91. List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.
Further list.
Power to summon supplementary witnesses.
92. Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.
93. Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.
Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

94. Charge to state offence.
Specific name of offence, sufficient description.
How stated where offence has no specific name.
What implied in charges.
Language of charge.
Previous conviction when to be set out.
95. Particulars as to time, place and person.
96. When manner of committing offence must be stated.
97. Forms in schedule.
98. Effect of errors.
99. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
100. Magistrate may alter charge.

SECTIONS.

101. When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.
102. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.
Adjournment.
103. Recall of witnesses when charge altered.
104. Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

Joinder of Charges.

105. Separate charges for distinct offences.
106. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
107. I.—Trial of more than one offence.
II.—One offence falling within two definitions.
III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.
108. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
109. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
110. When offence proved included in offence charged.
111. What persons may be charged jointly.
112. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

113. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

114. Cases may be tried summarily.
115. Record of evidence.
116. Charge when dispensed with.
Charge when necessary.
117. Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.
118. Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.
119. Procedure on appearance of parties.
120. Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.
121. Procedure when no such admission is made.
122. Charge when drawn up.
123. Procedure on examining accused.
124. Adjournment.
125. Withdrawal of complaint.
126. Acquittal.
Sentence.
127. Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.
128. Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

SECTIONS.

129. Permission to conduct prosecution.
130. Right of accused to be defended.
131. Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.
132. Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.
133. Compounding offences.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

134. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
135. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
136. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
137. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
138. Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.
139. Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.
140. Power to order complaints, &c., to execute recognizances.
141. Committal of person refusing to answer.

B.—Of Witnesses.

142. In cases triable upon summons.
143. In cases triable upon warrant.

C.—Of securing Documentary Evidence.

144. Summons to produce document required as evidence.
145. Issue of search-warrant in first instance.
146. Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.
147. Power to impound document produced.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

148. Examination of accused.
149. No influence to be used to induce disclosures.
150. Tender of pardon to accomplice.
151. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

152. Deposition of medical witness.
Power to summon medical witness.
153. Report of chemical examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
Power to summon chemical examiner.
154. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.
155. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
156. Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.
157. When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

SECTIONS.

158. Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.
Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.
Complainant and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

F.—Of Search-warrants.

159. Search-warrant when grantable.
160. Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.
161. Direction, &c., of search-warrants.
162. Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.
163. Place to be searched may be broken open.
164. Search of zanáná.
165. Search to be made in presence of witnesses.
Occupant of place searched may attend.
166. Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Appeal by person convicted.
168. Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.
169. Copy of order to accompany petition.
170. Copies of proceedings.
171. Procedure when appellant in jail.
172. Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.
Power to reject appeal summarily.
Power to call for record.
Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.
173. Notice of day for hearing appeal.
Service of notice.
174. High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.
175. Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.
176. High Court may make or direct further inquiry.
177. Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.
178. Irregularity before trial properly held.
179. Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.
180. Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.
181. Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, section 147.
182. Magistrate may state grounds of his decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

183. Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence, to officer in charge of jail.
184. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

SECTIONS.

185. Levy of fine.
Section to what cases applicable.
Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.
Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.
Who may issue distress-warrant.
186. Payment of fine in compensation.
187. Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment, in appealable case, when to be inflicted.
188. Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.
189. Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.
Stay of execution.
190. Not to be executed by instalments.
191. Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.
192. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
193. Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

194. Procedure when accused is a lunatic.
195. When accused appears to have been insane.
196. Release of lunatic on bail.
Custody when bail not given.
197. Resumption of inquiry or trial.
198. Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.
199. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
200. Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.
201. Visiting of lunatic prisoners.
202. Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.
203. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 199 is declared capable of being discharged.
204. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. Procedure in certain cases of contempt.
206. Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.
207. Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

SECTIONS.

208. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
209. Sureties for keeping the peace.
210. Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep the peace.
211. Extension of time for which person is bound.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

212. When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.
213. When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.
214. Procedure where security required for more than one year.

C.—Provisions as to both kinds of Security.

215. Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep the peace or for good behaviour.
216. Contents of summons.
217. When warrant of arrest may issue.
218. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.
219. Discharge of person informed against.
220. Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.
221. Proceedings to be laid before High Court.
222. Contents of order for security.
Form of recognizance.
223. Imprisonment in default of security.
Term of imprisonment.
224. Binding of sentenced person.
225. Release of prisoner under requisition of security.
Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.
226. Discharge of sureties.
227. Commission, &c., of offence a breach.
228. Recovery of penalty from principal.
229. Recovery of penalty from surety.
230. Proof of previous conviction.
231. Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.
232. Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

233. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

SECTIONS.

234. Order for maintenance of wives and children.
Enforcement of order.
Proviso.
235. Alteration in allowance.
236. Enforcement of order.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

237. Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.
238. Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.
239. Extent of jurisdiction.
240. Reference to High Court.
241. Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.
Direction as to costs.
242. Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.
243. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
244. Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in police-custody.
245. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.
246. All persons to give information of certain offences.
247. All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—FORMS.

An Act to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section 14,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Definitions.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"writing."

"writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

bailable offence or case."

"bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"non-bailable offence or case."

"non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and "non-bailable case" means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"chapter." "chapter" means a chapter of this Act:

"place." "place" includes also house, building and vessel: and

Words referring to acts done. words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts. **7.** The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(*b*) define the extent thereof respectively,

(*c*) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(*d*) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates. **8.** The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts, and any two or more of such persons may (subject to rules made under section 9) sit together as a Bench.

All persons appointed under this section shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Every such person shall, by virtue of his office

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace. be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within

Local limits of jurisdiction. the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions. powers and jurisdictions which, under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate. **9.** In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, consistent with this Act, to regulate

(*a*) the conduct and distribution of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town:

(*b*) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit:

(*c*) the constitution of Benches:

(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

Notwithstanding the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police. **10.** All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass. **11.** Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine. **12.** In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section or different sections of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Power to record statements and confessions.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any confession or other statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person with reference to any offence.

Such confessions shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 84, and such statements shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115, clauses 3, 4 and 5, and such statements and confessions shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) *A. B.*,
Presidency Magistrate.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried, in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d*.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

or offence not committed in one district only;

or offence is continuing;

or consists of several acts in different districts;

21. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

where an offence consists of several acts done in different districts

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through or into which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Stealing cattle.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen, or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.

25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint by a private person,

(*b*) upon information or report by a Police officer,

(*c*) upon information received under section 246,

(*d*) if committed in his presence,

(*e*) upon application under chapter V.

Who may make complaints.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Process to compel appearance.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance;

and in the cases mentioned in section 25, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), the Presidency Magistrate may proceed as if he had received a complaint.

Jurisdiction given by complaint.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate—

(*a*) to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial,

(*b*) to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed, and

(*c*) to issue process for the arrest or to compel the appearance of such person.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

31. Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Effect of omission to examine petitioner.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

Dismissal of complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings against the person complained against.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

Issue of process.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

When summons may issue.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed—

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

(*a*) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if the thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney or pleader.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction or under the direction,

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

(*a*) of the Government, or

(*b*) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(*c*) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

In this section, the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the expressions "Judge" and "public servant" have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Definition of "Government," "Judge" and "public servant."

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against any party to or witness in such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.

44. When any civil, criminal or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from disposing of cases under sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 of the Indian Penal Code where he himself is the public servant concerned.

Prosecution for adultery.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

Application to be deemed a complaint.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

Form of summons.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons how served.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

Service when accused cannot be found.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved—

(*a*) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(*b*) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(*c*) by a receipt under section 48.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country: provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, shall be directed to one or more Police-officers, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form, and direction of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

Continuance of warrant.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Fees for summonses id warrants.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Power to remit fees.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant, that if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate.

If bail be taken, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

59. When a warrant is directed to more Police-officers than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of such officer.

Warrant to several persons.

60. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

61. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

62. Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of agistrate.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for endorsement, either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall endorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Proclamation for person absconding.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

Evidence of publication.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (*a*) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (*b*) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (*c*) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

Restoration of forfeited property.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

Custody of person arrested.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that, in cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall not be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum

of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Discharge on bail.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the Presidency Magistrate may issue his warrant of arrest directing that the accused person be brought before him and may order such person to find sufficient bail, and on his failing so to do may commit him to prison.

Discharge of sureties.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, or may in case of a bailable offence release him on bail; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the

Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused has been committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed

thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Magistrate may alter charge.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Adjournment.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge, the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

107. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grevious hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code

(*b*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*). A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*). A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,
(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,
(*c*) the name of the complainant,
(*d*) the name of the accused person,
(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,
(*f*) the prisoner's plea,
(*g*) the final order,
(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Charge when dispensed with.

116. In cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when necessary.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

122. Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Charge when drawn up.

123. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Procedure on examining accused.

124. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

Withdrawal of complaint.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Sentence.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the

Compounding offences.

offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the attendance of Witnesses.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

B.—Of Witnesses.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

In cases triable upon summons.

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

In cases triable upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or

Issue of search-warrant in first instance.

other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities to deliver such letter to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the conditions under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon Chemical Examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*), in case of a conviction either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act

on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial or inquiry under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories, in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness, may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-Warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorize a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59, 60 and 61 shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

162. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

Search of zanána.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Appeal by person convicted.

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section, the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith; provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Power to call for record.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or other officer

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

Service of notice.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons unless in the case of persons present in Court, to whom they may be given orally.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government Solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

Release of appellant on bail.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order, and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal-Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

185. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under this or any other Act for the time being in force, he may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Levy of fine.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Section to what cases applicable.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser, for defect of form in proceedings.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

Payment of fine in compensation.

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: provided that, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may order it to be inflicted in his own presence.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his descretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to

Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.

imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

Release of lunatic on bail.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 200 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his Court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused person shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for

Extension of time for which person is bound.

which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both Kinds of Security.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

Contents of summons.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Discharge of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall not exceed three years.

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I), as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence, a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 154.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of restoring Possession of Immoveable Property.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

Alteration in allowance.

235. On the application of any person receiving, or ordered to pay, a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

Reference to High Court.

240. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to jail or release him on bail to appear for judgment

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.

242. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

243. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any moveable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

244. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under section 160,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

245. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General

payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

246. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

247. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and." Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1*st*.—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

2*nd*.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3*rd*.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th*.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5*th*.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto

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CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation of life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto
145	Joining or continuing an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
159	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

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CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

	Persons employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Ditto - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Ditto -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFFNCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1. Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

41

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable	nprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	nprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magis-
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	nprisonment of either ot for ears and fine	

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Propert

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without war-	Warrant -	Bailable	er s	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Di to.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 47).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (*state shortly the offence complained*) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [*or* of Act No. of 18 , *as the case may be*] : You are hereby required to appear in person [*or* by advocate, attorney or pleader, *as the case may be*] on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon [*or* afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(*Signed*) *C. D.*

Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (*section* 56).

To (*name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 71).

To the officer in charge of the

Whereas of is accused of (.) you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before by whom [*or* which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [*or* enquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (*section* 72).

We, *A. B.* of , *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of , do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said *A. B.* will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of , and in case of the said *A. B.* making default herein, we the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signatures.*)

Dated the day of 187 .

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT (*section* 89).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 93, 140).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER SENTENCE (*section* 184).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated day of

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 222).

Whereas I, *A. B.* [*or* we, *A. B.*, *C. D.*, *etc.*], of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself [*or* each of us hereby binds himself]

not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [*or* any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [*or* he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I, *E. F.* of , hereby declare myself surety for the abovementioned *A. B.*, that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

I.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 222).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the abovesaid , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 97.)

(1).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

(*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 124.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of

the High Court." *In* (*c*), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*.) *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*.) And I hereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

ALTERNATIVE CHARGES.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute, "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court," *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1877.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. From what port emigration lawful.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENT.

4. Appointment of Emigration Agents.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

5. Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.
6. General duties of Protector.
   Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

7. Establishment and licensing of depôt.
   Fee for license.
8. Inspection by Protector.
   Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.
9. Supply of medical aid and comforts.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

10. Protector to license recruiters.
11. Duration and cancelment of license.
12. Form of license.
    Fee for license.
13. Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

14. Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.
15. Contents of such contracts.
16. Certain agreements declared void.
17. Medical examination of intending emigrants.
    Dependents.
    Form of certificates.
18. Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and be examined.
    Registration when to be refused.
19. Examination of dependents.
20. Copies of registered matters.
21. Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.
22. Registration.
23. Fee for registration.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

24. Arrival at depôt to be reported.
25. Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

SECTION.

26. Countersignature of register.
    Grant of embarkation-pass.
27. When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.
    Payment of expenses of sending him back.
28. Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.
29. Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.
30. Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.
31. Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.
32. Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

33. Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act,
    or without certificate from Protector.
    Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.
34. Emigrant to give his pass to Master.
35. Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.
36. Master to deliver list of emigrants.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.
38. Revocation of prohibition.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Making unlawful contract of labour.
    Recruiting without being licensed.
    Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.
40. Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.
41. False representation of Government authority.
42. Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.
43. Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.
44. Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.
45. Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.
46. Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.
47. Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Act not to apply to certain vessels,
49. or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.
50. Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.
51. Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlement.
52. Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate emigration under engagements to labour from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

I. This Act may be called "The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of the said territories, under an engagement to labour in the said Settlements :

"Emigrate."

"Emigrant" means a person who "emigrates" within the meaning of the above definition

'Emigrant."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a District a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

'Magistrate."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

'Vessel."

From what port emigration lawful.

3. It shall not be lawful to emigrate except from such ports as may from time to time be declared by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, by a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, revoke any such notification.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of the Straits Settlements may, from time to time, appoint such persons as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council approves, to act as Emigration Agents at such ports as aforesaid.

Any Emigration Agent so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall direct such persons as he thinks fit to act as Protectors of Emigrants under this Act at such ports and for such local areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign to such persons such establishment as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council thinks fit.

General duties of Protector.

6. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, protect and aid all emigrants with his advice or otherwise, and cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

He may also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants both during the period of their service in the Straits Settlements and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Such Protector shall also aid and advise such return emigrants, so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

Establishment and licensing of depôt.

7. Every Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants at the port at which he is Agent. Such depôt may be licensed by the local Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him.

Fee for license

For every such license the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Inspection by Protector.

8. The Protector of Emigrants may, at any time, examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to, and shall do so at least once a year.

And he may at any time cancel the license, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the local Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act.

Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.

The Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, the depôt, shall give the Protector every facility for making such inspections as he may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford him all such information respecting the depôt and the emigrants as he may require.

Supply of medical aid and comforts.

9. The Emigration Agent shall provide at the depôt such medical aid and comforts as the Protector may from time to time direct.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

Protector to license recruiters.

10. Each Protector of Emigrants shall license so many fit persons as he deems necessary, to be recruiters of labourers for the Straits Settlements; and no person shall engage or attempt to engage any Native of India to emigrate, or shall otherwise act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

11. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants who granted it may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Duration and cancelment of license.

12. Every such license shall specify the local limits within which the person licensed may recruit labourers, and shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Form of license.

For every such license the recruiter shall pay to the Protector a fee of five rupees.

Fee for license.

13. No recruiter shall engage, or attempt to engage, labourers in any district without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such district, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any Magistrate who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his signature as aforesaid, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Protector of Emigrants who has authority to cancel the recruiter's license.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

14. No contract made by a recruiter with a Native of India to emigrate shall be enforceable by the recruiter or his principal unless it—

Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.

(*a*) is expressed in writing;

(*b*) is executed by the recruiter on behalf of some principal in the Straits Settlements;

(*c*) states the terms, if any, agreed on as to the redemption of the recruit's engagement for employment, or of the unexpired term of such engagement;

(*d*) the term of the recruit's employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him, and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same are registered in the manner provided in section eighteen.

But nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent such Native from insisting, if he thinks fit, that such contract shall be performed.

15. Every such contract shall—

Contents of such contracts.

(*a*) contain an engagement for employment to be provided by such principal for a definite term not exceeding three years; and

(*b*) specify the nature of the services to be performed by such recruit and the rates of wages (not less than twelve cents a day for an able-bodied male adult) payable in respect of the same.

16. Save as provided by section fourteen, clause (*c*), every agreement entered into by a Native of India in the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, to pay money to any person in the Straits Settlements, in consideration of pecuniary or other assistance given to such Native to emigrate, shall be illegal and void.

Certain agreements declared void.

Every contract not containing the particulars required by section fifteen shall be illegal and void.

17. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical examination of intending emigrants.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the Straits Settlements and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to the Straits Settlements; and the medical officer shall examine such persons and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Dependents.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed; and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person so examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Form of certificates.

18. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Emigrant to appear before Magistrate,

The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract.

and be examined.

If it appears on such examination that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register

(*a*) the name, the father's name and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended he shall proceed:

(*d*) the name of his employer:

(*e*) the term of his employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

Registration when to be refused.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of the contract into which he has entered, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, or finds that the contract is not in accordance with section fifteen, he shall refuse to register the particulars specified as aforesaid, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents.

19. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that such dependence and willingness exist, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Copies of registered matters.

20. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections 18 and 19.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

21. A copy of every entry made in the registry book by a Magistrate, shall be forthwith forwarded by such Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and to the Protector of Emigrants.

Registration.

22. The registration required by sections 18 and 19 shall, in the case of emigrants recruited in any local area for which a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed, be effected before him instead of a Magistrate; and such Protector shall furnish to the emigrant one copy of the matters so registered, and another copy of the same matters to the Emigration Agent.

Fee for registration.

23. For the registration of every recruit under section 18, the recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, such fee not exceeding one rupee, as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

24. The arrival of each emigrant at the depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

The Emigration Agent may institute such examination of the emigrants as he thinks fit in order to satisfy himself of their fitness to emigrate.

Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

25. The Protector of Emigrants shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival at the depôt of each emigrant not registered by himself, question such emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and shall at the same time examine the emigrant's contract and the copy of the register furnished to him under section 20.

If, for any reason, further inquiry is necessary, he shall make such enquiry forthwith.

Countersignature of register.

26. If in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants the examination and enquiry made under section 25 disclose no valid reason against the fulfilment of the contract, and the emigrant has not become physically unfit for emigration, the Protector and the Emigration Agent shall countersign the emigrant's copy of the register and the Emigration Agent shall make out and deliver to the emigrant an embarkation-pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant and the name of his father, certifying that he has been duly registered for emigration to the Straits Settlements and mentioning the port of debarkation.

Grant of embarkation pass.

When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.

27. If the Protector of Emigrants considers that any emigrant is physically unfit to emigrate, and that he has not dishonestly represented himself as physically fit;

or that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any such emigrant, as makes it just to vacate the contract;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses without the consent of the Protector to countersign the emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or to be bound by the contract;

Payment of expenses of sending him back.

the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent, or the recruiter with whom the contract was made, forthwith to pay to him such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where his name was registered under section 18; and may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such emigrant to such place

and any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants physically unfit to undertake such return, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Protector of Emigrants fit to undertake such return to such place.

Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant

28. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which his name was registered under section 19, as well as to feed or lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant at the depôt.

Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.

29. If the Protector of Emigrants has reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to the Straits Settlements, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent, and thereupon

the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been found under section 27 to be physically unfit to emigrate.

If the emigrant still desires to emigrate, then the dependent shall be kept and returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section 27.

Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.

30. If upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that, during the journey thither, he has suffered any ill-treatment, or the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

31. On failure of the Emigration Agent or of such recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum, ordered to be paid under any of the four last preceding sections, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. per annum interest from the date of payment, from the Emigration Agent, or from such recruiter.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such money, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

32. Whenever the Emigration Agent refuses, without the consent of the Protector, to counter-sign an emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or is chargeable with a breach of any duty which any contract with an emigrant expressly or by implication imposes upon him, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for the breach of such contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act.

33. No Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall receive on board any emigrant unless such vessel has been licensed, under the law for the time being in force relating to the carriage by sea of Native passengers, to carry passengers for the intended voyage and unless the Master of such vessel has obtained a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants authorizing him to receive on board the number of emigrants specified therein.

or without certificate from Protector.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.

No such certificate shall be granted by the Protector of Emigrants unless he has satisfied himself that the vessel has been licensed as aforesaid, and that provisions and water for the number of emigrants to be specified in the certificate according to the scale prescribed under such law have been actually put on board such vessel.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

34. On embarkation every emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the embarkation pass granted to him under section 26, and the Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass.

Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.

35. The Emigration Agent shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly examines the passes of the emigrants, and shall himself also examine such passes.

The Emigration Agent shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass.

Master to deliver list of emigrants.

36. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent a list of all emigrants on board, signed by himself and mentioning the port of debarkation, and shall retain a counterpart of such list signed by the Emigration Agent.

A copy of such list signed by the Emigration Agent and Master shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants before the vessel sails.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.

37. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants and the enforcement of the engagements entered into with them immediately upon their arrival at the Straits Settlements, or during their residence therein, the Governor General in Council may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration under this Act to the said Settlements shall cease from a day to be specified in such notification.

When any notification has been published under this section, emigration under this Act and the making of contracts to emigrate to the Straits Settlements shall be unlawful from the day specified in such notification.

Revocation of prohibition.

38. Such notification may be revoked in like manner by the Governor General in Council, and thereupon emigration to the said Settlements shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in the revocation.

From the day so specified all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to the said Settlements shall be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced, during the time of such suspension.

X.—OFFENCES.

Making unlawful contract of labour.

39. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, engages or attempts to engage any Native of India to emigrate,

or whoever engages, or attempts to engage, any Native of India to enter into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal,

or, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a recruiter of labourers for the Straits Settlements,

Recruiting without being licensed.

or being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, removes or attempts to remove any person whom he engages in any district from such district until the particulars required by section 18 have been duly registered,

Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.

shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

40. Whoever, by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences, causes or induces or attempts to cause or induce any Native of India to emigrate or to enter into any contract to emigrate, or into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal, or to proceed to the said Settlements without having entered into any contract, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any police-officer may for such offence arrest him without warrant.

Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.

41. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to the said Settlements, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

False representation of Government authority.

42. Any Master of a vessel not licensed as provided in section thirty-three who knowingly receives on board, for conveyance to the said Settlements, any emigrant or person who has entered into a contract hereby declared illegal,

Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.

and any Master of a vessel licensed as aforesaid, who knowingly receives any emigrant as aforesaid without having previously obtained a certificate under the said section, or in excess of the number specified in such certificate,

shall be liable for each emigrant or person so received to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

43. Any Master of a vessel who receives on board such vessel any emigrant for the said Settlements and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 34 and 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.

44. Any Master of a vessel landing any emigrant or dependent at any port other than the port of debarkation specified in embarkation-pass and list, unless in case of stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, shall be liable for every emigrant or dependent so landed to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.

45. Any Master of a vessel who having cleared such vessel for the said Settlements, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

46. All prosecutions under sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.

47. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention and detection of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for the said Settlements and of other offences against this Act.

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessels in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

Act not to apply to certain vessels,

49. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with, or the emigration of, any Native seaman, or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only and who embarks as such menial servant.

or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.

50. The Emigration Agent and all persons employed by him and the Protector of Emigrants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.

51. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, shall not apply to the Straits Settlements, unless and until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declares it so to apply.

Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlements.

52. Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 12.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of .

A. B. described in the Roll annexed is hereby licensed under the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, to be a recruiter of labourers.

[*Here set out the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act.*]

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to the Straits Settlements [and to work there*].

(Sd.) *C. D.*,

(*Here add designation of examining officer.*)

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1877.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Opium Act, No. XXIII of 1876, section one, enacts that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of April 1877 : And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Act shall come into force ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Opium Act when to take effect.

1. The said Act No. XXIII of 1876 shall come into force, not on the first day of April 1877, but on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877 :—

No. 6 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"**10.** The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of schoolhouses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c* and (*d* of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make a small amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy in the North-Western Provinces, of rates on land for local purposes. These rates are in the first instance credited to a general Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes.

These are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District-post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, the present Bill proposes to authorize the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation-works and Railways of provincial utility: the maximum amount of such assignments is fixed at ten per cent. of the total sum levied under the proposed Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but there is no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th March 1877.

J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877:—

No. 7 OF 1877.

Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

2. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs: provided that, for any such license granted between the first day of November in each year, and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing, there shall be paid only one-half of such fee.

Officer to grant license.

3. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of Land Revenue of the district or place in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district or place in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district or place in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by any Assistant or Deputy Collector under the Collector's orders, and the Courts shall take judicial notice of such signature.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

4. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee:

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

5. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of April next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

6. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

Collector to determine class and grade under which licensee is to be charged.

7. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee paid for his license.

Such list shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and the list, or such part or parts thereof as he shall think fit, shall be filed in such other places as the Collector directs, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to issue notification showing classes and grades chargeable, &c.

9. The Collector shall, at or about the same time, issue a notification, in such form as the Local Government directs, showing the classes and grades chargeable under this Act, and the fees which members of each class and grade are charged, with such other information as the Local Government may direct.

The notification shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned.

Notice to person charged.

10. So soon as may be practicable after the issue of such notification, notice shall be served on each person charged: provided that in any year it shall not be necessary that such notice shall be served on any person charged under this Act in the year immediately preceding.

Such notice shall contain—

the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the person charged;

the class and grade under which he falls;

the fee payable by him under this Act;

the date on which such payment is to be made;

the mode and place of payment and the person to whom the fee may be paid;

the penalty incurred by failure to make payment of the fee on the given date;

and shall notify that if the person so served continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the notice must be made in the year 1877, within thirty days of receiving the notice, and within thirty days next after the first day of January of each subsequent year.

Petition of objector.

11. Any person served with such notice and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such service, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade or altogether removed from the list.

Verification.

The statements contained in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

Appeal from order on petition.

12. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed shall hear the same and pass such order thereupon as to him shall seem fit:

Provided that if in his judgment the fee which the petitioner has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section eleven, be deemed a valid objection:

Provided also that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list.

Any person dissatisfied with such order may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, the Collector's order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

Penalties.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

13. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notice served on him under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

14. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers, Courts of Wards and Trustees.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

15. Receivers or managers appointed by any Court in India, and the Courts of Wards, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

16. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged

ity, or when any receiver appointed by any Court or Court of Wards is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver or Court of Wards, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities

17. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

18. When the return mentioned in section 17 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling

on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

19. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government shall from time to time direct.

Powers of Collector and Commissioner under Act may be exercised by other officers.

20. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person so appointed when required by him to do so.

Exemptions from Act.

21. Nothing in this Act applies to (*a*) persons being itinerant vendors only, or (*b*) persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Power to exempt and make rules.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for allowing to the persons employed in the collection fees not exceeding three per centum on the fees so collected charged to the licensees, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers	First grade ...	Rs. 64
Wholesale-dealers in country-produce	Second grade	,, 32
	Third grade ...	,, 16

CLASS II.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Cloth-sellers Dealers in iron Metal-vessel-sellers... Fuel-sellers (talwálas) Chaudhrís Agents ... ... Letters-out of conveyances and cattle ... Contractors (thíkadárs) ... ... Printers and publishers	First grade ...	Rs. 32
	Second grade	,, 16
	Third grade ...	,, 8

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified.	First grade ...	Rs. 16
	Second grade	,, 8
	Third grade ...	,, 4
	Fourth grade	,, 2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to impose a light License-tax on Traders and Dealers in the North-Western Provinces. Similar measures are in force in many large Indian towns and (under Act XIV of 1867) in the Central Provinces. The principal trades have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32.

CALCUTTA, *16th March 1877.*

J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS BY DOCTORS LEWIS AND CUNNINGHAM ON LEPROSY, AND THE "ORIENTAL OR DELHI SORE" IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Fort William, the 10th March 1877,—No. 174.

Read—

Reports dated November 1876, by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham on Leprosy and the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" in India.

RESOLUTION.—Leprosy in India has of late years attracted more than ordinary attention. The report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the suggestions made by Drs. Tilbury Fox and Farquhar for obtaining a better knowledge of the endemic skin diseases of India, Dr. Gavin Milroy's report on leprosy in the West Indies, Dr. H. Vandyke Carter's report of his enquiries into the disease in Norway and other countries which were made under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, and the interest taken in the gurjun oil and other supposed cures for the disease, have all contributed to this result. In 1875 the Government of India directed that a special enquiry should be made into leprosy in India, partly by the local Sanitary Commissioners and partly by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, the special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Kumaon was selected for Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's enquiries, and the report of these enquiries, so far as they have yet gone, has now been submitted.

2. The Oriental or Delhi Sore, as it is more commonly called, was very prevalent among European soldiers for years after 1857 when they re-occupied the city, and continued to prevail among them more or less until 1867. Of 1,998 European soldiers with their families, of whom statistics are given by the Special Committee of 1865, 1,072 had been affected with Delhi Sore during a residence varying from one to fifteen months, and many of these were permanently disfigured. Now the disease is rarely seen among the European garrison. It was suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India that Drs. Lewis and Cunningham might be employed in inquiring into the history of this disease. The investigation made by these gentlemen

shews not only the true character of the disease which has not hitherto been fully ascertained, but also indicates that its disappearance is to be attributed to sanitary improvements, and more especially to the improvement of the water-supply.

3. The thanks of the Government of India are accorded to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham for their valuable reports.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be printed along with the summaries of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's reports in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for communication to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on Leprosy in India.

A brief recapitulation of the principal points to which reference has been made in this our first report regarding leprosy may be of use to such readers as have not sufficient time to study the question in detail. It must, however, be premised that any digest relating to such an obscure subject is necessarily attended with more risk of misinterpretation than a detailed report where all the qualifying circumstances of any set of deductions can be produced.

Leprosy statistics of British India.

It will have been seen that although leprosy was known to prevail in Hindostan many centuries before the Christian era, comparatively little was known regarding its precise localisation in the different provinces until the general census of 1872 was taken. Not only was the comparative prevalence of the disease in various districts all over British India ascertained at that period, but the possibility of attaining to something approaching to a fair estimate of the aggregate leprous population of the country also became practicable. According to these census returns, there are some 99,000 lepers in the territories under British rule, yielding a proportion of 54 lepers to every 100,000 of the entire population, or (taking the actual figures in the first Table) 1 leper to every 8,145 persons. Of the aggregate number about one-eighth is contributed by certain districts, each of not less than 100,000 in population, furnishing a ratio nearly five times higher than the average ratio for the whole of India. In these districts there is a leper to every 384 persons instead of to 1,845. Should these latter data be verified on more close observation, an important step will have been made towards solving the difficulty of dealing with the question in a practical manner, as such a phenomenon must depend either on peculiar local or hereditary conditions.

The leprosy statistics of specially affected Districts.

The leprosy statistics of Kumaon.

One of these abnormally affected localities forms the subject of a special report on this occasion, *viz.*, the District of Kumaon. Roughly speaking, it contains 1,000 lepers. This yields a proportion equivalent to something over 250 per 100,000 of the population, or, calculating on the actual figures of the estimate, 1 leper to about every 388 individuals (*vide* Table 5, page 13). With the object of mitigating the sufferings of at least a portion of this unfortunate class, the Commissioner, Sir Henry Ramsay, has founded an asylum at Almora with accommodation for over a hundred lepers.

Observations made at the Almora Leper Asylum.

The inmates of this Aslyum formed the subject of a series of clinical observations, the details of which are recorded in the foregoing pages.

The forms of leprosy encountered.

Eighty lepers were subjected to the closest scrutiny; 49 proved to be cases in which anæsthesia presented the most prominent feature; 12 in which the presence of tubercles in the skin was the most marked peculiarity; in 15 cases the two former conditions were so equally evident that they were classified as "mixed;" and in 4 cases an eruption formed the most pronounced symptom. The ratios which these yield agree generally with the proportion in which the different varieties of the disease have been observed to occur in other countries.

The age of attack and the duration of the disease.

The average age at which the onset of the disease was observed was found to be between 23 and 24 years; even the decimals obtained by calculating averages in the case of male and female lepers were found to be almost identical. There was, however, a range of from 3 years to 60. The average duration of the disease was nearly 14 years. The form in which anæsthesia was the prevailing feature was the most chronic, the average duration of the "tuberculated" cases being shorter by nearly six years.

The question of contagion.

The history of the Asylum gives no support to the doctrine that leprosy is a contagious disease, but strong evidence to the contrary. The reverse has been stated with regard to the history of the Asylum, but it will have been seen, from the information elicited, that not the slightest foundation existed for such a statement.

The influence of heredity.

But with reference to the probable influence of heredity in the propagation of leprosy, the facts elicited, and which may, we believe, be accepted as trustworthy, give forth no uncertain sound. There can, we think, be no very substantial argument adduced in the face of the figures which have been collected in connection with this Asylum alone to contra-indicate the inference that hereditary taint exercises a most important influence in the transmission of the pest.

Compulsory segregation of Lepers impracticable.

Taking into consideration, therefore, the prominent part undoubtedly played by heredity, and the fact that the disease but seldom manifests itself until after puberty, it is evident that any attempt at "stamping it out" by the compulsory segregation of leprous persons would prove wholly impracticable; for, as mentioned in the last chapter, it would not only be necessary to segregate those suffering from developed disease, but also those hereditarily disposed to it. How, and by whom, could the predisposition be determined? It would, indeed, be even more important to secure the latter class and such persons as are only manifestly affected to a slight extent, for it would appear that persons of this description furnish by far the greater portion of the children who are, so to speak, potentially leprous,—time and circumstance alone being required for the development of the disease.

Regarding the factors in the maintenance of leprosy in parts of Kumaon.

In intimate relation with this question is that of the probability or otherwise of an increase in the prevalence of the disease amongst such a leprous community as exists in Kumaon. Fortunately it would appear that, *pari passu* with the active manifestation of the disease, a tendency to sterility is also induced; moreover, the mortality among the children of lepers (even among such of them as are born before leprosy has manifested itself in the parents) appears to be abnormally high, so that the probable aggregate of the number of the offspring of lepers is to a very appreciable degree less than that furnished by non-leprous individuals. It is therefore evident that, unless there be influences other than heredity at work in the locality tending towards the production of the leprous condition, no serious increment need be apprehended. It will be our endeavour to ascertain on a future occasion whether any such leprosy-inducing conditions can be detected in the specially affected localities.

With regard to the latter, we have drawn attention to the fact that the malady is far more prevalent along the Nepal frontier, a country in which a very large proportion of lepers are found, and it is believed that no organised attempt of any kind exists in it to relieve their sufferings. Indeed, the reverse is not uncommonly stated. Under these circumstances it is, perhaps, not strange that these districts should be exceptionally afflicted, especially when it is considered that the records of the Almora Leper Asylum show that one-fifth of the total number of the inmates who have received shelter since the institution was established have come from Nepal.

We may find that personal examination into the facts along these specially affected border parganas will dispel the plausibility of such an inference, but at present we are inclined strongly to attribute the exceptional prevalence of cases of leprosy in this part of Kumaon in a great measure to its having to give shelter to more than its own share of lepers; to support more, in fact, than is contributed to the population by its own quota of leprous stock.

We have abstained from making any observations regarding the pathology of leprosy on the present occasion. It will be more convenient to describe this portion of the inquiry when our microscopical investigations of the diseased tissue have been completed. These, for the greater part, we propose to carry out in Calcutta, where the Leper Asylum and the hospitals offer peculiar facilities for prosecuting researches of this character.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" as observed in India.

The report which we now bring to a conclusion may be thus briefly summarised:—

1. Assuming that the cutaneous affection which we have studied at Delhi is, practically, of the same nature as the sore which is prevalent in Mooltan, Lucknow, Lahore, Scinde and other parts of India, as also, the chronic sore known in Aleppo, Biskra, Bagdad, &c., as 'Bouton,' it comes under the general designation suggested by Dr. Tilbury Fox of 'Oriental sore':
2. Our information of the distribution of the sore in India is taken from the statistics regarding 'abscess and ulcer' collected from all parts of the country, but our pathological observations are, for the most part, based on typical examples of the affection witnessed at Delhi:
3. Whereas of late years the statistical returns indicate considerable diminution in the number of hospital admissions among European troops from 'abscess and ulcer;' and among native troops also in such stations as are garrisoned by the two classes of soldiers, there is no such manifest decrease in the stations occupied solely by sepoys:
4. This discrepancy may be due to more attention having been paid to the sanitary requirements of those stations at which European troops are located.
5. That, although at Delhi this inference does not constantly hold strictly correct, nevertheless, it appears to do so at those seasons when the European and native soldiers are placed under equally advantageous conditions as to water:
6. In those years, when sores were notoriously prevalent among both the European and native troops stationed in Delhi, their water-supply was derived from wells. Latterly, the European troops in the Fort have been supplied with water from the river Jumna, whereas the native troops still resort to the wells. The wells, however, are flooded with water from the canal, which is derived from the Jumna, some miles distant. The canal supply occasionally fails, the well-water assumes the character normal to the locality, and cutaneous disorders are a not uncommon sequence:
7. So far as our own observations go, there is no evidence of any parasitic agency in the production of the disease, and it appears probable that the deleterious effects are due to the chemical constituents of the water. In Delhi, the quantity of salts with which the water is impregnated and its extreme hardness in so many of the wells, is the most noteworthy feature. The unoxidised organic contents of the water would not appear to be of material influence, seeing that the water is not worse, or even so bad, as in many of the stations in Lower Bengal where this cutaneous affection is, practically, unknown:
8. Although we are not in a position to speak definitely regarding the character of the wells in other military stations where the Oriental sore prevails owing to the lack of analyses of assured accuracy, it appears highly probable, judging from the geographical position of the stations and from the statements of residents of several of them, that the well-waters manifest properties similar to those which they possess in Delhi. The well-waters in many of the places where the sore prevails, in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria and other countries are also notoriously more or less brackish:

9. It seems, therefore, probable that, although the salts which cause the hardness of a water, may of themselves not be the actually deleterious ingredients, nevertheless, this quality may serve as an index of properties in it which tend to favour the production of cutaneous disorders. Several salts exert a peculiar action on the skin—those of Iodine and Bromine, for example, produce very characteristic eruptions:

10. With regard to the special skin affection in question, we have no hesitation in suggesting that the disease, as commonly observed at Delhi, setting aside all cases which are manifestly due to syphilis, scrofula and the like, is in no way distinguishable from one or other of the various forms of Lupus; its clinical history is similar, as is also its morbid anatomy; and the treatment which has proved the most satisfactory is that which is generally recommended for Lupus:

11. It is probable, however, that, owing to climatic and other influences, it may be somewhat modified from its European prototype as suggested by the fact of its prevalence being limited to particular districts—a feature which, so far as we are aware, does not characterise it in Europe in any special manner; and

12. Finally, we have suggested that the tendency which this form manifests to become endemic may be taken advantage of for purposes of nomenclature, and have therefore proposed that this form of Oriental sore should receive the designation *Lupus endemicus*.

CALCUTTA,
November 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 2nd March 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 24th February, with abstracts and maps as noted in the margin. The reports from Kurnool and Kistna are, as usual, telegraphic only.

1. District average prices.
2. Relief outlay and numbers by districts.
3. Ditto ditto by taluks.
4. Classification of works.
5. Number, &c., of works.

Maps—Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Chingleput.

2. *Prices* are generally little changed. Rice has risen slightly in Kistna and Nellore and in North Arcot and Salem, but has fallen a little in the Ceded Districts and in the south. Cholum has fallen in the Ceded Districts, owing probably to importations from Central India, but is nearly stationary elsewhere, except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where there is a rise, owing apparently (in the latter district) to the approaching exhaustion, which was anticipated, of the stocks of ivungu or black cholum. Ragi and cumbu have risen in Kistna and fallen in the three Ceded Districts, but the price is little changed elsewhere. Prices of all grains are, as before, generally cheapest in Chingleput and Kistna, and in Nellore, where proximity of these centres of supply is shown in the extreme south and north of the district and along the coast. Jubbulpore cholum is quoted separately in two taluks of Bellary (*viz.*, Bellary itself and Hospett) at rates (seers 9·1 and 11·8 and 9·1 and 10·2 respectively) considerably lower than the indigenous grain; but it is sold also, and influences prices in other parts of the district. In Cuddapah prices are highest in Jammalamadagu and in the subdivision plateau, and in North Arcot in the adjoining high-lying tracts in the north-west of the district. The marginal table shows the highest and lowest prices ruling in each district for common rice and for cholum, or other staple food-grain most generally quoted. The differences are considerable, and seem, in some cases, anomalous.

	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholum, &c.	
	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.
Nellore	7·00	9·18	7·87	10·50
Cuddapah	6·12	7·88	7·07	9·48
Bellary	5·94	9·18	7·73	10·30
Chingleput	8·46	9·81	10·26†	12·32†
North Arcot	6·00	9·00	7·1 †	10·9 †
Trichinopoly	6·53	7·98	9·17†	10·48†
Madura	6·13	8·45	9·55‡	11·76‡
Tinnevelly	7·24	8·30	7·20†	9·50†
Coimbatore	6·58	9·50	8·50†	12·42†
Salem	6·56	9·40	8·25†	10·68†

* Distressed taluks only. † Ragi. ‡ Cumbu.

The Madanapelli taluk report from Cuddapah is again wanting.

3. *Grants and outlay on relief works.*—The grants for works, &c., made up to the date of the report amounted to Rs. 84,69,763. The outlay against these grants was, including gratuitous relief, Rs. 79,57,452. The grants have been exceeded in Kurnool and Coimbatore, but further sums have since been assigned to these districts. The Board have endeavoured to separate in the present report the outlay on new works and repairs of roads in progress, which the Collectors were requested to distinguish in the detailed reports, but which they have not done with accuracy, and which in one district (Chingleput) has not been attempted. The following figures showing distribution of outlay are, however, approximately correct for works still in progress; Kurnool, for which details are not now available, being omitted:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,88,840	29,87,699
Repairs	81,934	8,87,530
	2,70,774	38,75,229
Chingleput	2,964	17,851
Total Roads	2,73,738	39,23,180
Irrigation works	21,602	3,18,981
Miscellaneous	32,840	3,90,827
TOTAL	3,28,180	46,32,988

The irrigation works are almost all repairs, and the miscellaneous works connected with water-supply. The outlay on roads is chiefly in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts; in the others, works of irrigation and water-supply are receiving attention. Of the outlay in the two districts named, 89 per cent. is on road works, but the proportion in the remaining districts is 67 per cent. Some outlay on irrigation works is in progress under Public Works officers, who have received credits amounting to Rs. 1,71,000, but of these works the Board have no knowledge. The entries in Abstract 5 are summed up for eight districts as follows:

	In progress.		Completed.	
	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.
Roads, new works	325	2,445	68	207
„ repairs	128	1,510	15	119
Irrigation, new works	34	...	15	...
„ repairs	474	...	117	...
Miscellaneous	1,553	...	847	...
TOTAL ...	2,514	3,955	1,063	326

4. *Numbers on relief works.*—The comparison with the last reported numbers is as follows by districts:

	17th February.	24th February.		
Kistna	3,014	3,078	+	64
Nellore	54,949	42,389	—	12,560
Cuddapah	80,389	67,728	—	12,661
Bellary	3,07,509	2,74,169	—	33,340
Kurnool	2,14,299	2,03,453	—	10,846
Chingleput	12,595	10,556	—	2,039
North Arcot	18,519	18,572	+	53
Trichinopoly	556	489	—	67
Madura	7,749	6,794	—	955
Tinnevelly	1,114	640	—	474
Coimbatore	22,152	22,900	+	748
Salem	36,430	41,966	+	5,536
TOTAL	7,59,275	6,92,734	—	66,541

5. There has thus again been a large decrease, amounting to 8·6 per cent. There is no increase of importance in any district, except Salem. Besides the coolies above entered for the *Nellore* District, there were 23,889 employed on the East Coast Canal, against 19,102 in last week. This increase on the canal works accounts for part of the decrease in the rest of the district, which occurs chiefly in the Atmakur, Kavali and Udayagiri taluks. The Board have received reports showing that coolies were being drafted to the canal from these taluks. The whole decrease, however, cannot be thus accounted for; but the new scale of wages appears to have been introduced in all the taluks named. The results are satisfactory, and there will doubtless be a larger increase shown in next return from the canal.

	17th Feb.	24th Feb.	
Atmakur	12,530	5,689	6,841
Udayagiri	14,848	7,621	7,227
Kavali	5,880	4,959	921
TOTAL ...	33,258	18,269	— 14,989

6. The *Cuddapah* numbers are contrasted by taluks below:

	17th February.	24th February.			Per cent. of population.
Jammalamadagu	9,630	2,778	—	6,852	2·52
Pulivendla	10,232	9,974	—	258	9·03
Proddatur	1,253	1,288	+	35	1·26
Cuddapah	7,120	7,339	+	219	4·50
Budwail	8,857	7,478	—	1,379	8·04
Sidhout	5,409	4,468	—	941	5·83
Pullampett	8,555	8,866	+	311	6·10
Kadari	4,592	2,333	—	2,259	1·65
Royachoti	2,569	1,536	—	1,033	1·20
Madanapalli	18,753	16,444	—	2,309	11·87
Voilpad	3,419	5,224	+	1,805	3·59
TOTAL	80,389	67,728	—	12,661	5·01

Reduction has evidently been carried to great lengths, and the Board fear too far in some parts of the district. The sub-division has now 25,537 coolies against 110,000 a few weeks ago.

7. The taluk figures for the Bellary District are as follow:

	17th February.	24th February.			Per cent. of population.
Adoni	87,985	67,984	—	20,001	37·
Alur ..	46,593	47,830	+	1,237	48·7
Gooty	23,330	22,593		737	15·6
Tadpatri	11,175	10,562		613	9·01
Anantapur	8,997	6,782		2,215	6·6
Dharmaveram	5,251	4,297		954	3·6
Penkonda ...	3,529	2,145		1,384	2·4
Hindupur	1,733	4,553	+	2,820	5·2
Madaksira	13,697	12,867	—	830	16·2
Raidrug	7,336	7,785	+	449	8·9
Bellary	49,266	42,396	—	6,870	23·3
Hospett ...	17,181	12,261	—	4,920	16·5
Sundur	3,075	3,353	+	278	22·4
Kudligi	15,439	13,026	—	2,413	11·0
Harpanhalli	5,600	6,166	+	566	7·
Hadgalli	,322	9,269	+	1,947	11·7
TOTAL ...	307,509	274,169	—	23,340	16·4

The large decrease in Adoni is satisfactory, and is due to strenuous efforts to prevent abuse of relief and to detection of some fraudulent returns. The native subordinate staff is greatly complained of. The decrease in Bellary coincides with the partial introduction of the new money wages in lieu of grain hitherto given. The works in Sundur territory are certain ghât roads, and the coolies are not drawn solely from that State, but come also from the

8. The decrease of 10,846 in *Kurnool* cannot be explained at present. The fall in Chingleput is chiefly owing to decrease in the Madurantakam taluk. The decrease in *North Arcot* occurs chiefly in the southern taluks, and works have ceased in Chendragiri, as to the cause of which the Collector will be called upon to report. In *Madura*, no works are in progress in Dindigul, and numbers have declined in Ramnad and Palni. There are no fluctuations of importance in Coimbatore. The increase in *Salem* is general throughout the district, except in the taluks of Oossoor and Kistnagiri.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale, as prescribed in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 529, and 12th February 1877, No. 681, has been introduced in many places; but the Board are unable to check the rates with the price statements, as they are not aware what grains have been selected by the district officers as the standards in each taluk. The new rates were in force in three taluks of North Arcot, two of Madura,* several of Nellore and of Bellary. In Salem the works were being carried on chiefly at low piece-work rates, and under G. O., 12th February, these are not to be disturbed. In all other places the wages in force appear to be those prescribed by the orders of the 2nd January 1877. The Collector of Tinnevelly continues to pay grain wages in Sattur, notwithstanding repeated orders. He will be separately addressed on the subject. The only other places in which grain wages are now paid are parts of Proddatur in Cuddapah, parts of Bellary taluk, and in Palni in the Madura District. The Board hope that next reports will show the new scale fully introduced. The scattered nature and remoteness of the works are doubtless the causes of the delay in enforcing it.

* In Palni the new scale for full tasks is paid with grain in kind.

Gratuitous relief.—The following are the totals compared by districts with those in last report:

Districts.	17th February.	24th February.		
Kistna	430	191	—	239
Nellore	9,025	5,953	—	3,072
Cuddapah	1,723	1,705	—	18
Bellary ...	10,011	14,829	+	4,815
Kurnool	4,026	3,538	—	488
Chingleput	4,095	4,843	+	748
North Arcot	619	557	—	62
Madura	197	230	+	33
Tinnevelly	93	138	+	45
Coimbatore	1,573	1,297	—	276
Salem	3,496	3,056	—	437
Total ...	35,288	36,337	+	1,049

The increase in Bellary is nominal, and results from the returns of two taluks—Adoni (3,191) and Tadpatri (1,591)—having been wanting last week. The numbers gratuitously fed are large in these two taluks, in Hospett, and in Madaksira, but in Hindupur they have dwindled to 401. In Nellore the fall in numbers is general, but the decrease is chiefly to be ascribed to there being no return from the Nellore taluk, which had 1,560 on the 17th February. The new camps in North Arcot are not filling rapidly, and the numbers in Salem are still diminishing under the camp system. The high number in Coimbatore is due to the inclusion of 1,100 persons fed at a relief-house in Udumalpetta, maintained by private subscriptions, aided by a grant from Government.

10. The outlay in and up to the week is as follows, according to the report:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,51,161	77,16,025
Gratuitous relief	13,325	2,41,427
	4,64,486	79,57,452

A memorandum of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to date accompanies. The total is Rs. 91,09,763.

11. The following particulars of advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells are reported:

	In the week.		Up to the week.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah	122	10,180	170	15,250
Bellary	.	635	...	1,270
Nellore	...		...	4,105

12. The special establishment returns are still wanting from some districts. The following particulars are known :—

	Relief works.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Cuddapah	159	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722	9 superior officers Rs. 3,472.
Bellary	1,089	17,653	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306	10 superior officers, Rs. 3,462.
Kurnool ...	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289	14 superior officers, Rs. 7,667.
Salem	223	5,118	18	184	54	783	295	6,385	4 superior officers, Rs. 1,910.
Trichinopoly			...		1	10	1	10	
Madura	36	1,247	5	54	1	18	42	1,319	1 superior officer, Rs. 810.
Tinnevelly	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195	
Coimbatore	30	911	1	7	20	348	51	1,266	1 superior officer, Rs. 425.
Total	1,824	16,797	356	4,600	264	4,085	2,544	55,492	

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·69	9·83	19·72	12·51	12·61	31·92	13·89	14·31	36·27	11·68	11·71	36·28	7·67	7·76	13·02	12·69	12·98	27·71	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·12	8·24	15·53	9·50	9·50	28·48	10·43	10·15	31·60	9·12	9·12	29·57	7·40	7·37	11·69	8·85	8·65	23·95	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah*	7·14	7·11	14·01	8·65	8·50	25·56	9·26	8·63	26·83	7·81	7·81	24·59	6·43	6·45	11·76	8·47	8·54	26·09	...	0·11	...
Bellary	7·35	7·13	14·65	8·67	8·38	25·75	8·79	8·45	26·13	8·36	7·89	25·09	6·57	6·38	12·33	8·65	8·69	28·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·97	6·76	14·90	8·29	7·89	28·32	9·35	8·96	30·55	9·09	8·71	29·23	6·90	6·59	14·82	8·12	7·81	25·87	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·26	9·29	16·51	10·08	...	...	10·91	10·78	23·91	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·29	11·08	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	7·94	8·13	14·60	9·30	9·50	21·77	9·70	9·42	22·91	8·79	8·79	20·17	6·00	6·02	10·53	10·67	10·92	24·50	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·18	13·85	16·80	19·60	28·00	10·48	10·81	25·68	10·16	10·67	23·50	5·81	5·81	9·90	11·09	11·63	24·61	...	0·03	0·31
Madura	7·66	7·61	14·36	12·32	15·59	34·29	10·13	10·46	31·66	10·55	10·45	36·13	5·47	5·33	10·48	12·33	12·21	26·19	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	7·84	7·78	12·44	8·58	8·58	22·88	11·00	11·06	28·72	12·22	12·22	28·38	5·85	5·71	7·41	12·94	12·98	21·37	...	0·10	0·71
Coimbatore	7·62	7·58	12·58	9·62	9·28	20·29	10·11	10·01	23·48	10·31	10·17	23·43	5·45	5·22	9·22	10·46	10·55	23·62	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·57	7·61	13·40	9·11	9·55	21·81	9·30	9·75	21·87	9·09	9·39	22·33	6·25	5·99	10·80	9·79	10·33	24·80	...	...	...

(*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,105	25,689	35,839	998	70	...	...	...	3,078	...	...	...	191
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,133	17,474	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	105,182	131,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,22,981	24,83,816	24,83,816	14,118	1,604	...	...	...	203,153	...	...	...	3,538
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,412	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	122	196	22	640	34	68	26	138
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	513	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Salem ...	2,11,000	4,10,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Total ...	84,69,763	...	4,51,161	71,16,704	77,16,025	2,41,427	13,325	...	...	...	692,734	...	...	...	36,347

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	...	1,18,307	3,778	69,258	85,844 *13,458	...	...	2,865	3,467	1,007	7,339	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,521	1,979	87,653	87,705 2,630	...	...	3,039	5,086	1,849	9,974	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,277	3,341	41,611	41,611 1,305	...	...	3,164	3,368	946	7,478	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	2,933	37,821	37,821	...	...	1,870	2,168	430	4,468	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,625	5,933	55,818	56,068 813	...	...	3,624	4,563	679	8,866	...	...	...	...
	Jammalamadagu	...	1,05,142	4,826	68,766	70,577	336	33	1,575	945	258	2,778	43	37	25	105
	Proddatur	...	1,16,803	1,511	44,096	47,222 1,332	270	47	564	592	132	1,288	76	149	34	259
	Royachoti	...	2,37,335	3,728	1,05,927	1,08,896	390	33	624	689	223	1,536	249	217	327	793
	Kadari	...	2,21,371	4,160	1,84,373	2,00,392 16,270	334	...	911	1,077	345	2,333	56	54	33	143
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	13,386	1,87,774	1,89,144 14,269	865	13	2,118	2,468	338	5,224	86	50	19	155
	Madanapalli*	...	Do.	23,014	2,89,954	2,89,954	362	43	6,772	7,660	2,012	16,444	59	83	108	250
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	18,778	937	18,903	18,988 668	...	...	1,018	487	467	1,972	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	10,604	...	2,989	3,547	151	16	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	20
	Palmanair	...	5,330	719	3,065	17,152 500	...	...	867	774	20	1,661	...	...	...	...
	Gudiathum	...	16,751	128	3,315	3,315 349	...	..	196	270	19	485	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,319	1,975	32,188	35,366 1,104	59	5	818	2,175	650	3,643	60	65	69	194
	Arcot	...	26,200	1,395	19,467	20,167 1,683	300	100	1,164	1,071	153	2,391	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	31,885	2,508	20,246	20,246 85	...	...	986	555	425	1,966	150	100	50	300
	Punganur	...	34,650	2,914	20,371	20,371 342	29	29	2,547	1,191	1,135	4,873	1	4	8	13
	Trittany	...	10,000	928	3,469	3,469	12	8	730	640	211	1,581	8	1	...	9
	Tripathy	...	77	13	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maderpakum	...	200	73	196	196	32	2	..	...	...	..	10	8	3	21
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,21,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	120	575

Chingleput	Trivellore	...	...	...	53,318	1,268	13,233	13,233	196	13	852	696	45	1,025	47	9	...	19
	Saidapett	...	...	...	59,170	2,151	37,800	37,800	8,237	362	1,117	1,241	150	2,511	356	776	1,285	2,417
	Ponnery	...	...	...	18,250	491	17,791	17,791	229	17	1,322	1,111	75	2,511	38	59	67	164
		TOTAL	...	1,15,365	1,71,412	5,565	89,197	89,197	11,351	708	5,333	4,629	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
Salem.	Salem ...	...	...	...	1,05,028	5,455	30,751	32,557	4,326	141	5,051	5,250	847	11,748	74	88	46	208
	Ahtoor ...	...	...	...	16,791	165	1,070	1,070	355	8	436	783	142	1,361	6	11	1	18
	Namkal ...	...	...	...	35,930	1,513	12,237	12,868	1,182	86	1,593	1,138	139	3,170	9	19	8	36
	Trichengode	...	...	...	71,911	2,518	18,515	18,515	1,506	31	5,033	3,320	382	8,735	51	69	20	140
	Tripatore...	...	...	...	21,169	1,554	1,236	1,236	2,071	172	697	1,053	289	2,039	143	104	85	332
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	28,740	1,740	9,804	10,290	2,961	418	1,265	1,729	370	3,364	83	129	119	331
	Darampury	...	...	...	45,823	2,161	17,175	22,115	5,101	1,691	1,351	2,243	463	4,090	414	590	851	1,855
	Oossoor ...	...	...	...	61,756	2,659	28,194	32,630	1,949	107	1,111	1,745	143	3,002	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	...	...	52,333	2,087	16,094	20,613	1,403	69	1,628	2,641	278	4,547	31	23	16	70
		TOTAL	...	2,11,000	4,41,111	20,582	1,38,660	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,262	2,993	42,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Coimbatore.	Erole ...	...	...	...	20,160	1,448	10,177	25,330 / 1,263	...	...	981	912	240	2,133	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	...	...	34,023	3,038	22,157	28,639	111	12	1,662	5,422	496	7,580	32	31	41	104
	Udumalpetta	...	...	...	52,800	2,894	27,242	30,986	*325	...	1,451	3,707	49	5,207	500	600	50	1,150
	Sathyamangalam	...	...	...	13,016	1,107	5,573	6,073	...	...	535	1,306	126	2,027	...	...	...	...
	Caroor ...	...	...	...	12,809	1,073	6,367	6,367	...	...	567	1,387	193	2,147	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	...	...	12,370	731	9,052	9,052	43	19	468	717	27	1,242	16	10	13	39
	Pollachy	...	...	...	230	15	108	108	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	9,715	1,309	7,856	7,856	13	2	415	909	...	1,324	4	...	...	4
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	7,580	901	5,276	5,276	...	...	252	863	120	1,235	...	...	...	...
	Colegal	...	...	...	7,500	14	110	110	48	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,718	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	5,753	113	1,112	1,112	40	31	138	20	2	160	...	...	...	...
	Suttur	...	...	...	8,896	201	2,260	2,260	64	1	90	31	9	130	1	2	...	3
	Sunkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	5,350	95	677	677	137	...	78	83	...	161	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	...	...	2,043	126	566	566	340	29	116	62	11	189	33	66	36	135
		TOTAL	...	11,200	22,022	535	4,305	4,315	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	36	138
Madura.	Madura	...	...	...	12,365	651	4,139	4,139	8	8	560	423	23	1,006	9	14	12	35
	Tirumangalam	...	...	...	7,717	306	1,051	3,092	...	...	332	136	46	514	1	...	2	3
	Dindigul	...	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250				‡ Postponed pending rain.					
	Melur	...	...	...	2,329	81	137	137	...	...	60	70	3	133	1	1	1	3
	Peiney	...	...	...	51,610	2,417	19,311	21,613	1,130	42	1,282	2,298	12	3,592	68	113	8	189
	Ramnad	...	...	...	9,000	1,302	8,859	8,859	...	...	501	916	132	1,549	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	93,718	87,321	4,703	31,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	5,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	1,200	271	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	271	124	489	...	...	...	...

* Given in aid to private charity. † Rupees 5,031 being the expenditure for the purchase of tools and advances to Survey Department, &c, are excluded.
‡ The works in progress are small tanks, and rain is required for puddling the banks.

D

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877 —continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Hospett	...	1,45,802	8,276	1,09,022	1,26,311	7,248	560	4,185	7,020	1,056	12,261	348	391	1,933	2,672
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,61,077	2,753	1,00,471	1,31,573	+3,639	108	829	1,884	1,584	4,297	216	213	3 0	729
	Kudlighi	...	3,69,537	6,058	1,33,523	1,35,002 / 579	3,621	42	4,732	7,119	1,175	13,026	27	45	26	98
	Abur	...	2,50,333	26,010	2,50,333	2,68,867 / 227	396	49	19,668	20,643	7,519	47,830	41	80	109	230
	Anantapur	...	1,29,702	3,732	70,685	80,000	658	60	1,721	3,808	1,253	6,782	35	54	27	116
	Raidrug	...	72,615	5,063	86,133	86,133	217	51	3,125	3,107	1,553	7,785	33	40	7	80
	Madaksira	...	13,000	8,265	1,52,000	1,52,000	13,992	857	4,131	7,379	1,357	12,867	497	636	1,097	2,230
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	9,000	61,618	80,538	+3,110	92	3,208	6,734	620	10,562	273	452	866	1,591
	Huvinadgally	...	1,18,752	5,711	1,16,794	1,20,653	3,861	720	2,726	5,212	1,321	9,259	115	152	912	1,179
	Beliary	...	Not completely given.	25,102	5,36,328	6,36,863	407	26	19,456	19,157	3,783	42,396	16	21	14	51
	Harpanhalli	...	1,18,524	4,164	85,569	91,432 / 30	5,222 / +127	57	2,766	2,910	790	6,466	53	52	232	337
	Adony	...	9,40,000	39,928	3,82,179	4,68,881	20,702	1,171	28,619	29,040	10,325	67,984	826	777	1,588	3,191
	Gooty	...	1,53,206	12,078	1,53,206	2,01,992	13,795	591	6,670	12,722	3,201	22,593	349	514	595	1,488
	Sundur Territory	...	21,000	2,189	21,215	26,133	35	28	1,056	1,585	712	3,353	29	20	31	80
	Hindupur	...	30,450	4,193	1,31,369	1,35,567	55,359	491	1,568	2,201	784	4,553	129	150	122	401
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,923	2,638	1,35,369	1,50,790 / *70,681	16,331	315	712	1,168	265	2,145	133	136	87	356
	Total ...	33,16,085	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	105,182	131,689	37,208	274,169	3,129	3,763	7,946	14,829
Nellore.	Gudur	...	35,840	1,494	23,671	23,674	771	...	1,645	2,056	629	4,330	..	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	1,213	17,738	17,738	1,722	321	487	818	119	1,184	58	31	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,946	759	9,895	9,895	1,158	...	440	941	139	1,523	...	...	...	...
	Attnakur	...	11,545	3,251	79,787	79,787	11,147	129	2,021	3,115	550	5,689	519	912	1,125	2,556
	Kavali	...	29,540	5,143	60,761	60,761	4,407	617	2,737	1,724	498	4,959	255	442	642	1,337
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	6,678	85,795	85,795	100	...	3,068	3,116	1,407	7,621	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	8,829	72,112	72,112	2,896	616	2,504	2,837	598	5,939	36	108	46	190
	Kavigiri	...	6,000	4,736	25,782	25,782	305	20	2,915	2,725	966	6,606	78	106	250	434
	Ongole	...	12,750	23	153	153	1,116	111	12	31	8	81	81	68	78	227
	Addanki	...	5,000	1,470	5,808	5,808	130	18	569	571	237	1,377	12	15	9	36
	Darsi	...	8,000	6	4,943	4,943	8	2	262	261	88	611	12	14	8	34
	Podile	...	700	173	2,354	2,354	302	...	338	466	187	991	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary Tracts ...	...	34,000	495	23,638	23,638	2,132	536	413	518	207	1,168	...	...	...	1,000
	Total ...	1,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,140	4,12,140	30,251	2,433	17,471	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

—	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689
Nellore ...	...	26,086	2,51,685	...	5,125	75,010	...	2,068	62,856	...	1,102	19,889	...	34,621	4,12,140
Cuddapah ...	10,91,020	53,865	9,51,397	22,913	3,116	68,648	90,273	4,325	52,642	88,372	7,283	97,364	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051
Bellary ...	12,13,919	89,918	15,95,863	11,89,521	65,117	6,87,130	1,84,816	4,670	1,19,793	1,90,403	6,075	1,29,656	27,78,659	1,66,060	25,32,772
Kurnool ...				Telegraphic summary alone received.											
Chingleput ...	1,11,099	2,961	47,851	...	...	...	5,915	313	3,905	51,398	2,288	38,241	1,74,442	5,565	89,997
North Arcot	1,39,209	7,040	77,116	10,392	509	6,784	21,931	1,551	17,778	37,268	2,190	22,550	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	274	2,526	1,200	274	2,526
Madura ...	56,950	3,629	27,198	...	...	...	18,306	319	4,125	12,065	815	3,590	87,321	4,763	34,913
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,270	183	1,551	10,752	352	3,364	22,022	535	4,915
Coimbatore ...	51,830	3,506	28,051	82,950	6,414	42,430	10,120	1,261	6,284	25,594	2,075	16,980	1,70,494	13,196	93,718
Salem ...	95,930	4,796	50,356	38,650	753	7,228	1,26,041	4,947	24,358	1,79,493	10,086	56,667	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609
TOTAL ...	27,52,948	1,91,801	30,35,556	13,14,426	81,934	8,87,530	5,43,705	21,602	3,18,981	5,99,545	32,840	3,90,827	52,40,624	3,28,180	16,32,888

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the Number and Description of relief works in certain Districts for the week ending 24th February 1877.

Districts.	ROADS.								TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS).				Miscellaneous—Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c.	
	New Works.				Repairs.				New Works.		Repairs.			
	In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.		
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	In progress. Number.	Completed. Number.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore ...	Not received.													
Cuddapah ...	97	676½	9	14¼	8	15½ Yds. 350	1	Yds. 350	3	...	27	14	123	28
Pellary ...	129	1,015	43	78	57	75¼	5	1¼	13	3	140	56	410	391
Kurnool ...	Not received.													
Chingleput ...	15	108	7	23	3	23½	1	2	1	...	10	...	97	145
North Arcot ...	Not received.													
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Madura ...	4	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	9	9
Coimbatore ...	32	251¼	9	91¾	35	171½	...	...	...	...	11	11	112	28
Salem ...	48	340	...	...	25	219	8	115	15	12	231	28	801	246
Total ...	325	2,445	68	207	128	1,510	15	119	34	15	474	118	1,553	847

Revenue Board Office;
Madras.
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue on Relief Works up to 1st March 1877, and Expenditure up to 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of Funds sanctioned for Relief Works up to 1st March 1877.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,839	998
Nellore	4,53,000	4,12,440	30,254
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,46,497	2,557
Bellary	38,16,000	29,75,262	1,57,473
Kurnool	21,21,000	24,83,816	14,418
Chingleput	1,45,365	89,997	11,354
North Arcot	1,95,450	1,47,577	583
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Do.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,526	...
Madura	93,748	39,853	1,388
Tinnevelly	44,200	4,915	581
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,21,120	543
Salem	2,11,000	1,56,183	21,278
Malabar	5,000	Not received.	
Total ...	91,69,763	77,16,025	2,41,427

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Through booking to Madras unrestricted since 8th February. All wagons taken away from Raichore regularly. Number through now forty to sixty a day only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH.

Dated —— March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 10th March at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 506 and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 2,630 tons. Grain sent in week ending 3rd March between Sholapur and Raichore about 10 and to Raichore and stations beyond 359 tons. Information week ending 10th March will follow when obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 6th and 7th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in Ps. per rupee: Ordinary prices.		During the past week.	During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Hail storms in three Talukas, damaging the grass. Fever in one Taluka.	Roads .. / Tanks ... / Miscellaneous*	3,311	2,616	2,41,233	1,13,293	Jowari / Bajri	56 / 54	31 / 26¾	36⅕ / 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	25 cents of rain in eastern Talukas	Ditto ...	16,892	10,959	3,72,272	1,55,991	Jowari / Bajri	54 / 47	32 / 26	32 / 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	21 cents of rain. Grain imports enough. Two deaths from cholera	Ditto ...	15,372	13,618	5,15,217	2,97,121	Jowari / Bajri	76 / 66	25½ / 24	25⅓ / 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	26 cents of rain. Grain supply abundant. A few cholera cases in Bulunkadi.	Ditto ..	40,000	38,500	9,86,165	5,18,538	Jowari / Bajri	65 / 51	24 / 23	22⅜ / 22¼	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ..	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	37 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in the District.	Ditto ...	52,563	46,857	14,08,011	8,43,750	Jowari / Bajri	66 / 60	20 / ...	21 / ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	One inch and 13 cents of rain at Satara; rain also in the Districts. 10 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	24,659	20,578	5,71,338	2,59,304	Jowari / Bajri	39 / 35	20⅕ / 18½	20 / 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient. 89 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	50,503	33,113	7,91,631	3,47,020	Jowari / Bajri	56 / 76	17½ / 17⅖	17⅓ / 18⅗	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,600	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply abundant. 290 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,000	27,446	5,71,070	2,44,173	Jowari / Bajri	43 / 54	19 / 20	19 / 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain supply abundant. 507 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,555	27,785	8,16,511	2,71,898	Jowari	43	16¾	18	26·39	13·81

There have been hail storms in Khandesh, and rain has fallen in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. Grain has slightly declined in price, jowari now averaging 23¼ lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 221,772 against 258,855 last week, and there are also 2,093 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

The decrease is remarkable, and is due to the fact—the figures given being averages of the weekly musters—that large numbers of people absented themselves from the works for one or two days of the Holi holidays. The fact that the labourers are able to sacrifice their pay in order to enjoy a holiday, shows that they either have some small resources of their own, or are able to make some slight savings from their wages.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Islampur Tank Relief Work, and reports—"I made a careful inspection of the physical condition of the labourers, and failed to discover the slightest indication of starvation amongst them. They did not appear to be pinched, and I feel satisfied that they obtain sufficient food to keep them in sufficiently good health to enable them to perform the not very arduous tasks demanded from them. There are only two sick persons, one with a broken arm, and the other was said to be suffering from opthalmia. Altogether, the sanitary arrangements at Islampur are satisfactory, and the people appear to be well looked after and contented. They made no complaints." Similar reports have been received from other works, and there is every reason to believe that the people are working satisfactorily under the Public Works Department system of tasks and wages.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake in the week ending 3rd February has been corrected. It will be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon works under Civil Agency was 39,680, and that upon works under Public Works Department Agency was 184,318. Considerably less than a fifth of the labourers are now, therefore, upon Civil Works, and Government hope very soon to have reduced the number to a minimum. It must be borne in mind that the wives, children, and near relatives of able-bodied labourers are received upon works under Public Works Department supervision, unless they are infirm, or incapable, when they are either considered fit objects for charity, or transferred, should they desire it, to petty works in the neighbourhood of their own villages.

On the large schemes now in progress, sanitary precautions are taken in laying out and arranging the camps, and are enforced among the work-people. The results have hitherto been extremely satisfactory, as the people upon those works have, in a great measure, escaped from cholera, small-pox, and other diseases prevalent in the neighbourhood.

4. In the worst districts, and especially in Sholapur, there is a very complete organization for watching the people in their villages and homes. Many of those who left the works in the early part of last month have not yet again sought the employment which is open to them whenever they like to avail themselves of it, but there is no uneasiness or distress apparent among these people, nor any unusual sickness. There is very little cholera in Sholapur, and only one death attributed to want has yet been authentically ascertained in this district. This occurred in the early part of February. The individual was a man of 65 years of age, one of a family, the other members of which did not appear to have suffered any great privations, and he died in the town of Sholapur at a time when aid was being freely bestowed on all who sought it.

5. It has not been found practicable as yet to induce the Sholapur people, who were thought to be in distress, to go to the Dhond and Manmad Railway for work, though a free Railway passage to Dhond and batta is offered to those who will go. A very few of these people have been induced to go to the Nira Canal work, and large public works in the Collectorate itself are still without a full complement of labourers, and it seems that a great many of them will not take any employment, except light nominal work close to their own doors. As far as can be ascertained, it is not the rates of wages that seem to deter these people, but the necessity for going away from home, and of performing some labour. They would probably accept even lower wages than those given on Civil Agency works, if they could obtain them on their own terms. In the meantime, they seem to be subsisting on their means, and their behaviour is very much that of ordinary labourers in ordinary seasons, *i. e.*, they seem to be able to pick and to choose, and to be present or absent on works as suits their convenience. There has been further agitation to restore the former state of things; this has probably been brought about through ignorance of the real condition of the people, or by other considerations, and there is no indication of the existence of general extreme want.

6. Maps are not attached to this summary, as no change has occurred which needs exhibition.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 24th February, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...*	...*	518	1,227†	111†	373†
Násik	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	1,092	964	5,903	2,808	294	1,738
Poona	2,114	940	8,730	15,812	1,821	12,865
Sholapur	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara	8	6	1,204	8,272‡	899†	4,387‡
Kaladgi	335	196	928	2,011	198	1,238
Belgaum	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar	414	342	2,905	251	30	30
Total ...	5,566	3,750	37,131	44,150	4,881	27,195

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Collector's return not received.
‡ Return from the Executive Engineer not received.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 28th February, and during the fortnight ending 3rd March 5,212 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the end of February to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of February was 185,906 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	73,749
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,437	95,103
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,610	17,054
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,122	185,906

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the decrease in the number of people upon the Relief Works is also satisfactory, but, to some extent, more nominal than real.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera still continues, and out of 249 cases, 127 proved fatal during the week. None of the cases in the Kolhapur State were on Relief Works.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	20,851	18,461	3,12,025	2,11,074	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅘ 19⅕	18⅘ 19⅕
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,047	1,807	29,068	25,122	Jowari 61	21¼	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Fodder is very scarce. Grain importations continue.	Ditto ...	2,676	1,425	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto ...	499	464	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	29⅔	...†
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Importations and exportations are small; cholera in three villages.	Ditto ...	138	122	538	221	Nachani55	28½	29
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	95	115	10,000	225	Jowari61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			26,306	22,394	3,93,314	2,64,092			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon

(Accompani

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the ending 3 Decem 1876
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,001	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217
Dharwar ...	..	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809
Grand Total	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,09
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996
Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,9	490	2,777
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,102		3,193

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XVII.)

For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the W ending 2 Februar 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works
1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	* 322	3,932	222	
...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	..	1
8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	
30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	2
55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	3
4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,124	316	2
8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	2
10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,091	11,161	1,901	1
709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27
20,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	181
304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,126		223,998	
1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1
1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,041	194	213	
3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	881	1,0
4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		2,493	

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
ovember 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,024	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	25,241
ovember ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
ovember ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	1,67,322
ecember ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
ecember ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
ecember ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
ecember ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
ecember ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
nuary 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
nuary ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
nuary ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
nuary ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
bruary ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
bruary ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
bruary ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
bruary ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1876-77 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	75,02,090	25,94,521	1,00,96,611	71,38,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,713	19,39,720	1,00,26,433	72,47,250	19,17,912	91,65,162
	Nett ...	...	...	99,93,714	...	...	91,32,414	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,047	19,10,857	99,64,904	72,19,959	18,88,426	91,08,385
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	49,99,713	3,15,538	53,15,251	54,54,868	3,34,823	57,89,691	54,53,334	4,26,640	58,79,974	52,21,726	3,90,557	56,12,283	50,14,194	94,072	51,08,266
	Nett ...	...	...	48,48,716	...	...	54,33,670	...	...	55,08,288	48,61,189	3,83,682	52,44,871	47,31,431	93,155	48,24,586
SIND ...	Gross ...	2,15,214	1,85,369	4,00,583	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,418	3,45,243	2,05,627	31,028	2,36,655
	Nett ...	...	...	3,97,497	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,31,727	2,17,738	1,14,736	3,32,474	2,04,534	31,028	2,35,562
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	14,62,659	9,18,138	23,81,097	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,54,022	24,84,524	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814
	Nett ...	...	...	23,44,060	...	...	27,41,543	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338
B. BURMA	Gross ...	7,59,892	28,69,104	36,28,996	7,92,899	22,99,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,986	26,58,589	34,98,575	8,89,552	22,39,912	31,29,464
	Nett ...	...	...	35,87,355	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,30,785	25,74,772	34,05,557	8,84,958	21,08,735	29,93,693
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,49,39,568	68,82,970	2,18,22,538	1,51,91,125	60,18,052	2,12,09,177	1,63,41,673	50,76,617	2,14,18,290	1,69,05,752	59,61,306	2,19,67,058	1,49,12,010	47,89,351	1,97,01,361
	NETT ...	...	...	2,11,71,342	...	...	2,06,49,247	...	...	2,08,11,099	1,55,63,371	58,30,466	2,13,93,837	1,45,79,625	46,25,939	1,91,96,564

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to January only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 9th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Description of works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed	
							During the week last reported upon.	During the present week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices generally a little lower than last week, except in Magadi and Closepet taluks. Irrigated ragi and potatoes are in tolerable condition. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari drying. Rabi paddy in good condition in Devanhalli taluk. No rain, and the prospects of season are very gloomy. Cholera prevails; 14,253 fed at public kitchens on an average daily.	Roads, tanks, and wells. Village improvements. Miscellaneous.	5,886	6,922
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Bengal-gram and javari crops in beds of tanks are thriving. Sugarcane mills are worked. Prospects of season totally unfavourable. Cholera, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism and small-pox prevail. Daily average number of persons relieved by public kitchens 2,129. In Betmangala coolies did not assemble owing to prevalence of cholera.	Ditto ...	4,326	6,874
Tûmkûr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets fairly supplied. Javari and Bengal-gram crops promising. Sugarcane harvested in some places. Cholera and small-pox prevail. Murrain among the cattle still continues; 2,029 were fed at kitchens on an average daily.	Ditto ...	14,656	14,219
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Prospects unchanged. Prices slightly fallen. Cholera prevails; 324 daily relieved on the average at relief kitchens.	Ditto ..	1,904	4,678
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Channaraypatna and Harnhalli taluks. Prices rose in Channaraypatna, Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks; they fell in Belur and Attikuppa. Castor-oil seeds and Avare reaped in Hassan and Attikuppa taluks. Bengal-gram withering in Channaraypatna. Paddy called Kode bhatta transplanted in Manjarabad. Cholera and small-pox throughout the district, except in Belur taluk. Slight drizzling rain fell at Harnhalli. Average daily number of persons relieved by public kitchens 342, except in Hassan, Arkalgud and Narsipur taluks.	Ditto ..	2,978	2,630
Shimoga ..	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices in Maidan taluks slightly increased. One-half of the sugarcane and supari crops harvested. Public health at head-quarters fair. Cholera in Shikarpur and Sorab taluks. Average daily number of persons at public kitchens in Chunnagiri and Shimoga 177.	Ditto ..	676	639
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except in Lakvalli and Koppa taluks. Dry crops withered in Chikmagalur. In Banavar Bengal-gram and javari raised under large tanks and nullas harvested. In Lakvalli and Koppa picking of coffee and supari finished. Sugarcane cut. Cholera, fever and dysentery prevail, the first very severe in Banavar taluk. Average number of persons relieved daily by kitchens 258.	Ditto ...	602	1,301
Chitaldroog	4,471	1,238	561,360	511,204	No change in the condition of the district	Ditto ...	3,542	3,941
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145			34,569[b]	41,110

Note.—The figures in columns 8 and 9 do not include the number on works carried out by the Professional Department, which

a.—Explanation regarding the expenditure shown in this column has been called for.

b.—This does not include 28,789 persons who were employed during the last week on works carried out by the Public

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers	Reported Expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	Prices during the week last reported upon.	During the present week.	Average rainfall for five years in Inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
10	11a	12	13	14	15	16	17
78,623	41,413	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 60	11 to 15 14 to 20	15 16 to 18	35	16	The condition of the Province remains practically unchanged. Only the largest tanks and very few of these hold any water-supply, and no rain has fallen to replenish them. Although the crops, unless under exceptional cultivation, have generally failed, grain, imported chiefly by railway, is abundant, and its movement brisk through the agency of private trade. For the week ending this date 1,911 tons were received at the terminal station at Bangalore and 213 at Kolar-Road, or altogether 2,124 tons.
88,405	10,775	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 80	12 to 16 14 to 20	14 14 to 19	25·4	14·9	
1,29,605	57,006	Rice ... 28 Ragi ... 106	10 to 13 11 to 18	12 15 to 16	27·4	15·9	
22,181	1,770	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 70	11 to 13 16 to 22	12 to 14 18 to 24	24·3	20·8	
44,320	22,219	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 76	10 to 13 16 to 18	13 16 to 18	34·4	15·8	
46,804	18,324	Rice ... 30 Ragi ... 76	13 18	14 18	38·4	18·3	
37,406	21,168	Rice ... 30 Ragi 64	12 to 15 16 to 20	14 16 to 18	35·7	19·6	
1,36,886	68,784	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 88	10 to 12 15 to 18	12 14 to 18	23·5	9·5	
5,84,230	2,41,459						

	Tons.
In November 1876 the imports were	9,943
December	11,562
January 1877	11,259
February, 1st to 24th	11,149
Total ...	43,913

There is hardly a blade of grass to be seen, but forage is still procurable. Major Chrystie, R. E., a careful observer, after marching 350 miles from Bangalore to Bellary along high roads, District roads, and across country, inspecting works put in hand under professional supervision, reports that although cholera in a severe form had broken up the larger gangs, there were a considerable number of men, women and children so rendered capable of earning a livelihood, and that those relieved at kitchens and camps that have been judiciously located, were not generally so emaciated as he expected to see them, although in some instances they were pitiable objects. His "Notes" conclude with the cheering intelligence that in the northern taluks, there is much ripening cultivation in the beds of tanks and under wells, and that wherever water can be anyhow made available, the ryots with most praiseworthy diligence, are cheerfully doing their utmost to look the difficulty in the face. In an interesting report of the condition of the Nundydroog Division from the 16th to end of February, Colonel Pearse corroborates this strongly, and as the area thus under consideration is, with the Chitaldroog District perhaps, the most stricken portion of the Province, the situation may be considered as fairly hopeful as under the circumstances could well be expected; and should heavy rain providentially fall towards the end of the month, after the crops so being raised are reaped, it will be more so. Colonel Pearse reports the death of more than 10,000 poor cattle during the fortnight in his Division, but as a set off to this he brings to notice the great care that is being taken after the better kinds, and the large prices paid for forage for them. He reports also cholera of a very virulent type from which during the fortnight nearly 3,500 had succumbed.

The report for the Nundydroog Division does not embrace Municipal limits where relief operations are carefully carried on by the President of the Commission under a General Committee that meets weekly in Bangalore. The President reports that all the quasi potable waters were analysed by Dr. Nicholson in 1871, and that while those pronounced to be good are strictly conserved, and the draught on them authoritatively regulated, those that were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes have been filled in, and others in selected sites established—and that every effort is being made to relieve distress, by providing suitable employment according to the physical state of those requiring it, and feeding with judgment those who are from any real cause not able to work.

Besides the importation of grain to the extent of nearly 380 tons per day from the 1st November from Madras, the result of a conference with the grain merchants in the Darbar Hall on the 1st March, when Captain Bissel, R. E., explained an alternative route from Negapatam, was, that the merchants were convinced of the practicability of increasing the supplies they had already to some extent drawn from that port, under existing rates up to 200 tons a day; where the Notification of the equalization of the rates should be authoritatively made public.

The totals and averages under the heads of expenditure, of deaths from sickness, of persons employed on relief works by the Revenue authorities, and of those provided otherwise than on Public Works under professional supervision, of which returns are kept separately—such mode of relief being preferred where possible—will be again thoroughly scrutinized and corrected where necessary, from the 1st January to the week ending 24th February, and thereafter the weekly returns under the special arrangements will be available for proper comparison. These figures may be accepted by Government in supersession of other reports previously submitted.

have been so apportioned as to enable those able and willing to work a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor.

Works Department Officers and who were wrongly included in Col. 9 of last week's return.

J. PUCKLE,

On Special Duty

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **FEBRUARY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, October 1876 to February 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.			Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																	
			United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
			Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta		56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877		56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877...		100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,520	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,495	11,40,335	...	...	8	72	149,301	36,23,176
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	38,40,328	554	20,874	4	86	159,283	43,03,732
		1874-75 ...	56,542	12,11,399	15,668	2,64,964	4,732	91,946	14,029	2,91,484	...	...	4	25	34,257	9,50,305	...	...	67	1,825	125,299	28,11,948
		1873-74 ...	6,948	1,38,602	...	...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	3	65	30,271	8,56,309	...	...	57	1,303	39,573	10,41,101
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay		179,876	52,13,658	44,380	12,57,475	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	703	19,590	...	...	122	493	354,795	1,03,54,913
	Kurrachee		9,278	2,50,080	1,239	35,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,278	2,65,985	..	...	2,030	58,007	21,825	6,09,572
	Carwar		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877		189,154	54,63,738	45,619	12,92,875	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	..	...	...	..	9,981	2,84,675	...	...	2,152	58,500	376,620	1,09,63,485
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877		394,570	1,07,66,355	165,723	43,99,170	103,896	31,68,531	93,100	25,34,282	..	...	..	...	17,019	4,82,510	...	...	4,962	1,29,943	779,261	2,14,80,791
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	337,690	80,48,759	129,048	32,53,333	55,370	14,23,846	87,712	23,39,031	63,718	16,32,195	...	...	83,569	22,15,552	...	...	952	18,684	757,059	1,89,61,409
		1874-75 ...	784,739	2,17,41,309	143,428	38,20,081	106,150	29,48,465	64,341	17,71,474	6,820	1,89,900	...	...	4,464	1,13,695	...	...	3,031	53,325	1,112,973	3,06,38,238

MADRAS.	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	5,280	...	...	...	2	202	6,840	...	...	...	...	482	12,122
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	2,073	46,440						214	5,280			...	2	202	6,840		...	...	...	2,689	61,562
	TOTAL 5 MONTHS, OCTOBER 1876 TO FEBRUARY 1877	46,938	10,58,537	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,856	779	18,510			3,736	80,867	4,035	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,870
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	162,810	38,16,362	8,277	1,94,380	25,641	5,25,760	9,161	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,689	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
	1874-75 ...	155,630	35,04,048	...	...	19,410	4,25,160	27,344	5,72,477			18,047	4,05,015	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	219,667	49,35,101
	1873-74 ...	169,278	39,50,008	2,870	65,503	669	15,000	5,793	1,14,365	...	...	1,752	41,900	2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	182,576	42,72,417
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon	4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
	TOTAL 5 MONTHS, OCTOBER 1876 TO FEBRUARY 1877	31,716	5,50,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	536	9,862	34,413	5,69,183
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	1,909	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,354	10,35,652
	1874-75 ...	16,076	3,08,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	17,857	3,22,624
	1873-74 ...	84	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,455	25,132
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, February 1877	252,969	68,57,499	46,924	13,20,499	89,566	26,03,547	41,630	11,81,323	...	...	...	2	25,148	7,12,057	1,053	19,989	2,152	56,500	458,072	1,28,43,256
	TOTAL 5 MONTHS, OCTOBER 1876 TO FEBRUARY 1877	573,200	1,16,42,960	172,880	45,56,090	316,788	31,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	80,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,506	139,877	1,029,598	2,72,00,020
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	524,031	1,21,33,547	136,325	34,76,723	83,411	20,10,845	96,042	25,02,223	63,715	10,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,654	65,00,749	47,589	10,58,872	956	18,770	1,196,437	2,93,57,086
	1874-75 ...	1,013,887	2,67,61,885	159,096	42,85,015	139,202	34,65,571	1,87,719	20,55,135	6,820	1,80,600	18,051	4,05,049	39,969	10,92,326	881	14,494	3,101	55,215	1,475,816	3,87,07,911
	1873-74 ...	764,673	2,11,12,901	96,311	28,29,595	69,603	19,67,946	82,839	23,70,372	7,984	2,20,142	1,755	41,965	57,274	15,77,014	1,371	23,387	943	17,913	1,082,153	3,02,00,535

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
7th 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	99,478	5,32,069	...	...	...	...	99,478	5,32,069
„ Paddy ...	...	...	183	625	...	...	...	...	183	625
„ Other Grains	...	...	11,333	50,412	...	...	...	...	11,333	50,412
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	22,102	1,21,560	13,746	59,103	...	...	32,848	180,663
„ Paddy...	...	...	...	...	30,823	92,468	...	...	30,823	92,468
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	5,961	35,872	33,796	1,95,386	...	...	1½	10	39,758½	231,268
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	308	1,135	...	...	2,006	11,381	2,314	12,816
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	18,251	88,088	...	...	...	...	18,251	88,088
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	10,020	60,233	...	...	10,020	60,233
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	3,849	21,032	...	...	105	750	3,954	21,782
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...		...	879	3,888	879	3,888

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	16,012	87,987	...	...	449	2,514	16,461	90,501
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,814	7,491	1,814	7,491
„ Other Grains	...	5,247	22,315	...	...	...	...	10,248	45,212	15,495	67,527
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	455	2,488	...	...	...	...	455	2,488
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	440	60	440
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,058	22,364	...	...	7,058	22,364
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	4,522	884	4,522
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	450	75	450
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	...	5,961	35,872	193.943	10,48,610	10,746	59,103	615½	3,714	211,265⅓	11,47,299
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	183	625	47,901	175,065	1,814	7,491	49,898	1,83,181
„ Other Grains	...	5,247	22,315	11,641	51,847	...	...	14,092	65,453	30,980	1,39,615

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	115,044	5,08,500	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,034	78,380	38,793	1,05,788	220,276	7,38,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	1,257	1,447	979	2,186	2,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocona la ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	1,249	6,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1,249	6,002	2,069	6,952	561	2,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,935	91,447
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,814	77,522	1,810	3,586	645	1,098	...	...		
Tuticorin ...	48,631	1,71,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,631	1,71,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	32,413	1,31,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,160	67,873	54,573	1,99,113	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	17,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	47,346
Tellicherry ...	9,000	33,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,310	52,648	28,310	86,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	33,314	1,35,254	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	33,314	1,35,254	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	572	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,008	35,412	13,011	35,426	393	1,224	643	2,778	...	...	122	360	...	...	1,158	4,362
,, Paddy ...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	29,887	54,013	...	...	3,379	5,304	...	...	33,266	59,957
	270,226	9,87,953	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,773	79,637	91,718	2,62,700	402,152	13,75,905	2,462	8,176	105,237	167,178	1,810	3,586	4,146	7,372	...	..	113,681	216,312

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Rangoon, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 15, dated 16th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, regarding various matters connected with the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

2. Among these papers will be found an interesting report on the district of Nellore, together with a separate Minute proposing the early commencement, as a famine work, of an irrigation work in that district known as the Sangam project. Nellore is a large district on the east coast, of which the southern boundary is about fifty miles to the north of Madras. Its area is 7,150 square miles, and its population, according to the last census, 1,374,012. During the ten months ending with the 31st January last, the rainfall was only 11 inches 35 cents. In the previous year, 1875-76, the rainfall had been scanty, amounting to 26 inches 49 cents., against 37 inches 40 cents., the average rainfall of the preceding four years. In 1874-75 there had been heavy floods, and many important tanks and channels had been breached. Two years of drought following a year of floods had greatly tried the resources of the district. The tetal yield of the crops of the district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of the average outturn, although the people with commendable industry have in some parts of it dug temporary wells and deepened old wells, and thus raised a spring crop. The drought was worst in the western taluks, at the base of the Eastern Ghâts, and adjoining the district of Cuddapah. The number of persons on the relief works at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit was 85,000, or about 6 per cent. of the population of the district. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 17,000 labourers, and found very few who appeared to be in a condition to sustain themselves. He considered that much more discrimination had been exercised by the Nellore authorities in admitting persons to the relief works, than had been the case in the Ceded Districts; but that the depressed condition of some of the persons he had seen on the works, indicated the necessity of a house-to-house visitation more systematic than had been as yet introduced. Some of the relief works were useful, but many were of doubtful value, and task-work had often been little better than nominal. The small local works, in fact, had been made too easy and too attractive, and, as we noticed in our last despatch, great difficulty was in consequence experienced in inducing the people to go to the one large relief work, the East Coast Canal, which runs through the district, and which Sir Richard Temple describes as the very best relief work in all Southern India. The markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

3. Of the Sangam project, Sir Richard Temple writes that the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once. Its estimated cost is twenty-seven lakhs, the irrigable area 94,000 acres, and the estimated return from water tax two and a half lakhs. Sir Richard Temple considers, from the information supplied to him by the District Engineer that, of the entire project, works estimated to cost nineteen lakhs, and to yield an annual revenue of one and three-quarter lakhs, might be executed, in a great part at all events, by relief labour. He has suggested the work to the Madras Government as one which is deserving of consideration, at a time when so much stress is laid upon the expediency of employing relief labour upon really good and reproductive works. The suggestion is doubtless receiving the consideration of the Government of Madras, with whom we shall communicate upon the subject.

4. Sir Richard Temple has paid a third visit to the district of North Arcot, having received conflicting accounts regarding the degree of distress in certain parts of it, and having had reason to fear that in other parts, and especially in the zemindari tracts, chiefly in the north-east of the district, the distress might become serious. The results of his inspection appear to have been more satisfactory than he had anticipated. In a great part of the Chandragiri taluk the spring crops were good. The Kárvetnagar zemindari, with the exception of the eastern portion of it, had not suffered from drought. The autumnal showers had given it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from watercourses was giving it a good spring crop. In Kálahasti, on the other hand, which is the other great zemindari in North Arcot, the drought had been exceptionally severe. Sir Richard Temple made suggestions for improving the system of gratuitous relief, and extending that of house-to-house visitation, and also for arranging some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (a numerous class in the North Arcot district) might be employed.

5. The results of Sir Richard Temple's visits to North Arcot are summarized in the following terms:—

"I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangement for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect."

6. Among the enclosed papers will be found a review by Sir Richard Temple of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner at Madras to the reduced scale of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency. The gist of Sir Richard Temple's remarks is, that the present rate of wages appears, so far as experience goes, to be sufficient to maintain in health people employed on the very light work which is enforced on most of the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and provides as much food as the labouring poor in rural localities get in ordinary times; that it is not possible to determine *à priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to the relief works; that the effect of the present rates should be tested by careful practical examination of the people themselves; and that, if it should appear that there is a change for the worse in their physical condition, the rates should be raised, but not otherwise, and that wherever really hard labour is exacted, a higher rate of wages should be given. This is practically what is now being done in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has, within the last few days, had a personal conference on this subject with the Government of Madras; and from a telegram from His Grace the Governor which reached us on the 14th instant, we learn that "the Governor in Council having considered various reports" (from district officers) "has decided to defer the consideration of the general adequacy of the scale for further report; the special attention of officers being directed to securing that labourers receive full benefit of allowances, and to scrutinizing all cases of apparent weakness; children under ten being relieved from test work, and weakly persons being formed into special gangs with special nourishment where necessary."

7. In our despatch of the 9th instant, we adverted to the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras into the interior, the Madras Railway not being able to carry more than 700 tons a day. The subject has been engaging the careful attention of our Public

Works Department, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will have enabled, or will speedily enable, the Madras Railway Company to carry 1,400 tons a day. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for sheltering and housing the grain, both public and private, on the Madras beach.

8. In his Minute of the 6th instant, No. LIV, and the Memorandum annexed to it, Sir Richard Temple has furnished a revised estimate of the expenditure on, and loss of revenue from, the famine. The result is a total estimated loss of five crores and two hundred and eighty one thousand rupees. In the Financial Statement made yesterday in the Legislative Council by our colleague Sir John Strachey, the net cost of the famine is set down at five and a quarter crores of rupees, or five millions and a quarter, according to the old calculation of two shillings for the rupee, of which sum £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78. This estimate does not take into account future recoveries of land revenue suspended for the present, which Sir Richard Temple estimates at the considerable sum of Rs. 1,29,50,000 out of Rs. 1,87,96,000, which must for the time be left uncollected. The question whether these balances should be held in suspense or entirely remitted, is one which, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, we have deemed it proper to leave to the unfettered discretion of the local Governments. Sir Richard Temple states in his present Minute (paragraph 19) that many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of the plan of suspending only, and not entirely remitting, the land revenue on the dry or unirrigated lands. These opinions and the grounds upon which they are based, will doubtless receive due consideration from both the Governments concerned. For the present, however, we have deemed it safer to exclude from our calculations any reduction of the cost of the famine from this source.

9. We have this day received the following telegrams from Sir Richard Temple:—

Telegram, dated 15th March.

"I proceed for few days to Bombay Presidency. Throughout Madras Presidency the relief works are now fully controlled and carefully restricted to dimensions of actual distress. Much credit due to local officers in districts. The organization of charitable relief not equally successful, but further efforts being put forth. Destitute people often unwilling to resort to relief camps. Some casual deaths near Madras itself still happen, chiefly owing to insufficiency of measures in three large Zemindaries. Remedy being applied. Reduced wages still being tried. Spring crops good in many parts of distressed districts; prices somewhat stiffening. Condition of people good generally, but cholera breaks out temporarily in many places. Large accumulation of grain at Madras well housed. Anxiety about railway arrangement on Madras and Bombay lines. Still hope that these two lines will supply the large and active demands of inland grain trade. Markets continue well supplied."

Telegram, dated 16th March.

"In continuation of yesterday's telegram for mail. It was ordered a month ago throughout Madras Presidency, that if any children below seven years of age, belonging to persons employed on relief works, cannot be supported, they shall receive special relief. This is being carried out with my full concurrence. Children above seven have from beginning received relief wages. It has also been ordered, with my full concurrence, that if any relief labourer shall be found to suffer physically from reduced wages, he shall receive special allowance, or else be put to light work. Have complete evidence that most of the large gangs are standing the reduced wage without suffering. Whether they can bear it, as the season advances, remains to be seen. Having inspected in the presence of many officers about one hundred and thirty thousand relief labourers in scattered gangs throughout Madras Presidency, I have reason to believe the physical condition of these people to be generally good. I picked out in every gang every person who seemed below par, and suggested special measures regarding each individual."

10. There has been a further decrease in the number of persons on the relief works both in Madras and Bombay. In the former Presidency the number, according to the latest return, was 657,365 against 667,443, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the number was 223,865, against 263,053, the total reduction in the two Presidencies being thus 49,266. In Bombay, however, there were also children under seven years of age, and women in charge of them, to the number of 44,150.

In the number charitably relieved there was an increase of 10,226 in Madras, and a decrease of 999 in Bombay, the totals for the two Presidencies being 58,317 and 5,566, respectively.

The Mysore returns give 38,808 persons as employed on the relief works under Civil Officers, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 30,097 in the receipt of charitable relief, making a total of 99,699.

No. 101, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the advisability of commencing the earth-work of the "Sungum" project in the Nellore District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.*

During my recent visit to the Nellore District, I was much struck by the possible advantages of what is known as the "Sungum" project for the employment of relief labour.

2. This project has, as I learnt, been professionally framed; the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once, whereby many relief labourers now employed on village works could be at once employed under regular professional supervision.

3. The project is an excellent one for using the flood-waters of the Pennair river to fill channels which carry the waters to tanks and other reservoirs for irrigation. The head-works are situated at a point called "Sungum," near Atmakoor, on the Pennair river, about 30 miles above Aloor. The total cost is estimated at 27 lakhs of rupees (say £270,000); 94,000 acres would be irrigated, and the net returns in water tax are computed at 2½ lakhs (say £25,000) annually. The financial prospect is therefore fair enough.

4. Out of the total cost above set down—27 lakhs of rupees—the greater portion consists of earth-work and excavation, namely, 16 lakhs, as will be seen thus,—

	Lakhs.
Tanks and channels	16
Masonry distributaries	5
Anicut in Pennair	6
Total ...	27

5. Now, subject to correction, I understand from the District Engineer (with whom I had the advantage of travelling while in the Nellore District) that the earth-work, that is, the channels and tanks, might at once be undertaken by relief labour within the cost of 16 lakhs, which work would be useful so far as it goes, *without* the *whole* of the remaining expenditure, namely, 6 lakhs for anicuts and 5 lakhs for masonry distributaries, being necessarily undertaken. These works will, of course, be wanted for the complete project; but the project might be executed without them, and though in some degree incomplete, it might be useful without them. In this limited sense I learn that only three lakhs worth of masonry channels would be absolutely necessary. If executed in this manner, that is,—

with	16 lakhs,	earth-work.
,, ...	3 ,,	masonry distributaries.
Total ...	19	

The project might yield net 1¾ lakhs annually in revenue returns. It would employ 200,000 persons for four months.

6. Considering the large numbers that are being employed on comparatively unproductive district and village works, I think it is a pity that relief labour cannot be employed on the earth-work of this really useful and well-considered project.

7. I bear in mind that all available labour is wanted for the East Coast Canal, which is also in the Nellore District, as is shewn in my minute of the 28th ultimo on the subject. But there is much difficulty in inducing the relief labourers to go there. And it is

possible that thousands of persons who would not go to the East Coast Canal would be willing enough to work on this Sungum project, which is favourably situated as regards their homes. And some thousands of relief labourers might be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

8. It is true that the earth-work for the channels and tanks will not produce a result without the addition at least of three lakhs of expenditure for the masonry distributaries, but for this also relief labour would be to some extent available. And something might be contributed from the ordinary irrigation grant of the Presidency; of this point, however, the Madras Government would be the judge.

9. At all events, when so much stress is justly laid upon the employment of relief labour upon really good and reproductive projects, it seems proper to ask the notice of the Government of Madras to the merits, in this respect, which the Sungum project in Nellore possesses. If anything is to be attempted, then rapidity in commencing would be essential.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 103, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting the Nellore District, together with a Memorandum of the facts ascertained by him during his visit from 27th ultimo to the 1st current.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

IN forwarding the Memorandum of facts ascertained by me during my recent visit to the Nellore District, it will suffice to make only a few general remarks.

2. The failure of the rains during 1876 in this district appears to have been more utter than I had previously supposed. Hardly one-third of the average rainfall was vouchsafed. At no period of the year did any sufficing rain fall: even the Pennair river failed to come down in flood; and the dam across that river opposite the town of Nellore and the irrigation works dependent thereon have this year proved almost useless. Along the East Coast line,—that is, in the villages immediately adjoining the margin of the sea,—some rain fell: but it dwindled away to the westwards, till almost nothing fell in the western parts of the district at the base of the Ghât range of hills. I found very serious drought prevailing and considerable distress, especially in the vicinity of the well-known hill fort of Udaigarh. The total outturn of the district is still estimated by the local authorities to be under four annas, or less than one-fourth of the average outturn. On the other hand, in some parts of the district, especially the eastern, the people, finding water to be near the surface, have, with commendable industry, made the most of this slender opportunity and have dug temporary wells or deepened old wells, and thus raised a certain amount of spring crops. Between Nellore and the East Coast Canal I saw cultivation of this kind stretching for several miles. In a short time the result of the accession of new grain supply will be felt throughout the district.

3. Meanwhile, the markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

4. Out of the large number of relief labourers whom I inspected carefully (about seventeen thousand in all), very few were found to be apparently in a condition to sustain themselves; the vast majority seemed to be persons of the right sort for these works, that is, persons who really needed this form of relief. Their physical condition was generally fair. But among them were found sprinkled here and there persons whose physical state was low and unsatisfactory. Every one of these I brought to the notice of the Collector. The total number at the time of my visit, 55,000 persons on district works and 30,000 on the East Coast Canal (of which latter most belong to the Nellore District), in all 85,000, amounts to 6 per cent. on the population of the district—a proportion which, though liberal and sufficient to meet the existing distress, is not excessive, considering the failure of harvests.

5. But I think that this number ought not, without careful consideration, to be permitted to materially increase, because the condition of the ryots generally is reported to be good and free from indebtedness, and because the spring crops shortly to be harvested will bring in a fresh supply. To this favourable description the peasantry of the western parts form the only exception.

6. On the whole, I think that much more discrimination in regard to admission of people must in the first instance have been exercised in the Nellore District than in the Ceded Districts. The difference in the condition of the gangs in Nellore presented in this respect a marked difference as compared to the Ceded Districts, which is, so far, very creditable to the Nellore authorities. We may venture to believe that no undue expenditure on relief (to any appreciable amount) has been incurred in Nellore, which redounds to the credit of the Acting Collector, Mr. Sharp.

7. On the other hand, the occasional appearance, even among the ranks of the relief gangs, of persons in a reduced or depressed condition indicates clearly the need of a house-to-

house visitation, more systematic than heretofore, in the villages throughout the district. This inference I pressed on the consideration of the Collector, who seemed quite alive to it.

8. No relief camps in the improved style established near Madras have been opened in this district, though charitable relief is being administered at several places. Proper camps ought, I think, to be opened without the least avoidable delay.

9. The relief works have been sometimes useful, consisting of excavation of irrigation channels and reservoirs, but have often been of doubtful value, such as opening out roads which the local funds will hardly be able to keep in repairs in future. The task-work, though perhaps in some places fairly well exacted, has, I fear, often been little better than nominal; the relief labourers have been employed too near to their homes, and the matter has been allowed to become too easy and attractive. Doubtless the Collector will try to remedy this: and some remedy has already been applied in the western portion of the district through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Underwood, Assistant Collector.

10. In proof of the objectionable attractiveness of the petty district works, I may adduce the extreme difficulty of transferring relief labourers from these works to the East Coast Canal —an excellent work in a salubrious position, remarkably suited for purposes of relief, and distant only 30 miles on the average. Able-bodied relief labourers on the district works are being ordered to proceed to the East Coast Canal, but they refuse to obey and go on "strike," remaining for days and days out of work sooner than proceed. It is to be hoped that these difficulties will be overcome by the firmness and patience of the local officers and by the people themselves being awakened to a sense of the necessity.

11. I have in a separate Minute recorded my views regarding the East Coast Canal. Rumours unfavourable to the salubrity of the operations on this important project have from time to time been spread. I found, however, the position of the works very salubrious, and the arrangements, sanitary, engineering and others, excellent, and very creditable to the District Engineer, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of whose practical ability I am disposed to form a high estimate.

12. If the commencement of the Sungum irrigation project (from the river Pennair, 30 miles above the town of Nellore) can be sanctioned, as recommended in my separate Minute, that will afford a further field for the profitable employment of relief labour.

13. Though the state of affairs regarding the relief of distress in this district may be generally pronounced to be favourable, yet there is this cardinal defect, that although the district has the very best relief work in all Southern India (the East Coast Canal) running through it, still the relief labour of the district is not brought to that work to any thing like a sufficient extent. The management of this particular matter is the primary point to which the attention of the Collector should be given.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the Nellore District, visited by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE *from the 27th February to the 1st March* 1877.

FROM North Arcot Sir Richard Temple entered the Nellore District, proceeding thither from Triputty *viâ* Kalustri and Goodoor. At the lastnamed place he was met by the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S., and after inspecting the relief labourers there, drove into Nellore on Tuesday, the 27th February. The next day Sir Richard visited the East Coast Canal works at Maipad, Korutoor and near the Pennair river, with the Collector and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer: there he also met Mr. Stevens, who is employed on the canal works. About eight thousand relief labourers on the canal, and in the evening some hundreds more on works near the Pennair anicut at Nellore, were inspected. On Wednesday night Sir Richard left Nellore, with the Collector and District Engineer, reaching Nellarpalem the next morning. Here he saw the Tahsildar of the Atmakur Taluk and inspected about 4,500 relief labourers who had been collected there by previous arrangement. Continuing his journey to Nandeveram, he met there Mr. Underwood, C.S., Head Assistant, who was on tour in the western taluks. Mr. Underwood accompanied Sir Richard, after seeing the labourers at Nandeveram, to Murripad, where more gangs were drawn up. From Murripad Mr. Underwood returned; Sir Richard and staff proceeded in palanquins by the Dornel Ghât, Budvail and Sinhout to the Wontimetta railway station in the Cuddapah District. At Nellore Sir Richard also met Mr. Goldingham, C.S., District Judge, and Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police.

2. The following facts were ascertained by enquiry, chiefly from the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S.—

The district of Nellore has an area of 7,150* square miles, including zemindary tracts, and contains a population of 1,374,012 persons, according to the census of 1871. It is divided into nine Government taluks and four zemindary divisions, the extent and population of which are shown in the margin. Many zemindary villages, however, are scattered in all the Government taluks, except in Nellore and Rapur.

	Sq. miles.	Population
Government taluks	4,626	897,845
Venkutgiri zemindary	1,853	348,370
Kalustri „	526	100,866
Chundy „	124	21,990
Mutyalpad „	21	4,941
	7,150	1,374,012

* In the Nellore District Manual it is stated to be 8,751 square miles.

3. The area of land in the Government taluks cultivated with the several food-grains, according to the returns sent to the Board of Revenue for Fusli 1285, was 884,852 acres, and the statistics of the important grains sown are as under:

	Area of crops sown in Fusli 1285.
	Acres.
Rice	200,910
Jouna or cholum	360,063
Ragi (small millet)	41,327
Luzza	63,381
Aruga	74,361
Varigalu	115,316
Pulses, &c.	29,494
Total	884,852

The current year's details of *crops sown* are not to hand as yet, but, speaking generally of the whole district with respect to the cultivated yield, there is an almost general failure of wet crops, with the exception of isolated patches here and there, under wells, under some of the Pennair river channels and spring-fed ponds. A great part of the wet area was not cultivated this year owing to the drought, and the sowings in many places were fruitless. As regards dry crops, those cultivated under wells have grown fairly, while the yield on those depending entirely on rain varies from nothing in some parts of the upland taluks to 4 annas or one-third of the average standard estimate. It must be, however, stated that a fair outturn is expected in a few villages of Ongole in the north of the district. The average yield of purely "dry crops" for the whole district may not be more than 3 annas. The rain-fed tanks in the district are almost entirely dry, while those under the Pennair anicut received but a scanty supply, so that cultivation under them was unsuccessful.

4. Of the total holdings of nearly 766,960 acres under the head of "dry" lands, only an area of 2,24,433 or 29 per cent. have been actually cultivated, and the Government demand on this area is only Rs. 2,98,265: besides the poor state of the crops in general, the many important and valuable "kanchas" or pasture farms are devoid of fodder.

5. The rainfall of this district from the month of April up to the end of January was very light, as will be seen from the following details:

	In.	Cts.
Average of four years to Fusli 1285	37	40
Average rainfall for Fusli 1285 from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876	27	29
Average rainfall for Fusli 1286, or from 1st April 1876 to 31st January 1877	11	35

Portions of the district feel the effects of the different monsoons which sweep in from the south-west and north-east, Udaigiri and Kanigiri receiving less than any other part of the district.

6. Nellore suffered from famine in the years 1832, 1854 and 1866, but the scarcity was not so severe as in the present year. The harvest of the year 1875-76 was on the whole poor and much below an average yield for nearly the whole district, especially as regards wet crops. The rainfall of that year was only 26 inches 49 cents against 44 inches 32 cents of the previous year. The year Fusli 1284 was marked by floods, when many important large tanks and river channels were breached, chiefly in Atmakur and in the principal rice-growing taluk, Nellore, on account of the Pennair floods. The two bad years succeeding the year of the floods have evidently tried the resources of the district generally. In ordinary good years the produce of the country not only supports Nellore itself, but much grain is generally exported both by land and sea to other districts.

7. The condition of the ryots and labouring classes is good in ordinary years. Many of them formerly acquired a good deal of wealth from the sale of indigo, rice, &c., but in Kanigiri and Udaigiri taluks the soil is very poor and the ryots proportionately so. The ryots of the Coast taluks are far better off than those of the western upland ranges. The number of pattadars registered as paying direct revenue to Government is 95,710; of these, 8,627 own pattas of Rs. 50 and upwards, and 87,083 below that amount. The actual cultivators and inamdars with their families amount to nearly five-eighths of the entire population of the district. The majority of the population of the district is agricultural, and the *bonâ fide* labouring classes who depend solely upon labour may be estimated at about a sixth of the population.

8. The markets of Nellore, Ongole, and most of the towns of the district are now well supplied with rice. The extraordinary demands of the western districts have much reduced the district stock. The unusually high prices have induced merchants and others to purchase and import grain both by sea from Cocanada and other places from the north, also by the East Coast Canal, and by land from Madras and from Guntoor, &c. Competition among

the merchants has now resulted in a slight fall in the price of grain. The present prices of grain as compared with ordinary prices, in seers per rupee, are given below:

	1st week, February.	2nd week, February.	Average for the last six years up to January.
Rice	8·	8·36	16·67
Cholum	9·18	9·24	24·42
Ragi	9·57	9·82	27·39
Cumbu	9·58	9·12	19·53
Wheat	6·87	7·	10·17
Gram	8·33	8·65	18·79

It should be remarked that cholum, cumbu and ragi are not easily obtainable in the local markets. In the upland taluks of the district the prices range one seer dearer than in Nellore itself; but owing to the public competition noticed above, and partly, the Collector thinks, owing to the example set by Government in importing grain by sea, prices fell. The country ryots send in their carts to Nellore and make purchases both for their own consumption and for purposes of trade. There is little fear that the supply will fail. Recently it appeared necessary to make special arrangements to purchase for the western taluks, but trade generally, the Collector thought, was in no way interfered with by this undertaking. The merchants of Nellore were ready enough to supply rice in Nellore itself, but were unwilling to cart it to the western taluks. This was the reason assigned for buying and transporting the grain already purchased, in anticipation of further want in the western taluks.

9. Owing to the scantiness of produce in Fusli years 1285 and 1286 and exportation, it is feared that the local stocks in hand are small, and no great quantity can be available for sale, as seed-grain is wanted for the next Fusli.

10. The affected tracts of this district are now relieved to a great measure by the many relief works already opened. The relief works consist chiefly of making new roads, river embankments, and repairing Government irrigation courses. Wells are either being newly sunk or repaired wherever water may be scarce, and the East Coast Canal already employs about 30,000 coolies, a few of whom are from the Ceded Districts as well as Nellore.

11. The following return shows the numbers employed on the 10th February in the several taluks:—

Taluks.	No. employed.	Percentage to the population.
Gudur	3,827	3
Rapur	2,783	4
Nellore	4,039	2
Atmakur	5,662	5
Kavali	5,610	7
Udaigiri	13,111	13
Kandukur	8,250	6
Kanirgiri	6,299	5
Ongole	1,526	1
Zemindary	5,899	2
	57,006	
East Coast Canal ...	18,045	

If it be remarked that as the percentages of population employed on relief works is very low, the district on the whole must be in a fair condition, it is answered that the idea of supporting himself as a cooly is held to be demeaning to a Nellore ryot. Malas and Madigas, who are in general exceedingly poor and have no such pride, form the majority of the present labourers. As there is no prospect of rain for the present, the numbers are expected to gradually increase. Task-work is now exacted on the East Coast Canal range only, but in the remaining parts of the district the ordinary wage system is in force, or was up to a recent date. The names of all the labourers are duly registered by the subordinate officers, some of whom come from the Survey Department, others from the Settlement, and some have been temporarily appointed. All the tahsildars and some of the taluk subordinates are now supervising the relief works, and the divisional officers, moving about frequently, exercise supervision over them all.

12. The following are the rates of wages now paid or about to be paid in the district:—

	*1st. As. P.	2nd. As. P.
For adult males	1 6	2 0
„ females	1 4	1 6
Children above seven years of age	0 9	0 10

* For lower standard of task-work, which is being gradually introduced.

The total expenditure up to the 17th February on relief works is stated to be Rs. 3,84,363 and on gratuitous relief Rs. 26,406. The number fed gratuitously on that date was 11,025. Relief labourers were in the beginning employed solely on road works from want of professional assistance, but with increased facilities for supervision, efforts are now being made to carry out irrigation works in communication with the District Engineer, who has sent in his proposals for repairing many tanks; and as each work now under progress may be completed, irrigation works will be gradually undertaken. But it is hoped that by far the larger part of the able-bodied labourers will be gradually drafted to the East Coast Canal.

13. At first relief was afforded in Nellore at the poor-house. Objections were found to this plan. Three different relief houses were then opened in the outskirts of the town. These by their proximity to the town attracted undeserving recipients. To lessen the risk of disease and to prevent imposition, two large relief camps have now been opened—one on the north, the other on the south of the town. Superintendents on Rs. 40 and 30 respectively a month have been appointed to supervise the cooking and distribution of food, and separate sheds have been erected for accommodating the helpless, sick, cholera and small-pox stricken paupers. There are in all 18 relief houses throughout the district. No attempt has yet been made to secure the people being detained in the camps, but the plan of compelling them to eat their food in the camps is being introduced. The taluk relief houses are under the direct superintendence of either a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. The pauper recipients get their food only once a day, at the following rates:—

Each adult	One pound of uncooked food.	
Children under 14 years ...	Half ditto,	with salt.

14. The condition of the cattle is very poor. Very little fodder is now available as pasture. The harvest of ragi and cholum may relieve the sufferings of the cattle to a certain extent. The tahsildars and many ryots state that one-fourth of the number have already died from starvation, and that as many more are likely to die. Every effort is now being made to feed the most valuable cattle, and attempts are being made to use prickly-pear as fodder. Many ryots have sent their cattle to the Kistna district, Viligondas and Nanamalla hills, but the absence of water in these hills is a drawback. Locally, efforts are being made to keep the cattle alive by giving palmyra and date leaves and green leaves of trees, specially in the western taluks.

15. Except in the beds of rivers, where water can be obtained by sinking shallow wells, and in villages on the seaboard, drinking water is procurable only with difficulty every where, and more especially in the western taluks, Kanigiri, Udaigiri, Rapur, Darsi, Todeli and Venkutgiri. If no rain falls for the next two or three months, the distress for water is expected to be very great. On both sides of the road between Goodoor and Nellore many large pools of water were to be seen. Efforts are now being made to improve and add to all sources of supply from funds placed at the disposal of the Collector by the Board of Revenue, and the digging of ponds and wells is to be undertaken from the jungle conservancy funds wherever emergent. Special consideration is also given to the wants of Malas, &c., who are generally prohibited from drawing water from the ordinary supply wells. The Board's orders regarding the advances to be made for wells have also been published, and many advances have already been granted by the tahsildars.

16. The Rajah of Venkutgiri has promised to spend two lakhs on relief works. Up to this date he is said to have spent Rs. 13,000 nearly. The Rajah of Kolustri has done nothing for the Pamur range, which is south of Kanigiri, in a poor and distressed part.

17. Under the above circumstances it is feared that the average revenue will fall short in the Government taluks, and that even the realisation of arrears must be postponed to relieve the present distress of the poorer ryots. It is proposed to give liberal remissions under the head of "wet" lands, and some partial remissions in "dry," wherever the case is thought really emergent. Though the abkari contractors have suffered to a certain extent by low rates, the maximum guaranteed to Government is now being levied from them without the least difficulty. There is, it is said, a slight fall in their profits only, and that the Government demand should not therefore be foregone. In consequence of the loss of fodder and pasture, combined with the wants of the Jail and East Coast Canal authorities for palmyra leaves, trees, &c., the number of the palmyra and date trees is stated to have been much diminished, and it is proposed to reduce the demand on the toddy revenue. This will be considered in due course after obtaining the divisional officers' reports.

18. In the Collector's opinion the number of local applicants for relief work may reach 100,000 at the worst time. It is at present probably 70,000, *viz.*, 55,000 on local relief works + 15,000 relief labourers out of the 30,000 on canal. The Collector calculates the remissions on last year's figures thus:—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Probable remission or suspension.
		Rs.	Rs.
Dry	766,960	8,97,790	5,98,500
Wet	193,255	10,24,514	8,19,600

19. Sir Richard Temple has separately recorded his views on the East Coast Canal and the "Sungum" irrigation project.

No. 105, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him, reviewing his former estimate of famine expenditure in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, together with a memorandum showing how the figures therein given have been arrived at.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

I HAVE been invited by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate of the cost to Government of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, so far as known facts and the inferences therefrom deducible may enable me to do so, with an intimation that any figures of mine must be submitted immediately, if they are to be of any use; inasmuch as the financial statement by the Government of India may be coming forward by a very early date. I, therefore, on receipt of this instruction, despatched immediately a telegram on the 3rd March, to the effect that, owing to the actual accounts of the month of February and the beginning of March being so much more favourable than had been anticipated, to the expectation of the spring harvest and other favourable circumstances, the estimates given by me on the 5th and 13th February must be reduced for the total of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies as follows:—

Estimates of 5th and 13th February.		£	Estimate of 3rd March.		£
Expenditure	...	4,180,000	Expenditure	...	3,336,000
Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000	Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000
Total	...	6,295,000	Total	...	5,451,000
Difference, less on the 3rd March	...	...	...	£	844,000

To this total must be added £ 180,000, under the heading of Military, as shewn by the telegram from the Government of India, making up the grand total to £ 5,631,000. From this, however, must be deducted £ 350,000 on account of extra traffic earnings on guaranteed railways as shown by telegram from the Government of India, making the net grand total £ 5,281,000. But from this sum, it is still my opinion that it is proper to deduct the amount of probable recoveries of land revenue in future years, *viz.*, £ 1,295,000, which would make the net cost of the famine £ 3,986,000; and this I submit as my revised estimate.

2. It was also stated by telegram that, whereas the estimate of the 5th February showed the maximum number of persons expected to come on relief as 1,840,000, the present estimate showed a maximum of only 1,196,000 persons.

3. To-day a memorandum is being despatched showing in detail the data on which the above statements by telegraph were founded.

4. In the estimate of the 5th February, it was stated that the main factor was the number of persons expected to come to the relief works. The maximum in April, 1,840,000 persons, was obtained from figures given me, district by district, by the Collector mostly after full conversations on the subject, which took place on various dates immediately following the 14th January. In these conversations, much allowance was made for the reduction of the then existing numbers and the restriction of fresh admissions to the works in accordance with the principle which I knew the Government of India to have in mind and intention, and which I explained to the local officers. These principles, when thus explained to these officers, verbally, certainly seemed to commend themselves very much to the judgment of every Collector I met. And all the Collectors, almost without exception, seemed anxious to give effect thereto. I carefully avoided giving them authoritative advice or instructions, for which they were to look to the Madras Government alone. I confined myself to conferring with them and explaining to them for their own consideration principles and policy and the results of experience. I believe that in most cases they themselves, from their own observation, were prepared for these views, more or less, and proceeded to give effect thereto under the responsibility vested in them by their own Government. At the same time, I submitted the same views officially to the Government of Madras on the 19th January, together with practical recommendations for system and economy.

5. On the 25th January, the instructions of the Government of India (bearing date the 16th January) were received in the Madras Presidency, in which the above-mentioned principles were authoritatively laid down. The publication of these instructions doubtless stimulated all the local officers to further efforts in the direction of economy.

6. About the same time it appeared that the Madras Government had themselves formed the conclusion that the first outbreak of famine having been successfully met some systematic restrictions must be introduced. On the 28th January, they intimated to me their intention of adopting the substance of the recommendations which had been made to them by me officially. On the 31st January, their orders were officially issued to the district officers. And again the efforts of these officers were stimulated in the direction of a just and reasonable economy.

7. I have since travelled about from place to place in the distressed districts, seeing how far the orders of the Government of Madras were or were not being carried out, avoiding, as before, the giving of any instructions or even of advice, but showing the local officers how they could best give effect to the orders of their own Government.

8. It seems necessary to state the course of the procedure in order to show the reasons why I venture upon an estimate lower than that given a month ago.

9. The effect of all this upon the numbers upon the relief works may be thus seen. On the 9th January, the total number stood at 1,061,000. The number had been increasing weekly ever since the beginning of December. The beginning of January was thought by every one to be only the beginning of the trouble. No limit of relief had been in the first

instance indicated, and no principle of restriction had been prescribed, except the labour test, upon which reliance was placed. The people were availing themselves of the privilege to such an extent that ere long half, or more than half, the population of the Ceded District, and Kurnool seemed likely to come on relief. That alone would give two millions of persons, and the districts below the Ghauts seemed likely to yield another million. The necessity of making some fresh rules was forcing itself on the attention of the authorities. In the first instance, that is, in November and December, it was deemed best to let all have work who might ask for it, and to watch the result. But by January, the result showed that a rule must be promulgated to the effect that employment should not be given to those who seemed able to support themselves.

10. After making much allowance for the introduction of economy the sum of the calculations by the various Collectors showed a gradual increase, week by week, till the maximum of 1,840,000 was reached. Without such allowance for economy the total would undoubtedly (according to the practice which was obtaining in the beginning of January) have reached two millions before April, and would have exceeded it after that date.

11. But, instead of increasing, the January number of 1,061,000 has been falling week by week, until the latest returns of February show only 713,000. The Madras Government and its officers may be congratulated on this result, considering the good condition of the people generally, the absence of mortality (subsequent to the mortality which occurred in some places at the outset before the introduction of the new rules) and the effective manner in which the distress has been met. In the face of this, however, it is impossible to maintain the estimates, which I had been before obliged to present for March, namely, 1,480,600 ; especially as there is a spring harvest ripening in several of the distressed districts, to an extent greater than the original anticipation. By parity of reasoning, it has become necessary to reduce the estimate for April and the subsequent months in the manner described in the memorandum, which will speak for itself. As time did not admit of a further reference to each Collector, it was thought best to make the alteration rateably all round. But although there is no present reason to apprehend that any district will show actually more than what is shown in this revised estimate, there is reason to expect that some districts will show even less, such as Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly. On the whole, however, I have deemed it better to submit the revised estimates in its present form, believing that it has within itself a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies.

12. The same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the heading of charitable or gratuitous relief.

13. While system and economy have been considered, every precaution has been taken to prevent those considerations causing relief to be withheld from those who really need it.

14. From the very day of entering the Madras Presidency, I have been constant and urgent in pressing on all concerned the duty of saving human life from starvation ; of preserving people from such emaciation as might be dangerous to health ; of not only admitting all deserving and needy persons who might apply for relief, but also of searching for and relieving all those who, being in such need, might from any cause fail to apply for relief, and further of making this search in the most comprehensive manner, village to village, and house to house. This is the practice of humanity in relief operations in the highest and strictest sense of the term. This is the discriminating charity which, while rejecting those who are not in real need, succours those who are in such need, and takes care that none of them shall escape observation or fail to receive assistance. This most important subject was officially brought forward on the 16th January (two days after my arrival), again on the 19th January, on the 4th February, on the 5th February, on the 8th February, on the 9th February, on the 11th February, on the 14th February, on the 26th February, on the 5th March, on the 6th March. This subject has formed the topic of more official representation on my part than any other subject whatever. And several of these representations are couched in the most forcible terms which I am able to employ. In every place which I have visited, and to every relief officer, European or Native, whom I have met, the matter has been explained by me in practical detail, and all those concerned have been shown exactly how they can most effectually compass this paramount object. In short, everything that can be thought of has been and is being done in this respect.

15. I can bear witness that this matter has always been thoroughly understood by the Madras Government and its officers, whose humane intentions can hardly be surpassed.

16. As regards the Madras Presidency, I must here reiterate what has been stated on previous occasions, that the revised estimate assumes that the usual spring showers of April be vouchsafed in Southern India, and that the checks and restrictions ordered by the Madras Government on the 31st January be steadily and faithfully maintained. If there be failure in any of these respects then the estimate may become exceeded, more or less seriously.

17. As regards the Bombay Presidency : I represented officially the expediency of economy in several respects on the 12th January and on various subsequent dates. The reduced estimate recently framed by the Government of Bombay has been embodied in my general estimates.

18. In respect to the searching out and relieving of all cases of serious distress, I addressed the Government of Bombay officially on the 12th January, and have repeated these representations on several subsequent dates. The Government have, I believe, been from the beginning fully alive to this consideration.

19. In the revised estimates I have adhered to the recommendation submitted with my minute No. XXX of the 13th February, regarding the suspension, and not the remission, of

only the land-revenue from the dry or unirrigated lands in Southern India, because I find that so many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of this plan. Here again the revised estimate assumes that the coming rains will be propitious and the harvests of the next season will be abundant. If there shall be failure in these respects then the estimate will be greatly disturbed.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum of the revised estimate of the probable cost of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies with respect both to relief expenditure and loss of revenue.

It has now become possible to prepare from the figures available for the month of February, a revised estimate showing both the anticipated loss of revenue and the expenditure on relief in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

2. *Relief Works.*—In paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum attached to Sir Richard Temple's minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive were thus given:

Total number of labourers in	February		...	...	1,228,000
Do.	do.	March	...	...	1,480,000
Do.	do.	April	...	...	1,840,000
Do.	do.	May	...	...	1,530,000
Do.	do.	June	...	...	795,000
Do.	do.	July	...	...	310,000
					7,183,000

Now the actual numbers on relief works in Madras were, according to the returns I have seen—

On the 10th	February	...	...	...	868,423
On the 17th	do.	...	...	...	759,275
On the 27th	do.	...	...	...	713,821

which give an average of 780,500, and to make allowance for the higher number at the beginning of the month, the average for the whole of February may be taken at 800,000. The Board of Revenue, in their report for the week ending the 17th ultimo, stated that the scale of wages ordered in Government order of 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect, and that the time for the introduction of the new scale must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of Government order of 12th February 1877. It will be safer for the purposes of this estimate not to assume that the orders of economy had taken effect to any great extent during the month of February. If this be granted, the 800,000 labourers of February must be considered to have cost an average of Rs. 3 for that month (see paragraph 6 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum, to which allusion was made above). The difference between the estimated number for February, *viz.*, 1,228,000 and the actual number, *viz.*, 800,000, is 428,000, *i. e.*, about 35 per cent. on the estimated number, 1,228,000.

3. It is not expected that the number on the relief works will rise in March above the average number given for February, 800,000; it is evident that even to attain that number a rise of over 80,000 must take place: but the settled tendency of late has been downwards. Instead, therefore, of the estimated number for March, *viz.*, 1,480,000, it will be fair to take the number 800,000 as not likely to be exceeded.

4. For the remaining months, April to July inclusive, it will be safest to calculate upon the same percentage of reduction in the estimated numbers that has actually taken place in February in the number for that month, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated numbers. While, on the one hand, due allowance has been made in the previous estimates for the more trying circumstances of the months, April-July; on the other hand, the scrutinizing of the gangs will be more strictly carried out, as experience is gained, as tests are enforced and supervision improved: add to this that the district of Tinnevelly, which was thought likely to have 100,000 labourers in April and 50,000 in March, had on the 27th February only 1,295 persons on relief works; moreover, the improved prospects of the ragi crop in parts of the districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot have to be considered; and on the whole it may be permissible to take the same percentage of reduction of numbers of labourers for the months April-July that has actually taken place in February, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated number of labourers for the month. The result of this calculation will be found from the appended statement to give a total of 3,708,750 labourers from March-July inclusive: and as it may be assumed that the Government orders for the reduction of wages will have generally come into force from the beginning of March, this number of 3,708,750 labourers may be estimated to cost Rs. 8,653,750 (at the average rate of Rs. 2⅓ a person for each month, according to paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum).

5. The cost of the labourers' wages for February being 800 000 × Rs. 3=24,00,000, and for March to July Rs. 86,53,750, the total cost of the relief work wages in Madras for the six months from February to July amounts to Rs. 1,10,53,750, say Rs. 1,10,53,000. These figures compared with the same item in the previous estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 1,79,00,000 show a reduction of Rs. 68,47,000, *i. e.*, £684,000.

6. In the Bombay Presidency, according to the Bombay Government's letter No. 109A-460, dated 24th February, to the Government of India, the revised estimate of expenditure upon relief works, charity, &c., amounts to 116 lakhs; which sum, being compared with the former estimate of 126 lakhs, shows a saving of 10 lakhs in the Bombay expenditure.

7. *Gratuitous relief.*—The number of recipients of gratuitous relief amounted at the beginning of February to about 60,000 persons—see paragraph 9 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum. Whereas in that same paragraph 100,000 has been taken as the number of persons to receive such relief in February, the real number was on the 27th ultimo slightly over 40,000. If 50,000 then may be considered as the mean number of recipients of gratuitous relief in February, when 100,000 was the number estimated, a large margin for the increase in the recipients of charitable relief (which must occur as the supervision on relief works is more strictly enforced) will be left, if instead of a half, two-thirds (*i. e.*, Rs. 12,00,000) of the former estimate of the cost of gratuitous relief (*i. e.*, Rs. 18,00,000) are reckoned as the probable cost under the same heading. Thus the reduction in Madras will be six lakhs under this heading; and the aggregate of the probable saving under both headings is £744,000. In Bombay the aggregate reduction under both headings of relief works and gratuitous relief has been given at 10 lakhs.

8. The figures will then stand thus:—

	£
The total relief expenditure for the Bombay Presidency was, according to the former estimate	1,260,000
Deduct	100,000
Revised estimate	1,160,000
The total relief expenditure for the Madras Presidency was according to the former estimate...	2,920,000
Deduct	744,000
Revised estimate	2,176,000
The total relief expenditure in both presidencies according to the revised estimate will be—	
In Bombay	1,160,000
In Madras	2,176,000
TOTAL ...	3,336,000

9. From the telegram received, it appears that the Government of India have taken the probable loss of revenue as £2,000,000, and have also debited to famine a charge of 18 lakhs (£180,000) in the Military Department, an item which had not been previously included in Sir Richard Temple's calculations. These two items, added to the £3,336,000 previously ascertained, give a total of £5,516,000. On the other hand, the Government of India take credit for railway revenue amounting to £350,000; thus the net result would be reduced to a cost of £5,166,000.

10. Sir Richard Temple's former estimate of the probable loss of revenue, which would occur if the local Governments shall promise remissions of the land revenue, amounted to £2,115,000, thus exceeding the estimate of the loss of revenue framed by the Government of India by £115,000: that is the cost of the famine would be £5,166,000+£115,000, *i. e.*, £5,281,000.

11. Sir Richard Temple's views on the important point of land revenue remissions were fully stated in the Minute No. XXX of the 13th February and Mr. Bernard's memorandum which accompanied it. If those views meet with acceptance, it is not too much to hope that the sum of £1,295,000 (see paragraph 15 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum) will represent the probable recoveries of land revenue in future years: and if this sum be deducted from the cost of the famine above given, *viz.*, £5,281,000, the net cost will be £3,986,000.

12. This estimate, like the others, which have been framed and submitted by Sir Richard Temple, postulates that the checks which have been recently ordained for the reduction of expenditure will be maintained in full force, and that the usual showers in April and May will fall. It has not been overlooked that in such a district as Tinnevelly, where severe distress was expected, it is a matter for consideration with the Board of Revenue whether the relief works should not be closed immediately, nor has the fact been disregarded that in some districts early spring crops are approaching maturity, which will before long afford work to the agriculturists, and a supply of food for a month or two to the population.

13. With respect to the distribution of the revised estimate of famine expenditure in Madras, *viz.*, £2,176,000 between the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, the following statement

may be offered in the order adopted in paragraph 11 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum appended to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, thus:—

For the year ending March 31st 1877.

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during January	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during February	24,00,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during March	18,67,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges to 31st March 1877	6,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief to 31st March 1877	4,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
	1,51,33,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended up to 31st March ...	7,22,000
	1,44,11,000
Say ...	£1,441,000

For the year 1877-78.

	Rs.
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages, April to July 1877	67,86,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges, April to July 1877	12,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief, April to July 1877...	8,00,000
	87,86,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended, April to July 1877 ...	14,44,000
	73,42,000
Say ...	£735,000

£
1,441,000
735,000
Total estimated expenditure ... £2,176,000

14. Some of the above figures require explanatory notice. The cost of the wages of relief labourers for February has been shown to be Rs. 24,00,000. For March the number of labourers given in the revised estimate is 800,000, who, at the average rate of Rs. 2½ a month for each person, will cost Rs. 18,67,000:

	Rs.
i. e., for February...	24,00,000
for March	18,67,000
	42,67,000

The revised estimate of expenditure on relief works from February to July was given as Rs. 1,10,53,000: from this, deducting Rs. 42,67,000, the result is obtained of Rs. 67,86,000 as the revised estimate of cost of relief works from April to July.

15. For additional establishments and miscellaneous charges in the original estimate the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 was taken, as 10 per cent. on the original estimate of relief wages for the six months February to July (see paragraph 8 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum). These additional establishments and charges will not be materially affected by the variations in the numbers of relief labourers. Therefore one-third of the Rs. 18,00,000 may be estimated as the cost for the two months February and March; and two-thirds of the Rs. 18,00,000 as the cost for the four months April to July.

16. With regard to the gratuitous relief, in the revised estimate the sum of Rs. 12,00,000 has been taken as the cost. As in the preceding paragraph, this may be debited, one-third to February and March and two-thirds to the four months April to July.

17. Similarly, in deducting as a set-off three-quarters of the cost of Government grain (as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers), it appears correct to credit one-third and two-thirds of the Rs. 21,66,000 to the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

18. In the Bombay Government's letter, referred to in paragraph 6 above, the revised estimate of expenditure of 116 lakhs is distributed thus, *viz.*, 47 lakhs to 31st March and 69 lakhs subsequent to 31st March.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of the memorandum dated 6th March 1877.

	Estimated number of people on the works during the month of						Total.
	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
According to minute of 5th February ...	1,228,000	1,480,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000
Revised estimate ...	800,000	800,000	1,196,000	994,500	516,750	201,500	4,508,750
Difference ...	428,000	680,000	644,000	535,500	278,250	108,500	2,674,250

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

COIMBATORE,
6th March 1877.

No. 107, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him, reviewing the objections raised by Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *reviewing the objections of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages, dated Coimbatore, 7th March* 1877.

I HAVE examined and considered, with the attention due to the opinions of an officer so highly qualified and accomplished, the letter from Surgeon-Major Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras (addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government), in which he records various professional objections to the reduced scale of ration directed to be adopted by that Government in its Resolution of 31st January last. The particular point to which he objects is the allowance of one pound avoirdupois per diem to an adult labourer (not performing severe task-work), plus ½ anna in cash. Inasmuch as his views, if these were to be adopted without adequate deliberation, might involve a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money, I would submit, for the consideration of the Governments of India and Madras, a few remarks on these objections.

2. Into the purely professional part of his arguments I cannot enter, further than to note that, while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them, and practically at the present date the poorer classes, even in countries much more civilised than India, do not actually obtain either in food, lodging or ventilation the amount declared by scientific men to be necessary. I would further note particularly that most of Dr. Cornish's observations refer to Europeans, living in a cold climate, where waste is greater, and largely exceeding the natives of India in average weight, requiring therefore more food. The Edinburgh enquiries which he cites, however applicable to European cases, and however valuable in the abstract, are not strictly and exactly applicable to the poorer classes of the Madras Presidency.

3. The practical question however is this. Can, and does, the new scale of wages suffice to keep the people, with whom we are now dealing, in fair health under present conditions and circumstances? More than this Government has declared itself unable to undertake.

4. Dr. Cornish seems to object, on the ground that a diet sufficient to sustain a man's life when at rest may be "*wholly inadequate* to his needs when employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertions," and again that "a man engaged on task labour and paid at the rate of 1 lb. of grain and half an anna in cash" cannot "procure a sufficiency to eke out the defects of his grain ration." I do not know whether Dr. Cornish would admit that 1 lb. of grain is sufficient to maintain a Native of India; in a state of rest, perhaps he would. The evidence of relief camps in the Madras Presidency, however, shows that a Native at rest can gain flesh on a pound a day.

NOTE.—I was informed at Vellore that indigent adults admitted to the relief camps in consequence of their inability to work have improved considerably on a ration of a pound a day. Dr. Fox, Civil Surgeon, and Captain Harris, the Relief Officer, were agreed on this point.

5. But in paragraph 5 he says that, the "combined testimony" of numerous observers showed that "the maximum grain allowance of a man *in health and in work* was not less than 24 ozs." or 1½ lbs.

6. He apparently assumes that by the new scale, a man cannot obtain 1½ lbs. But in the first place it is to be observed that at present prices throughout the greater part of the distressed district, a man can, with the half anna which he receives in cash, buy an extra half pound of grain a day and still have a small margin over for condiments, that is, he earns sufficient to allow him the minimum quantity requisite to keep him in health while at work. More than this, I submit, it is not in the power of Government to do.

7. Let it be assumed, however, that a man receives the one lb. plus the half anna, which will give him something over in grain, together with something for condiments. Then there is one defect in Dr. Cornish's line of argument which appears to me to invalidate his conclusions. I consider that the particular misapprehension to which I am about to advert, renders his remarks inapplicable to the state of things as at present existing in the distressed districts. His argument is, that the present rate of wages (equal to 1 lb. in grain with ½ anna in cash), "will not permit of severe labour or task work,"—is insufficient for men "employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertion;" thereby implying that the bulk of the relief labourers in the Madras Presidency are employed on such tasks. This, however, is so far from being the case that the general condition of the people on the works approaches much more nearly to one of rest than to one of severe physical exertion. There are probably very few out of the thousands employed by Government, who do nearly as much work as they do in ordinary seasons for their own support. In short, the reduced scale (one pound and half-anna) is not applied to persons undergoing severe physical exertions, but to persons who are on light work or are comparatively at rest. In many places task work has not yet been introduced; in many others it is only nominally enforced; and where it is in actual operation, the amount of labour exacted is extremely light.

8. It must be remembered that in the Madras Government Orders of 31st January, two rates of working pay are laid down, and that all persons who do work amounting to 75 per cent. of the Public Works rates receive one pound of grain and one anna in cash; while those who receive a pound of grain plus half an anna (who alone are referred to by Dr. Cornish) are only required to render task-work at half the Public Works rates. Now the Public Works labourers are paid by piece-work and no definite task is asked for; they do as much or as little as they like and are paid accordingly.

9. The result is that those who really undergo the severe physical exertions described by Dr. Cornish do actually receive wages equal to 1½, perhaps even 2 lbs. a day, which is tantamount to what he recommends. It is only for those who do not undergo such exertion that the lower scale recommended by me and ordered by the Government of Madras is intended. Practically, at this time, by Public Works rate is meant the amount of work done per rupee, and relief labourers on the first standard are expected to do three-quarters as much for a rupee as common labourers; that is, supposing the Public Works Department rate for earth-work to be 8 cubic yards per rupee, the relief labourers of the 1st class have to do 6 cubic yards for the same money; and two annas being taken as the minimum wage on which they can be maintained in health, ¾ of a cubic yard is the task assigned to enable men in this class to earn their two annas. It is considered (and this is in accordance with Dr. Cornish's views) that persons doing less work than this can live on less, so while the 2nd class labourer does only ½ a cubic yard of earth-work daily he receives in return 1½ anna. But, as observed, the Public Works rate is not a task but a scale, and ordinary labourers are not content to earn two annas daily by excavating 1 cubic yard, but, as a matter of fact, earn much more than this. I was informed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer of Nellore, that some of the gangs at work on the East Coast Canal were earning 5 and even 6 annas a head daily, that is, were doing five or six times as much work as is demanded from the relief labourers on the lower scale.

10. The work of such relief labourers could, therefore, scarcely be described as "severe physical exertion" even if it were fairly rendered; and in many, if not in most, districts it is still little more than nominal. As more efficient supervision is introduced and task-work really exacted, all those willing to do the very moderate task asked for will gradually be admitted to the higher standard and receive full wages, while it is submitted that the lower rate is sufficient to maintain those employed on nominal tasks of extreme lightness.

11. The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail, is popularly formulated by the phrase "a full day's wage (that is, something more than the 1 lb. and the ½ anna) for a fair day's work." But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do *not* render. Therefore, they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage. Where they render a really fair day's work, there they do receive under the new rules more than the reduced scale.

12. The rates were avowedly recommended by me as experimental, and if they shall be found insufficient, they may be increased; but it appears to me that they have not yet been found so, and that Dr. Cornish argues from a mistaken premise, which undermines his conclusions. If the poor people were found to be falling off in condition, then I would at once recommend an alteration in the rate. But at present we have no such experience.

13. As a matter of fact, I must repeat that payments are not made in grain, but in cash. A pound of grain has been estimated as costing one anna, and in no cases have the wages paid been less than an anna and a half, the anna being the supposed equivalent of a pound of

grain, and the half-anna being available to eke out the ration. An anna, however, represents in most parts of the worst districts more than one pound of grain. At Adoni, for instance, where nearly 50 per cent. of the population were recently on work, one anna will purchase about 1½ lbs. of cholum, which is the staple food of the people, leaving each labourer half an anna to buy pulse, condiments, &c.

14. It is impossible over such a large tract of country as is now affected with scarcity, where prices vary to some extent in almost every district, to lay down any rule which may not be open to local criticism and inapplicable to certain localities, but the scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power; but we must content ourselves with saving life and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress.

15. There is one point which I must concede to Dr. Cornish's argument. In laying down the minimum scale, it was of course intended that each labourer should be able to consume his own wages, and not have to share them with other persons of his family. These members of the family should either work for themselves or, if unable to do so, should be admitted to gratuitous relief. The case of young children who accompany their parents to the works, but are too young to work—that is, children from one year to seven years of age—has already attracted my attention, and I have recommended in a separate minute that subsistence allowance be granted to them.

16. Further, I would urge as the one motive common to the Governments of India and Madras, and to all connected with the famine relief works, is the preservation of life and the mitigation of extreme suffering at the smallest cost to the State, consistent with the attainment of the object in view, that the enquiry as to whether the reduced scale of wages is sufficient to enable the people to tide over the next few months without serious danger to themselves, should be decided not by pre-conceived physiological theories, but by patient practical examination of the people themselves, with a view to ascertain whether there is in fact any, or any serious change for the worse in their physical condition, under the new scale, as compared with their average condition in ordinary times. Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that, with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years. If, as already stated, I find after a little more experience that the new scale of wages does seem insufficient to maintain the people in health, I will be the first to say so; but so far this has not seemed to me to be the case.

17. In conclusion, it is not possible, I submit, to determine *a priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief. The real point to be considered is, whether in ordinary times they get more than one pound a day for a male adult. This is an economic question, which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural districts—not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame, such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior, and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now, from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than one pound a day for a male adult in ordinary times. If this be so, then the reduced scale must be sufficient for these same people on the Government relief works and need not be increased.

No. 109, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the subject of granting a subsistence allowance to the children of relief labourers.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *on the subject of giving subsistence allowance to the younger children of relief labourers.*

Since the introduction of the new scale of wages, complaints appear to be made that relief labourers are sometimes accompanied to the works by children too young to work, *i. e.*, below seven years of age, who have to be supported out of the earnings of their parents; and suggestions have been offered that a subsistence allowance should be made on account of such children.

2. The new scale is avowedly a minimum allowance sufficient for one person, and it is evident that if a labourer has to divide his wages with other persons, they will not suffice either for himself or for them, and suffering must result. All persons who are able to do light work can earn subsistence on the works for themselves, all who are unable to work are entitled to gratuitous relief, so that it is only the young children who have to be considered. These can-

not be separated from their parents even if it were desirable to send them to the relief camps, which, in my opinion, it is not. They accompany their parents to the works and have to depend for food on some small share of the family earnings. When several members of a family (father, mother and elder children) are employed, it is probable that one or two small children could be sustained out of the joint wages; but in cases where there may be only one or two bread-winners, and perhaps three or four children, a supplementary allowance will be necessary.

3. I believe that in some way or other the local officers have the power to afford additional aid to persons burdened with young children, and that such children do in many places get something extra, but I think it is now time that relief officers should be formally vested with a discretionary power for the relief of all children between one and seven years of age. Up to a year the child is at the breast; at seven he is admitted to the works.

4. A child of six requires much more food than a child just weaned, and it might be expedient to have different rates for children of different ages, say one rate for babies from one to three years, and another for children from three to seven, but I think that any fixed rate would be so open to abuse that it would probably be better to leave the amount of aid to be granted to the discretion of the local officers, subject to a maximum limit not exceeding half the rates paid to working children.

5. I would also suggest that this aid should not be indiscriminately given to all children who may be brought to the works, as this would probably lead to large numbers of children being sent to the works by parents not on relief at all, and thus an abuse might spring up. It would be preferable that enquiry should be made into individual cases, and the aid extended to such cases only as seem to need it.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 112, dated Salem, 8th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him on his third visit to the North Arcot District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Vellore, 5th March 1877.*

In continuation of the Minutes and memoranda regarding my first and second visits to the district of North Arcot, I have to record the result of a further visit to that district. I was induced to pay this third visit because my information about the degree of distress in some parts of the district was conflicting, and because in other parts, especially zemindaris, there was reason to fear that distress might become serious.

2. On this occasion I visited the town of Tripathy, accompanied by the native officials of the place, where the arrangements made by Veeraswamee Chetty, a native gentleman, for charitable relief were inspected. Upwards of one thousand persons were being fed gratuitously, of whom about one-fourth were certainly able to work and were unworthy of this form of relief, one-fourth were perhaps able to work, and the remainder were either destitute and depressed, or else were poor and weakly. The native donor stated that this charitable work had been going on for many weeks, that the daily number often exceeded 1,200, and had been as high as 2,000, even sometimes 2,500.

3. I then proceeded to Chendragiri, 15 miles distant, to meet the Collector. All the way thither excellent spring crops were met with, watered by irrigation channels from the river Surnamukhi. At Chendragiri, ascending the hill, we saw that these ripening crops extended for miles, also along the other valley through which runs the road to Chittoor. At the town of Chendragiri I saw some gangs of relief labourers and some few persons being fed gratuitously—some also who when offered a reception at the relief camp at Arcot refused to go. Here were learnt the particulars of the distress undoubtedly prevailing in some thirty villages in that portion of the taluk in the neighbourhood Rungumpet and of the relief works provided there, which appeared to me to be sufficient. Otherwise in the rest of the Chendragiri taluk there is a fine crop on the ground, sufficing for the maintenance of the resident population.

4. Returning to Tripathy, we met the Agent of the Mahant of that well-known and wealthy shrine and the principal person of the place: he affirmed that all the destitute poor of that locality were being cared for. At Ranugunta, near the Tripathy railway station, there is a small relief work open under a European subordinate.

5. I then visited, in company with the Collector, the town of Trittany; saw some gangs of relief labourers and some recipients of charitable relief; heard the statement of the Police Inspector, who thought that there was severe and unrelieved distress in some of the neighbouring villages, and the counter-opinion of the native Sub-Magistrate, who thought that there could not be such distress, as the relief works which he had opened were not well attended. This latter view was to some extent borne out by the sight of excellent crops on the ground at intervals for many miles round. The Police Inspector did not appear to have regularly reported to the Sub-Magistrate the result of the observations made. It was understood, however, that in future this want of intercommunication would be rectified.

6. I then proceeded to Puthoor, the railway station for Narayana-venum (apparently the same place as that called Nurnaverum in the police reports). There was not any charitable relief being administered, but one thousand persons of the poorest classes were paraded by the Magistrate for my inspection, on the report of the Native Sub-Magistrate that these persons fairly represented those classes in the town. I picked out 24 persons who, from physical depression or emaciation, seemed fit subjects for inquiry; the Collector expressed his intention of dealing with these cases and of instituting a house-to-house inquiry to see whether any more similar cases could be found. The remainder—that is, the vast majority—were in fair condition, and did not at all complain of distress. Thereabouts also there was a considerable area under good crops. Though there was no relief work at the place, still the works open at or near Tripathy and Trittany would suffice to afford employment to those who might need it.

7. The towns of Narayana-venum and Trittany are the principal places in the Karwetnagar zemindary. The eastern portion in the direction of Madoo Pauk is reported to have suffered much from drought. Otherwise this zemindary has been favoured by the seasons which elsewhere proved so disastrous. Autumnal showers gave it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from water-courses will give it a good spring crop. So far, then, this tract has not suffered from drought, and therefore there ought not to be distress among the cultivating peasantry. Still high prices may have caused employment in the fields to be narrowed and restricted (ryots working themselves instead of employing labour), and will have reduced the scanty means of such tribes as Yenadas, Irulas, Korchas, and others who wander about that part of the country. I carefully read the report by Mr. Austin, Sub-Collector, made after his visit. He is an officer of much humane zeal. On enquiry he stated that he could not discover any proof of famine, though there might be some partial distress and some individual misery.

8. I examined the returns of crime presented by the Magistrate. It appeared that towards the end of 1876 crime had been extraordinarily rife, but had since subsided. There do not seem to be any bad symptoms at the present time in this respect.

9. In the local reports previously made to Government I failed to find notice of the fact that for some time past extensive private charity had been dispensed daily at the town of Tripathy.

10. I then visited Kalustri, the head-quarters of the zemindar, who met me there, together with the Sub-Magistrate. The zemindar reported having employed a considerable number of persons on relief works which were just being closed on completion. But the Sub-Magistrate stated that he had received authority from the Collector to open some relief works, which had been opened. Out of 1,200 persons being fed daily by the zemindar, I carefully inspected 600. Many belonged to the Yenade tribe and seemed physically depressed. The worst of them were about to be despatched to the relief camp at Ranipet, near Arcot, by the Collector's direction, in order that they might be better cared for. The zemindar complained much of the drought, which complaint was confirmed by the Sub-Magistrate. My impression is, that the drought has been exceptionally severe in this zemindary.

11. After a few days' interval (for my visit to Nellore) I returned to the North Arcot District, and proceeded to Ranipet, near Arcot, and inspected the relief camp there, which really was nearly all that could be desired, and was fairly well filled with persons deserving charitable relief. Some gangs of relief labourers were also inspected. Then, passing through the town of Arcot and seeing some relief gangs there, I drove to Arni, where a large number of poor are being fed by the jagirdar, most of whom are deserving, but some are not. A ten-anna crop (that is, a crop somewhat, but not much, below the average) is expected in the jagir. No relief works are open at present: if any are required, the jagirdar is prepared to open them. The spring harvest all round Arni is coming on. I had all the lower classes of the town of Arni, some 2,000 persons, paraded for inspection. They were found to be in good condition. I there met the Deputy Collector (a Muhamadan gentleman) and the Tahsildars of the Wandewash and the Poloor taluks. The crop in Wandewash appears by the best evidence to be little below the average, and no relief works are at present proposed there. The crop in Poloor is not quite so good, and relief works are ready to be opened there if need should be apparent.

12. I then proceeded to Vellore by the Kaneimbady pass. I found that the large numbers on the charitable outdoor relief which existed at the time of my previous visit had melted away on the opening of the relief camp. Without doubt there had been some abuses in connection with this charity. I inspected the relief camp there, which was found to be nearly all that could be desired, and fairly well filled with persons deserving this kind of relief. The arrangements in this camp, as in the Ranipet camp, are creditable to Captain Harris, the Superintendent.

13. At Vellore I met the Sub-Magistrate of the zemindary of Kongonda. He reported much distress in that quarter, which would be met by the relief works which were being opened, and was partly being relieved by the private charity of the zemindar.

14. I then left the district for Coimbatore.

15. During this my third visit the following things seemed to me to be required:

1st.—The converting of the ill-regulated private charities at Tripathy, at Kalastri, at Arni, at Punganur, at Kongonda, and other places into well-regulated relief camps. The private contributions should be studiously maintained, it being so great an object to encourage private charity, but the donors might well be induced to consent to let their contributions be managed by Government officers, so that undeserving applicants may be rejected and only the

deserving entertained. Otherwise experience shows that private charity in this country is so apt to mingle the undeserving with the deserving, wherefrom demoralisation ensues. The Collector is arranging to form a relief camp on this principle at a suitable place near Tripathy.

2ndly.—The rendering of the relief camps more attractive or rather less repulsive to the poorer classes than they now seem to be. It is indeed an object to render them unattractive comparatively, as an indirect check upon people unduly availing themselves of the charity. But they do not fill so rapidly as might be expected under existing circumstances, and there must be some sort of prejudice arising against them, despite all the carefulness with which they are managed. I incline to attribute this to defective arrangements in respect to the allocation of the people in their several castes. This subject is being considered by the local authorities.

3rdly.—The inspection by selected Government officials of every village throughout the several zemindaris existing in this district, namely—

Punganur,	Kalustri,
Arni,	
Karvetnagar,	Kongonda,

in order to see whether the house-to-house visitation by the village headmen to search out cases of distress is carried on with the same precision and certainty as in the regular ryotwari villages. I understand that the collector intends to have this done.

4thly.—A special house-to-house visitation in the several towns,—Vellore, Arcot, Tripathy and others,—not only to search for unrelieved distress among the lowest classes, but also to ascertain whether distressed persons of the better, though broken-down, classes who are too proud to come forward may not receive special relief. This, I believe, the Collector has ordered to be arranged by the severa municipalities.

5thly.—The arranging of some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (so numerous in this district) might be employed, the digging and delving on ordinary relief works being unsuited to them. This also the Collector has under consideration.

16. I have now at various times visited the following taluks in this district—

Chittoor,	Gudiathum,
Vellore,	Chendragiri,
Palmanair,	Wallaja,

Arcot,

and the following zemindaris :

Punganur,
Karvetnagar,
Kalustri,
Arni.

The only taluks unvisited are Wandewash and Poloor, and the only zemindary Kongonda; but of all these I have met the native officials.

17. I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangements for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect.

18. The Collector, Mr. Whiteside, appears to me to be a very able and experienced officer—on the one hand very anxious to spare the Government money and to prevent the Government being imposed upon, on the other hand equally anxious to prevent any accident occurring to human life and to relieve every person who really needs relief—specially acquainted with the ways of the people in this district, and alive to all the devices by which some might try to unduly benefit by the State bounty, yet fully aware of all their merits and virtues, and entirely sympathising with all distress which may actually occur. He is zealously and humanely seconded by his Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, and the Assistant, Mr. Cox.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar (above 1·5 inch), Kurnool, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; the numbers on relief works are 657,465; there is a decrease of 19,600 in Bellary, 3,000 in Kurnool, 2,700 in North Arcot, and 1,800 in Chingleput: an increase of 9,500 in Nellore, 4,600 in Salem, and 2,000 in Coimbatore; net decrease 9,805. No rain has fallen in Bombay, and there is no other change. From Mysore no rain is reported: about 69,000 people are employed on relief works and works under public works supervision. A little rain has fallen in six districts of the Central Provinces; the prospects of the harvest are generally good. In Berar the harvest has been reaped, and land is being prepared for the next crop. There have been thunderstorms with hail in Rajputana and Central India: prospects are very good. Showers and hail are reported from several districts of Bengal: no material damage has been done; the yield of the *rabi* crops is fair. Slight rain has fallen in Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are good. In Oudh also there have been showers. In the Punjab rain is reported from Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi; prospects are favourable. Rain has fallen in Assam, but more is wanted in Sylhet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 13th)	·35 at Sattanapalli; elsewhere none.	*Sajja* and *raggi* still being sown in places; standing crops under wells fair; where harvested other food-grain gives outturn about ¼. *raggi* ¾, horse-gram about ¼; prices slightly risen in five taluks; cholera seizures 874, deaths 269, in eight taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; no pasture; fodder and water getting scarce in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 9·88, *cholum* 12·19, *raggi* 14·29, *cumboo* 11·58; imports by sea—rice 18¾ tons, *cholum* 2½; by land not reported; number on relief works 2,824; number fed gratuitously by Government 380, by people 920.
Kurnool („ 13th)	·70 in Kurnool on last Tuesday evening; none reported elsewhere.	White *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and channels; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; cholera seizures 138, deaths 117; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, some being fed on prickly-pear in Kurnool; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·35, *cholum* 9·17, *sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91; number on relief works 191,546 gratuitously fed, exclusive of 2,200 fed in Kurnool *lungerkhana*, 1,233, including children under 7 years; import of Government grain 1,174 tons in the district, private import 263 tons; Markapur taluk return not received; number on works there and gratuitously fed estimated; the decrease in the number of coolies is due to improved supervision; the slight fall in the prices is due to import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 13th)	Showers in 4 taluks.	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·26, *cholum* 9·63, *raggi* 10·53, *cumboo* 9·21; people on relief works 58,282; gratuitously fed 1,287; cholera deaths 854; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,766.
Bellary („ 13th)	...	Average prices, second sort rice 7·13, *cholum* or great millet 8·3, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·3, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·37 seers of 80 tolas; imports 4,311 tons—accounts from three railway stations only; 214,718 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 19,614, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and prevalence of cholera; 17,287 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 823, this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in other taluks; 4,390 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; slight rainfall in Harpanhalli, Kudligi, Adoni, Gooty, and Pennakondah, none in others; cholera in 14 taluks, small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 7·96 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·92, cumboo 9·79; imports on behalf of Government, rice 161 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 227 tons, *raggi* 55 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 84,425; number fed gratuitously 6,904; 326 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera, dysentery, and fever are prevalent throughout the district; cholera and small-pox very severe in Gudur, Atmakur, Nellore, Kanigiri and Udayagiri taluks; most wells dried up almost everywhere in the district; much scarcity exists of water even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad, large numbers have perished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 13th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers of 80 tolas—rice second sort 9·52, *raggi* 10·97, *cumboo* 12·32, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain [illegible] tons; number on relief works 6,562, number gratuitously fed 5,451; public health, cholera, fever, and small pox prevalent more or less throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	*Nil*	For week ending 9th March average prices in Government seers—second sort rice per rupee 8·1, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·7; relief work coolies 15,110; decrease owing to cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 1,398; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 13th)	...	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 10¼, *raggi* 11⅜, *cholum* 12¼; rice imported *nil*; number employed 577; gratuitously fed 20; tahsildars and deputy tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported 203 out of 326 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7, *raggi* 8⅛, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 8½; import of all grains 1,006; number on relief works 46,700, number gratuitously fed 2,930; ditto private 620; health, cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 14 per cent., due to large number fed in relief camps, and to the opening of an additional camp at Uttengiri.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Prices in most taluks stationary, slightly fallen in Coimbatore, Palladum, Caroor and Dharapuram; average rice second sort 7·98, *cholum* 9·72, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 10·57; imports estimated, rice 380 tons, other grains 256; no rain except a shower at Talavady in Sattiamangalum taluk on the 7th; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 831, deaths 597; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 24,418, more admissions in Oodoomalpet, Caroor and Dharapuram; gratuitously fed 1,093; no further deterioration among the people on works in Oodoomalpet taluk; Sattiamangalum tahsildar reports decrease of strength.
Tanjore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8¾ seers, *raggi* 12, *cumboo* 10¼, *cholum* 11⅛; imports, rice 2,980 tons; relief works none; 216 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 seers per rupee; *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* almost stationary; import, rice 1,632 tons, other grains 151; number on relief works 8,986; charitable relief 526; cholera and small-pox throughout the district with a little mortality; total deaths 234; wells and tanks dry; people in many parts emigrate to other places; cattle poor for want of fodder and water; cattle disease in Madura, Dindigul, Melur and Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7 7/16 seers, *cholum* 16½, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday 98 tons; number on relief works on 9th instant 20; all coolies have since left; decrease owing to low wages and task-work; some now employed on Cauvery bridge work under the Public Works Department; gratuitously fed on 10th instant by public subscription 1,406; cholera, 190 seizures, 115 deaths; small-pox, 320 attacks, 41 deaths; cattle disease called *vekkai* among cattle in Udayapalayum taluk; cattle elsewhere healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight showers in Satur and Tenkasi; no freshes; no improvement in prospects; pasture and water-supply in 3 taluks scanty; food-grains, sufficient supply; prices stationary; cholera still bad; cattle disease called *redoopoo* continues with mortality in 2 taluks, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas; *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 659, *cholum* 11, and *cumboo* 80 tons; number on relief works 2,509; number gratuitously fed 272; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants to their villages.
Malabar („ 13th)	...	Showers in east and south above 1½ inch; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,741, *raggi* 118, *cholum* 608 tons; exports, rice 665, *raggi* 561, *cholum* 7 tons; prices of rice stationary in five taluks, slightly fallen in others, highest 7⅜ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅝ Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in 8 taluks, deaths from former 193; cattle healthy except in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 688 coolies on Kolathur road.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 15th) *Sind (Mar. 14th).*		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri 6 feet 10 inches on 5th against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year; hail in Kotri taluka on 12th; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 3 deaths; cases of inoculation discovered; cattle disease increasing, 395 deaths at Sehwan, 25 at Ghorabári and 20 in Sákro; rice sowing commenced in Shâhbandar, Taguna taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust appearing in wheat; small-pox continues; cattle disease in a few talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Sind—continued.		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Rain threatening; no change as regards *rabi* crops; chicken-pox prevailing in Jacobabad; fever reported from Kutch Gundava.
Guzerat (*Mar. 14th*).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather growing warm, no other change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik. (*Mar. 14th*).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox prevailing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (*Mar. 14th*).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Bassein, Bhiwandi and Wára talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (*Mar. 14th*).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox and cholera as last reported.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 1 taluka, cases 16, deaths 7.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatau talukas; 42 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (*Mar. 14th*).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 233.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 533.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 57.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera prevails, deaths 88.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (*Mar. 14th*).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Public health good; weather getting warm.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and the districts mentioned last week. Cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country, a few cases in Upper Mahratta Country, and a few cases in one or two of the Deccan Collectorates.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather moderately cold, cloudy on the 5th and 6th instant, with rains at intervals, accompanied by lightning and hailstones; the hail has slightly injured the cold-weather crops in some places; the rain will assist in sowing the *pania aous*; cholera is reduced to a few sporadic cases in villages scattered over the whole district.
Noakholly ...	·12	Weather—the high winds which began on Monday, the 5th instant, have continued to the end of the week; the slight rain on the 5th has had the effect of lowering the temperature; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·8	Weather cool in the morning and hot at noon; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*; the prospects of tobacco are on the whole good.
Hill Tipperah ...	·39	Weather warm; a good deal of wind and a little rain on the 5th and 6th instant; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	2·20	Weather seasonable; the crops are good, save in the wave-stricken tracts; there were gales on two days of the week; the health of the district has improved, but cholera in a sporadic form is still present in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Golachipa, and Bowful; the cattle are reported to be in good health everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·50	Weather cloudy, with occasional rain and wind; mornings foggy; ·34 of rain at Goalundo and 2·20 at Madareepore; the prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; the spring crops in some places are reported to have been damaged by hail; health of the district is good.
Dacca ...	·23	There have been heavy fogs on three mornings, otherwise the weather has been seasonable; the crops continue to be very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather—slight rain and storm in places on the 6th instant; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·32	Weather stormy, with more rain than usual at this time of the year; the spring rice is doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm; there are almost no crops on the ground except sugarcane and vegetables; public health is generally good.
Jessore ...	·26	Weather warm and steamy; the crops are generally good; the winter crops in the north are being gathered, and the rain has been favourable for ploughing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather damp and hot; fogs in the morning; a little rain on the 4th instant; the *rabi* crops on the ground look well and are ripening; sugarcane is being extensively planted; preparations for the early rice sowings are forward.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the *rabi* crops are doing well, except in thana Mirzapore, where they have suffered from the rains; peas, lentils, and linseed are being reaped in most parts; *boro-dhan*, or spring-rice, is promising, and is still being sown in parts; the prospects generally are favourable; health is good.
Pubna ...	·2	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather generally getting hotter, though mornings and evenings are tolerably cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are still favourable; the transplanting of spring-rice continues, also the sowing of *til*.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the mornings from the 9th instant are misty; pulses are being gathered with good outturn.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; mornings cloudy; strong wind from the west; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	·70	Weather getting warm; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be good and satisfactory; ground is being prepared for the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; it is becoming warm; the fields are still being prepared for the *bitri* rice and jute, and the sowings have commenced in some places; the tobacco crop continues favourable and will have to be very soon reaped; the general health is reported to be good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather getting warmer every day; about twelve annas of sugarcane have been gathered; the tobacco harvest has commenced.
Darjeeling ...	·06	Weather milder; sunshine in the early part of the week; wheat and barley on the ground are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the next sowings.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The hot weather has set in; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather close and warm; generally foggy in the morning; there was a dust-storm on the evening of the 6th instant, followed by a few drops of rain; the ploughing of the rice land is still going on; the harvesting of peas, *musari*, gram, and *teora*, is almost over; vegetables are doing well; the public health is normal; cholera in a sporadic form prevails here and there.
Burdwan ...	1·01	There was a hail-storm on the evening of the 10th instant, but no perceptible rain; the prospects of the crops are good; the public health is fair, only a few cases of cholera reported; the sub-divisional officer of Culna reports that cattle disease is raging in his jurisdiction.
Bankoora ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the cold weather crops generally are being reaped with good outturns; the sugarcane is only an eight anna crop.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; hailstones fell in Doonka on the evening of the 10th instant; heavy clouds and rain in the hills; there is nothing particular to note about the crops this week.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the crops are good, also the health of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is now beginning, and the outturn is expected to be good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and daily getting warmer; the first three days of the week were occasionally cloudy; the wind was variable; in the latter part of the week, it was from the south-east; its temperature varied from 63° to 81°; the crops are all good; cholera is almost disappearing.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings are still pleasant, days are warm; state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere good; a few cases of small-pox are reported in the jurisdiction of Sursund outpost; otherwise the public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; still cool in the mornings and evenings, and getting warm in the day-time; the thermometer has risen very rapidly in the last 24 hours; the *rabi* crops are ripe, and are being harvested; the outturn is expected to be very good; opium is being gathered; the sowings of indigo have commenced; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather, hot during the day, and cool at night; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; the *rabi* crops are being reaped in some places with a fair outturn; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warm with light easterly winds; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 94·4°; state and prospects of the crops continue good; public health is generally good; small-pox is appearing in some villages in the Nowadah sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	·29	Weather getting hot; there was a heavy storm on the night of the 13th instant; peas and *musoor* are still being harvested; the *rabi* crops generally promise well; small-pox is reported from thanas Ramgurh and Bhubooah.
Hazáríbágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the wind is becoming hot during day time; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but beginning to get very warm; the prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; general health is good, except in Palamow, where cases of small-pox are still reported.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the only crops now on the ground are gram and barley, which are looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; pulses and wheat are being gathered, and the yield of both is satisfactory; no other crops on the ground; *mowah* and mango are most promising; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·05	Weather mostly fine; the ploughing continues; sporadic cholera is present, chiefly along the pilgrim route, and a few deaths from small-pox are reported; cattle disease has decreased.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; the winter crops are reaped; no other crops on the ground at present; cholera is rather prevalent owing to influx of pilgrims.
Pooree ...	*Nil* ·11 at Khoordah.	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy is in ear; ploughing is still going on briskly on the low lands; the shipment of rice still continues, and the prices are stationary; cholera is reported from almost all parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—There was rain in many districts during the week; it was attended with storm and hailstones in some places, and the cold-weather crops are said to have suffered a little; these crops are being harvested, and the yield is a fair one; the spring rice is doing well, and the preparations for the autumn rice and jute are in progress; tobacco promises good results, and will soon be cut.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Gram and peas reaped; injury to wheat from blight not serious; weather cloudy.
Meerut („ 14th)	Slight rain	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	·4	Prospects good.
Almora („ 12th)	...	Weather unsettled; partial showers and storms in various directions.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Crops favourable; dust storms with slight rain may cause some damage.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 14th)	Slight rain on 11th and 12th.	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 14th)	·8	Recent cloudy weather and high winds affected *rabi* harvest to certain extent.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	No change; harvesting commenced; prospects favourable.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	...	Prospects good, but heavy clouds about and rain would do harm.
Punjab— (Mar. 14th)		
Delhi ...	·4	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province continue good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	
Umballa ...	*Nil*	
Jullundur ...	·5	
Lahore ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	·1	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 10th)	·30	*Rabi* gathered and now being threshed; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Warm; ground being prepared for sugarcane sowings; cholera in places.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; *rabi* favourable; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* gathering; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; *rabi* cutting; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (Mar. 11th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; reaping of *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 13th)	...	Cloudy and close, with occasional slight showers of rain; *rabi* gathering; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 14th)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Warm and cloudy; *rabi* ripening; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Heavy rain with hail and thunder-storm on 12th and 13th; blight has appeared in wheat in some villages; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·13	Heavy thunder-storm; no injury reported yet; *rabi* excellent; health good.
Seoni ...	·18	*Rabi* ripening; cholera continues.
Damoh ...	·04	Prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·20	*Masur* injured; other crops good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Late rains doing some damage, but prospects of harvest generally good.
British Burma— (Mar. 15th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-five deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases also in Naaf and Rathaidoung, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in Myohoung and Koladan townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Cholera in Tyantay township; otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 3 cases cholera at Macobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Two deaths from cholera; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths, in Mahathamaan 2, in Padoung 1; small-pox two cases.
Thayetmyo ...	..	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 15th)	·92	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; slight showers on 10th, 11th, and 12th; *asu* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 15th)	·10	More rain wanted; field-work continues.
Mysore—		
Bangalore ...	...	Daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 12,202 and 19,454 including the town.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 9,119 and 2,471.
Kolar ..	...	Ditto 1,904 and 1,831.
Mysore ..	...	Ditto 1,929 and 3,274.
Hassan ..	..	Ditto 6,885 and 364.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 1,351 and 503.
Kadur ...	..	Ditto 1,498 and 515.
Chitaldroog ..	...	Ditto 3,920 and 1,685.
		General Remarks.—Total on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 38,808, and 30,097, irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,794; price of ordinary rice from 12 to 13 pounds per rupee; condition unimproved; cholera still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 15th)		Land under preparation for ensuing cultivation.
Central India— (Mar. 14th)		
Indore ...	·14	Health good; wheat and grain crops excellent; opium has suffered from hail.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ulwar (March 14th)	·16	Thunder, rain and hail on 10th and 11th; crops promising.
Deoli („ 10th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jeypore ...	·2	Crops ripening favourably; health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Thunder and some rain, weather cooler in consequence; no damage to crops reported; small-pox still prevalent.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1877. { Register No. 33.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 241.

Fort William, the 19th March 1877.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

ARTHUR HOWELL.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877.
The Opium Act, 1876, postponement Act 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Amendment Bill.
The North-Western Provinces License Bill, 1877.
The Military Lunatics Bill, 1877
Act XXIII of 1867 continuance Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 12.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 2nd April 1877, at 5 P. M. (Railway time).

His Excellency will visit Lucknow, Naini Tal and Ranikhet, and arrive at Simla towards the end of the month.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 19th March 1877.

No. 241.—A VACANCY having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 246.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Assam, to officiate as Inspector General of Police in the General Police District of that Province, and also as Inspector General of Prisons, under Section 6, Act XXVI of 1870, Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, under Section 3, Act XXI of 1856, and Superintendent of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

No. 249.—The services of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 255.—The Honorable Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S I., of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe and the

usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such dat as he may avail himself of it. e

No. 262.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Barrister-at-Law and Standing Counsel, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 265.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 196.—Assistant Surgeon Shib Kristo Das is dismissed from the service of Government.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 94.—Major-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., resumed charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Captain M. Protheroe, on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 98.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Baghail Sing, Extra Assistant Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, during the absence on furlough of Captain R. J. Wimberley, or until further orders.

No. 99.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain W. B. Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 9th instant, during the absence on furlough of Captain R. J. Wimberley, or until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Captain Birch.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Man.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. F. P. Goddard, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Brookes.

PATENTS.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 198.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 31 of 1876.—Mr. J. Fraser, Engineer, Carnac Iron Works, Carnac Bunder, Bombay, for "improvements in rotary engines."

No. 60 of 1876.—Mr. S. W. Clark, of London, England, Iron Merchant, for "improvements in hand signal lamps."

No. 62 of 1876.—Mr. C. E. Bowlby and Mr. Kunj Behari Lall Khanna, Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, Devonshire Iron Works, Allahabad, for "a safety permanent way railway chair and key."

No. 63 of 1876.—Mr. J. P. Collins and Mr. H. C. B. Petman, Contractors of Allahabad and Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces of India, for "improvements in burning bricks, tiles, and other light pottery wares."

No. 92 of 1876.—Babu Deb Narain Bysak, No. 3, Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, for "working the ordinary Bengali oil mill with steam power, with an improvement in the mill itself."

No. 5 of 1877.—Mr. W. MacLellan and Mr. J. P. Smith, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Engineers, for "a new and useful improvement in the construction of railway sleeper chairs."

No. 9 of 1877.—Mr. P. J. Dussaud, Merchant, of the firm of P. & J. Dussaud Freres, and Mr. J. Duchez, Merchant, of the Firm of Duchez and Bendinger, both of Bordeaux, France, for "improvements in tanning and in apparatus connected therewith."

No. 13 of 1877.—Mr. G. W. Miltimore, of Janesville, in the County of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, United States of America, for "a new and improved car axle."

No. 15 of 1877.—Mr. F. W. Mackenzie, Engineer, of Gellahatting Tea Factory, Bisnauth, Assam, but at present of Calcutta, for "improvements in drying tea and apparatus employed therefor."

No. 16 of 1877.—Babu Sheeta Nath Ghose, son of Giridhur Ghose, Talookdar of Roygram, in Station Lohargurah, in the District of Jessore, for "a weaving machine."

No. 796.—Mr. C. Powell, late Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency, now of Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, has filed an amended specification supplying certain omissions in the previous specification of his invention for the manufacture of ratan, cane and bamboo vehicles, either wheeled or portable.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CUSTOMS.

Fort William, the 21st March 1877.

No. 70.—In the exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6, Clause *b*, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt gunny bags and gunny cloth from all duties of Customs.

SURVEYS.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 196.—In Notification No. 90, dated the 14th ultimo, granting leave on medical certificate for one year to Mr. H. E. Gastrell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, after the word "Europe," read "or Australia."

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 205.—The under-mentioned Officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, with effect from the 6th of October last :—

Lieutenant W. H. Coombs, R.N.
Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 27J.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, "The Justices of the Peace Act," the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major A. L. Playfair to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

POLITICAL.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 620P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

No. 622P.—With reference to Notification No. 2845P, dated 24th November 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 624P.—With reference to Notification No. 2946P, dated 1st December 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Robert McCraken as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 626P.—With reference to Notification No. 2948P, dated 1st December 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Robert McCraken as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed Her Majesty's Government.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 640P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach to act as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. S. E. Voigt.

No. 642P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. P. F. Eisenlohr as Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 647P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. deColons as Consul for Denmark at Madras.

No. 649P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Bernard Leumann as Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein.

No. 651P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Sheikh Mahomed Azim, Riding Master in the Mayo College, Ajmere, late Duffadar, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the honorary rank of Jemadar.

GENERAL.

The 17th March 1877.

No. 663G.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 25th February 1877 :—

Jemadar Jalim, to be Subadar, *vice* Juggurnauth Tewarie, invalided.
Havildar-Major Dewa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Deena Ram, invalided.
Color Havildar Ooma Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jalim, promoted.

No. 664G.—Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., Assistant Resident at Mandalay, has passed the examination in Burmese, prescribed by Foreign Department Resolution No. 2809P, dated 15th October 1875.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 670G.—Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the date after the 12th March 1877, on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 671G.—Captain C. B. Euan Smith, 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, to be in charge of the current duties of the Residency, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 676G.—Colonel W. Nembhard, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be in charge of the duties of Judicial Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 8th March 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 691G.—Major V. E. Law, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, took temporary charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent, Jeypore and Kishengurh, in addition to his own duties, from Captain C. A. Baylay, on the afternoon of the 20th February 1877.

No. 692G.—APPOINTMENTS.—The following temporary appointments, with effect from the date of assuming charge, are made in the Mysore Commission consequent on the death of Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police :—

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police, *vice* Major Gompertz.

Major C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Captain Mackenzie.

Mr. J. Lacey, B L., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Blair.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 699*G.*—PROMOTION.—Captain H. DeP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, with effect from the 29th January 1877, *vice* Mr. Knowlys.

No. 705*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. T. Cooper is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and is posted to Bhamo.

No. 709*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel M. Thomson, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from 2nd April 1877.

No. 710*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel A. Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, at present doing duty at Fort William, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 711*G.*—POSTING.—With reference to Notification No. 710G, dated 23rd March 1877, Colonel A. Elderton, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from 2nd April 1877, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson, on leave.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 1665.—Mr. W. Waterfield, B.C.S., made over charge of the Offices of Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, to Mr. A. Anthony, after noon, on the 23rd February 1877, and received charge of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency from Mr. E. F. Harrison, after noon, on the 14th March 1877.

No. 1684.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., received charge of the Offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. T. W. Biss, before noon, on the 14th March 1877.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 1709.—The following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read again—

Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870.

Read—

The Financial Statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey to the Legislative Council of the Government of India on the 15th March 1877, and the Abstracts of the Accounts and Estimates therewith presented.

RESOLUTION.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council has resolved to re-incorporate in the Imperial Estimates and Accounts, in the manner described in this Statement by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, the transactions of the Local Governments, which have, since 1871-72, been represented by a single net entry in the Imperial Estimates and Accounts under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services.*

2. Additional Revenues have been already surrendered to the provincial uses of the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces* and *Oudh*, and additional Services transferred to their management and responsibility: it is the intention of the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the other Local Governments, to propose similar expansions of the measure of December 1870 in respect to the Revenues and Services of the other Provinces.

3. In consequence of the arrangements thus completed or contemplated, it is necessary to revise the conditions under which the Local Governments administer the Revenues and Services entrusted to their particular use and management.

4. In supersession, therefore, of all existing regulations upon the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that, till further orders, the following shall be the

Rules and Conditions which apply to the administration by the Local Governments of all Revenues and Services surrendered to provincial uses and management.

I.—Without the previous sanction of the Government of India—

(1) No additional taxation may be imposed, and no change made in any existing system of Revenue management;

(2) No new general service or duty may be undertaken: whenever a Local Government proposes to undertake any such new service or duty, it must satisfy the Government of India that it can provide the funds for it, temporarily, if the service or duty is temporary, and permanently, if it is permanent;

(3) No appointment may be created with a pay of more than Rs. 250 a month; and no addition may be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would, after the addition, exceed, Rs. 250 a month;

(4) No appointment of which the pay and allowances are more than Rs. 250 a month may be abolished; and the pay and allowances of no such appointment may be reduced;

(5) No class or grade of officers may be created or abolished; and the pay of no class or grade of officers may be raised or reduced;

(6) The rates of discount upon the retail of stamps and court-fee labels, and the local duty on spirit and drugs, must not be altered: the Governor General in Council reserves the right of forbidding any such alterations as are likely to injure the Revenues of neighbouring Provinces or prove otherwise inconvenient;

(7) No addition may be made to the pay or allowances of any individual officer, or class of officers, that may lead to increase in the emoluments of any public servants doing duty in the same Province, whose pay and allowances are not charged under one of the transferred Heads of Service. The Government of India reserves the right to forbid alterations in rates of pay or allowances, which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other Provinces;

(8) No money may be removed from the Public Treasury for investment, or deposit elsewhere: the Government of India, which is responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all Departments, must, always, retain, as at present, in its own hands, absolute and unconditional control over all money in the Public Treasury: a Local Government may not withdraw such money except for expenditure upon the public service;

(9) No alteration must be made in the form or procedure of the Public Accounts;

(10) No services previously rendered to other Departments at the charge of the Departments made over to the control of the Local Governments may be diminished, and no services previously rendered to these Departments at the charge of other Departments may be increased;

(11) No line of through communication may be abandoned, or allowed to fall out of repair.

II.—Returns are to be made quarterly, through the several Administrative Departments of the Government of India, to the Financial Department, showing every change made in the pay of any officer, every new office created, and every existing office abolished; also any unusual or extraordinary charge incurred, and any expenditure discontinued.

III.—All Standing Orders and Rules of the Supreme Government are to be observed, including, in particular, the Rules in the Codes of the Financial and Public Works Departments, Travelling Allowance Rules and the Rules and Circular Orders of the Comptroller General.

IV.—Returns, Accounts, and Estimates are to be submitted to the Supreme Government in such forms, and at such times, as may be prescribed.

V.—The Local Governments must keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of their executive and financial proceedings; the Governor General in Council will not relinquish his general powers of supervision and control in any Department: but His Excellency in Council will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the administration of the transferred revenues and services, and any embarrassment of the provincial finances.

VI.—A Local Government must accept, without remonstrance, any charge which would, under the system in force before 1871-72, have been recorded, under any of the transferred Heads of Account, in the Accounts of its Presidency or Province; and must not raise objections on such grounds as that the charge has originated outside the Presidency or Province, or that the Presidency or Province is not interested in it, or the like: if any doubt arises at any time, whether any charge should or should not be entered under any particular Head in the Accounts of any Presidency or Province, such doubt must be solved by one test only, *viz.*: "How would it have been entered if it had occurred before 1871-72, when the powers and responsibilities of Local Governments were first enlarged?" Thus, for example, the pay or leave allowances of an officer belonging to another Administration on duty or on leave in the North-Western Provinces, and drawn there, must be charged in the Accounts of the North-Western Provinces: the Governor General in Council did not intend by the measure of 1870, and does not, now, intend, to introduce, or authorise, any change of practice in such matters, or any inter-provincial, inter-presidential or inter-departmental adjustments, not theretofore allowed: in regard to all such transactions, the arrangements made with the Local Governments were calculated upon the basis of the system which existed before the year 1871-72.

VII.—The grant made to a Local Government for all the services entrusted to its administration is a consolidated grant: no claim will lie against the Imperial Treasury on the ground that the cost of any service exceeds the amount at which it was estimated in the calculation of the consolidated grant.

VIII.—In the management of its finances, a Local Government must never absolutely exhaust its Balance in the Imperial Treasury: the Government of India will not accept any estimates, or allow any transactions, by a Local Government, which involve the expenditure of more money than is at its credit in the Imperial Treasury: it is the duty of every Accountant General to take care that this condition is never infringed, and promptly to report to the Governor General in Council any transgression of it which is not, upon his representation, immediately rectified by the Local Government addressed.

IX.—A Local Government may not lend money from the Balance at its credit in the Imperial Treasury: the Government of India will always pay every attention to any recommendation for the loan of public money in excess of the powers which are entrusted to a Local Government by law or rule; but all loans alike must be from the Imperial Balances; such operations must not be mixed up with the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Government for the collection and appropriation of the Public Revenues or the administration of the Public Services.

X.—It is a general condition precedent to the delegation of all authority to disburse public money that it shall be *bonâ fide* for a public object; nothing must be carried out by means of the public funds for the advantage of any individual or body of private persons, unless, in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle, recognised by the Government of India: it is the duty of every Audit Officer, at all times, to challenge any infringement of this principle; and every Local Government must submit, for the orders of the Government of India, any representation made to it by any Audit Officer in accordance with this Rule which it does not promptly accept.

XI.—On or before the 31st January of each year, each Local Government must forward to the Government of India in the Financial and Public Works Departments and publish in the Local Government Gazette, in detail of Major Heads, with such explanations as may be necessary for the due understanding of its financial administration—

(1) An Account showing—

(*a*) The balance of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury at the beginning of the last complete financial year;

(*b*) The revenues appropriated during that year to provincial uses, and the supplementary assignment from the Imperial Treasury;

(*c*) The expenditure under provincial responsibility during that year;

(*d*) The balance of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury at the end of that year;

(2) Revised Estimates in the same detail for the current financial year;

(3) Estimates in the same detail for the coming financial year.

XII.—The Governor General in Council reserves power to modify, add to, or repeal these Rules and Conditions at any time.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 1754.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877.*

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	From Government.	From Merchants.	
In the month of February 1877—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	32,78,196	...	27,55,741
Bombay	7,800	68,67,608	35,33,848
TOTAL	32,85,996	68,67,608	62,89,589
First two months of 1877—			
Calcutta	32,78,720	10,66,911	53,94,928
Bombay	7,800	1,83,39,922	75,32,848
TOTAL	32,86,520	1,94,06,833	1,29,27,776

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.				Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Imports	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1877 ...	36,10,880	3,500	36,07,380	1,20,89,071	8,95,621	1,11,93,450	1,56,99,951	8,99,121	1,48,00,830
First 2 months	49,07,677				30,50,098	2,12,50,334	2,92,98,109	31,01,824	2,61,96,285

PENSIONS, &c.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 1687.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for case (*f*) under Section 29 of the Civil Pension Code :—

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 1766.—Consequent upon the admission of the countries mentioned below into the General Postal Union, the following revised postage rates and conditions will have effect from the dates mentioned opposite each, *viz.* :—

For full detail of this heading see Indian Postal Guide of October 1876.

Prepayment is compulsory for Newspapers and Packets and for letters also when marked with a "c".

	COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. Per ½ oz.	Each Letter. Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Per 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, &c. Per 2 ozs.	REMARKS.
			Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	
BRITISH COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST APRIL 1877.	CEYLON—						
	Via Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or from Aden, by *British Packet*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden, by *French Packet*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	By *Land Post*	I	*c* 2	4	1	1½	
	By *Indian Packet*	I	*c* 2	4	1	1½	
	By *Private Vessel*	IV	*c* 2	...	1	1½	
	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore* or *Penang*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore* or *Penang* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras, or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	By *Private Vessel*	IV	*c* 4	...	1	1½	
	LABUAN (NEAR BORNEO)—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, *viz.*, SEYCHELLES, RODRIGUES AND THE AMIRANTE ISLANDS—						
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Bombay to Aden and thence by *French Packet*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	TRINIDAD ... BRITISH GUIANA ... BERMUDA ... JAMAICA ... *Via* Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	TRINIDAD ... BRITISH GUIANA ... BERMUDA ... JAMAICA ... *Via* Brindisi through *Italy*	I	5	4	1	1½	
	HONG-KONG—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer)	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	By *Private Vessel*	IV	*c* 4	4	1	1½	

For full detail of this heading see Indian Postal Guide of October 1876.

Prepayment is compulsory for Newspapers and Packets and for Letters also when marked with a "c."

	COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. Per ½ oz.	Each Letter. Registration fee.	Each newspaper. Per 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, &c. Per 2 ozs.	REMARKS.
			Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	
SPANISH COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST APRIL 1877.	CUBA ... *Via* Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	PORTO RICO ... *Via* Brindisi through *Italy*	I	5	4	1	1½	
	PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
DUTCH COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST MAY 1877.	NETHERLANDS INDIA OR DUTCH EAST INDIES—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Rangoon or Moulmein, by *Indian Packet* through *Singapore* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on Board*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	DUTCH GUIANA—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	DUTCH WEST INDIES INCLUDING CURACAO, BONAIRE, AMBA, DUTCH PORTION OF ST. MARTIN, ST. EUSTATIUS AND SABA—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ..	I	5	4	1	1½	
JAPAN WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JUNE 1877.	JAPAN—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Hong-Kong*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	I	4	4	1	1½	
BRAZIL WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JULY 1877.	BRAZIL (EMPIRE OF)—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
PORTUGUESE COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JULY 1877.	MACAO—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Hong-Kong*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet*, (Opium Steamer), through *Hong-Kong*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	I	4	4	1	1½	

For full detail of this heading see Indian Postal Guide of October 1876.
Prepayment is compulsory for Newspapers and Packets and for Letters also when marked with a "c."

	COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. Per ½ oz.	Each Letter. Registration fee.	Each newspaper. Per 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, &c. Per 2 ozs.	REMARKS.
			Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	
PORTUGUESE COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JULY 1877 — *contd.*	CAPE DE VERDE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, (BISSAU AND CACHEU)—						
	Via Brindisi, through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi, through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS (GUINEA—AFRICA), WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AJUDA—						
	Via Brindisi, through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi, through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	ANGOLA (GUINEA—AFRICA)—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	MOZAMBIQUE—						
	Via Bombay to Aden or from Aden and thence by *Zanzibar line* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	TIMOR (OCEANIA)—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet*, (Opium Steamer) through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 267.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 67. *London, 15th February 1877.*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., being placed on the Staff of the Army in India, with a view to his commanding a Division in Bengal, *vice* Major-General A. Macdonnell, C.B., whose period of service is about to expire.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 268.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Major T. O. Underwood, Squadron Commander (on furlough), to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Major J. Gillespie, deceased.

Captain T. Shepherd, 3rd Squadron Commander (on furlough), to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Underwood.

Captain E. A. Money, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Shepherd.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Money.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Major A. FitzHugh, Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), and Officiating Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the Office, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Close, proceeding on furlough.

No. 269.—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODYGUARD—

Havildar Gunput Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Futteh Khan, invalided. Dated the 1st May 1876.

No. 270.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," 16th February 1877, pages 751 and 752, India Office, 14th February 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and resignation amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Cecil Coles Dyce, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd December 1876.

Major Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, to rank from 23rd July 1876, in succession to General H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Charles Depree. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major Henry Roche Osborn. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major Edward Henry Cassan Simpson. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major George Bowan Cassan Simpson. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Hadow Jenkins. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major Eugene Clutterbuck Impey. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major Lawrence Henry Williams. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major Gilbert James Pasley. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major James Vere Hunt. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Charles Ferguson Sharpe. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Philip Henry Farrell Harris. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Thomas Edward Vander Gucht. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Brooke Rynd Chambers. Dated 20th December 1876.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Donald Butter. Dated 12th December 1876.

Captain Lionel Smith. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Robert Cecil Richard Clifford. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Henry Sullivan Jarrett. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Edmund Swetenham. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Henry Marsh Pratt. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Charles Henry Cantor. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Henry Bristow Sanderson. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Connel O'Donel. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Horace Christopher Fagan. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain George Farquhar Irving Graham. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Charles James Garstin. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Alan Murray. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain George Atkins. Dated 20th December 1876.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 1st European Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, to be Major. Dated 6th September 1876.

PAGE 752.

Resignation.

Captain Edmond Hughes, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th November 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the removal of the name of the under-mentioned Officer from the list of the Army:—

Captain Charles Boswell Norman, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 271.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

The following *provisional* promotions are sanctioned in the Ordnance Department of the Hyderabad Contingent:—

Quartermaster Thomas Gannon, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, from 5th December 1876, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. O'Grady, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Henry Forde, to be Conductor, from 25th November 1876, *vice* Conductor T. S. Ranson, pensioned.

Staff Sergeant Cornelius Ryan, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Sub-Conductor, from 25th November 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor Forde, promoted.

Staff Sergeant Henry Smith, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Sub-Conductor, from 5th December 1876, *vice* Quartermaster Gannon, promoted.

No. 272.—NATIVE ARMY-

Jemadar Luchmun Singh appointed on probation to the 4th Bengal Cavalry in G. G. Os. Nos. 946 and 1048 of 1874, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st November 1874.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 273.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey, Infantry.

Captain A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, Officiating Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain W. R. Hamilton, General List, Infantry, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain W. W. Biscoe, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant C. Hackett, 5th Foot.

Lieutenant C. A. Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Lieutenant R. C. D. Wilson, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.

Lieutenant G. E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 274.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the under-mentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel CHARLES PATTON KEYES, C.B., *Madras Staff Corps, Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	4th April 1843.
Lieutenant	30th November 1848.
Brevet Captain	4th April 1858.
Captain	2nd February 1860.
Brevet-Major	16th April 1861.
Major	4th April 1863.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	5th August 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th April 1869.
Brevet Colonel	11th August 1869.

APPOINTMENTS.

Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry...	18th May 1849.
2nd in Command, 1st Punjab Infantry	6th June 1850.
Commandant, Kemidi Rifle Corps	8th July 1854.
Commandant, 1st Infantry Punjab Irregular Force ...	9th May 1860.
Officiating Commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force	19th March 1869.
Commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force...	23rd June 1869.
Brigadier-General, Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force	19th April 1870.

WAR SERVICES.

In February 1850.—Present as 2nd in Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry, with the Force which accompanied His Excellency the late Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, into the Kohat Pass—received the thanks of His Excellency and of the local Government.

March 1850—Present with the regiment in the relief of a body of Mooltanees in a town on the Kohat-kotul which was surrounded by the Pass Afqeedees, on which occasion the regiment was unaided and sustained heavy loss—received the thanks of Government. October 1851—On field service as 2nd in command of the regiment. May 1852—On field service when the regiment, owing to treachery in transmission of orders, made a forced march of seventy miles into action, present at Prangghar, Tsha-Kote, Errosha, and several other minor affairs, in the Eusufzie and Ranazi valleys—received the thanks of Government. December 1852—On field service in command of two companies of the regiment in a secret expedition against the Omerzie Wuezerees in the Kafir-kote hills—Services acknowledged by Government. March 1853.—In command of a wing of the regiment on field service against the mountain tribes in the Salimanee range—services acknowledged by Government. December 1853—On field service with the 1st Punjab Infantry. 1854—On field service in command of Scinde Rifle corps. 1855—On field service in the Meranzie valley in command of the Scinde Rifle corps. In April 1860, commanded 1st Punjab Infantry in the expedition against the Wuzeerees, marched through their hills to their head-quarters at Kanagoorum—received the special thanks of Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India, and Brevet Majority. August 1863—On field service in command of the 1st Punjab Infantry and Hazara Mountain Battery to watch the Hindustani Fanatics at Satana. Joined Kinteyla Field Force in October, and served throughout the Umbeyla Campaign—severely wounded. Received the special thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Supreme and Local Governments, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy and the Order of the Bath. February 1869—Organized and commanded a secret expedition against the Bezoties, a turbulent tribe on the Kohil border—received the special thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India, and Brevet Colonelcy. April 1869—Commanded a field force against the Cabul Kheyl and Taza Kheyl Wuzeerees—received the thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments, medal and two clasps. Organized and commanded an expedition against certain villages in the Lower Dour valley—received the hearty thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments.

From the 23rd September 1876, in room of Colonel A. Stewart, R.A., deceased.

Colonel EDWARD JAMES LAWDER, *Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Native Infantry.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	18th June 1839.
Lieutenant	17th August 1844.
Captain	1st May 1854.
Brevet-Major	20th July 1858.
Major	18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel	18th June 1865.
Brevet-Colonel	18th June 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	21st April 1843.
Adjutant, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	15th October 1844.

From the 1st Dec. 1876, in room of Col. J. E. Mayne, retired.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army ...	9th October 1849.
Assistant Quartermaster-General	6th December 1851.
Deputy Quartermaster-General	17th February 1863.
Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry	27th „ 1866.
2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 24th Native Infantry ...	1st April 1867.
Officiating Commandant, 14th Native Infantry ...	24th July 1868.
Officiating Commandant, 24th Native Infantry ...	6th June 1871.
Commandant, 24th Native Infantry	18th February 1873.
Commandant, 1st Native Infantry	15th „ 1875.

From the 1st December 1876, in room of Colonel J. E. Mayne, retired.

WAR SERVICES.

Served as Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army with the Saugor Field Division, the whole time it was in the field in 1858-59; was present at the attack on Jheeghum, 10th April 1858; the affair of Kubraie, 17th April; the battle of Banda, 19th April; the relief of Kirwee, 25th December, when Division Head Quarters with the Horse Artillery and Cavalry marched 84 miles in 37 hours; storming of the heights of Punwarree, 29th December 1858—Brevet-Major, Medal and Clasp.

Colonel THOMAS CRAUFURD LONGCROFT, *Madras Staff Corps.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	20th August 1839.
Lieutenant	16th August 1842.
Brevet-Captain	20th August 1854.
Captain	28th November 1854.
Major	18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel	20th August 1865.
Brevet-Colonel	20th August 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

Acting Adjutant, 16th Regiment Native Infantry ...	23rd August 1844.
Acting Paymaster, Southern Division, Bombay Army ...	5th January 1845.
Acting Quartermaster and Interpreter, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	15th December 1845.
Quartermaster and Interpreter, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	18th February 1851.
Adjutant, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	7th May 1851.
Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department ...	4th August 1856.
Brigade-Major Thayetmo	30th November 1856.
Assistant Adjutant-General, British Burma Division ...	11th April 1862.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters	28th September 1866.
Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General	16th December 1868.
Officiating Adjutant-General	9th November 1869.
Deputy Adjutant-General	29th September 1871.
Officiating Adjutant-General	16th August 1872.

From the 12th December 1876, in room of Major-General *Sir* A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., succeeded to the Colonel's Allowance.

No. 275.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 164 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, with effect from the 1st January 1877:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Major Mherwan Sing, "Bahadur," 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Major Mahomed Ismail, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Subadar Major Appavoo, 36th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Ibrahim, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Major Ballagoovoo, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 276.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, admitting certain Native Officers of the Madras Army to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, for "Subadar Homed Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry," read Subadar Major *Furreed* Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

PENSIONS.

No. 277.—Ressaldar Buldeo Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 278.—Gowra, widow of the late Sunkur, pensioned Sirdar of Ordnance Drivers, 3-23rd Royal Artillery, is granted the 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 1-12 per mensem, for three years, from the 1st September 1876, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 279.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K.C.B, Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen),—private affairs, for one year five months and twenty-four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Colonel Henry Drummond, Royal Engineers Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stannus Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major George Barnard, in medical charge, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Shepherd, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief of Light Railways, and Assistant Secretary, Railway Branch, Government, N. W. P., Allahabad,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Walter Elliot Rutherfurd, Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months—one year on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Hazaribagh, Bengal,—medical certificate, for one year, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Geoffrey Craythorne Hall,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Honorary Surgeon-Major John Richard Deane,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor William Adolphus Armstrong, Army Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 280.—Captain Alfred Allen Stokes, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for ten months from the 9th April 1877.

No. 281.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. C. Drury, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside in England under the terms of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872

No. 282.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877, granting Major W. S. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, furlough to Europe, omit the words "Commandant, Chunar Fortress and European Invalid Battalion."

No. 283.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Mr. G. W. Kellner, C.S.I., Accountant General, Military Department, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 14th March 1877, and the resumption of his duties as Accountant General on the 19th March 1877.

No. 284.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Major-General *Sir* H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877,—*Japan*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Cathay*, 26th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. A. Napper, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1288 of 1876,—*Viceroy*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Major H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877.—*Viceroy*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Pekin*, 12th March 1877, from Bombay.

Captain H. M. Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 22 of 1877,—*Viceroy*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

ORDNANCE.

No. 285.—STORES—

The following clauses in List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st August 1872.

2309. Clasp knife.

Dated 1st December 1875.

2812. Cord, drum, side, brass.

Dated 1st June 1876.

2916. Carriage, iron, wrought, travelling, complete, field, rifled M.L. 9-pounder (mark I strengthened).

2917. Carriage, iron, wrought, travelling, complete, field, rifled M.L. 9-pounder (mark II), addition of tensile stays, &c.

Introduction of wheels with 3-inch tires, phosphor-bronze pipes, and clearance of ·05 inch.

2923. Plate, range, brass, rifled M.L. gun, 9-pounder, 6 cwt., charge 1lb. 12 oz., (mark I).

MEDALS.

No. 286.—It is notified that in future War Medal Ribbons may be obtained on payment from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, for British and Native Troops, on half-yearly indents to be submitted by Commanding Officers on 1st April and 1st October.

For the present a uniform rate of twelve annas per yard will be charged for the ribbons marginally noted.

Crimean.	Puniar.
Indian Mutiny.	China.
Turkish.	Abyssinia.
Good Conduct.	North-West Frontier, Persia & Burmah.
New Zealand.	I.—Punjab War.
Afghanistan.	II.—Ditto.
Scinde.	Order of Merit.
Maharajpore.	

Nine inches will be the minimum quantity of Medal Ribbon which may be indented for.

This order cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 1080 of 1864 which refers to Medal Ribbons for British Corps.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 287.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops:"—

Article 1074 is re-constructed as follows:—

"1074. A monthly allowance of Rs. 100 is authorized in aid of the maintenance of a band in each regiment of native infantry in which one is established."

G. G. O. No. 4 of 1877.

Article 1039*a*.—Add the following additional Clause:—

"Furlough granted under this article, for a period not exceeding three months, is not to be considered as furlough requiring an interval of three years' service between two furloughs. Such furlough will, however, be excluded from the three years' service required between two furloughs." G. G. O. No. 24 of 1877.

Article 292 is re-constructed as follows:—

"292. An officer of the staff corps or Indian army, who may be permitted to serve on the personal staff out of India, will receive, at the charge of the Indian revenues, the English furlough pay of his rank for a period of three years only, in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources; the tenure of such appointment is limited to five years, subject to the liability of recall should his services be required in India. The whole of the time so passed will count towards Indian pension." G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877, paras. 8—9.

Insert the following articles:—

"381*a*. An officer who may be permitted to serve beyond the limits of India, shall, while so serving, receive, at the charge of Indian revenues, the English furlough pay of his rank in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources—but see article 292." G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877.

"556*a*. The pay of an officer who may be permitted to serve beyond Indian limits will be regulated by article 381*a*." G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877.

Article 2135 is re-constructed as follows:—

"2135. When an officer of the staff corps or Indian army is called for to serve on the personal staff out of India, the whole of his service under such circumstances, shall count towards Indian pension; but to secure this privilege in the case of an officer whose services are lent for other than imperial purposes, either in England, or in a British colony, or to a foreign State, he must contribute to the Indian exchequer a proportion, not exceeding one-fifth, of the emoluments which he may receive during such transfer of his services." G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877.

Article 1667*a*.—*Add*—After the word "employment" the words "or on leaving his corps or battery to proceed to England as an invalid, or for discharge." G. G. O. No. 78 of 1877.

Article 997, third line, and article 2129, clause (*e*), second line.—Expunge the word "permanent," which was inserted under the authority of G. G. O. No. 560 of 1876, now cancelled. G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

Article 892, third line.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence "(reckoning from date of first permanent commission)" which was inserted under the authority of G. G. O. No. 560 of 1876, now cancelled. G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

Article 1043*b*, second line.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence "(counting from date of first permanent commission)" which was inserted under the authority of G. G. O. No. 560 of 1876, now cancelled. G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

Insert the following articles:—

"373*a*. For all purposes under the staff corps warrant, except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the staff corps, and for furlough and pension, an officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission." G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

"322*a*. An officer of the staff corps or Indian army selected for admission to the staff college, Sandhurst (article 314*a*), who may hold an appointment with a native regiment, will be seconded for the whole period of his absence from regimental duty." G. G. O. No. 104 of 1877.

Article 921*a*.—*Add*—"This article does not apply to a general officer on the divisional or brigade staff." G. G. O. No. 127 of 1877.

Articles 1005 and 1006 are cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"1005. Leave granted under these rules without furlough pay, will not reckon as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years allowed, as shewn in article 1022; but all furlough with furlough pay, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, taken under these rules, will so reckon." G. G. O. No. 197 of 1877.

"1006. Furlough and leave previously taken, under the rules of 1796 or 1854 will count, as respects officers who have elected these rules, as follows: G. G. O. No. 197 of 1877.

Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the rules of 1796 or 1854, counts in all respects as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate under the rules of 1796 does not count in any respect as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these rules, but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.

Leave without pay under the rules either of 1796 or 1854, does not count in any respect as furlough."

Article 971.—The last sentence commencing "this rule," &c, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"This restriction does not apply to short leaves to sea, *i. e.*, three months, nor does it apply to a general officer of the staff corps or of the local service who may be unemployed." G. O. C. C. of 2nd June 1856. G. G. O. No. 1244 of 1869.

Article 1009.—*Add*—"A colonel of the Indian army who may be desirous of proceeding on furlough on the expiration of his term of brigade command, may, if he has furlough at his credit, avail himself of it without reference G. G. O. No. 198 of 1877.

to the restriction of having served three years from the date of his last return to duty."

Article 1595, page 299.—After "Transport Sergeant-Major" *insert* "(Bengal)," and in the columns of *staff pay* and *remarks* enter :—

G. L. 217-18 of 5th March 1877

Rs.	A.	P.	
10	0	0	After three years' approved staff service as transport sergeant.
20	0	0	After seven years' approved staff service as transport sergeant.

Article 344, clause *d*.—The following rates of pay for quarter-masters are to be substituted for the existing rates :—

G. L. No. 933-6 of 19th February 1877.

	"Daily. £	s.	d.	Daily. Rs.	A.	P.
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	12	6	6	2	0
After 10 years' service, &c.	0	13	2	6	7	2
After 15 years' service, &c.	0	13	8	6	11	1
After 32 years' service, &c.	0	15	2	7	6	10
ROYAL ARTILLERY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	9	6	4	10	5
After 10 years' service, &c. ...	0	11	0	5	6	2
After 15 years' service, &c. ...	0	11	8	5	11	5
After 32 years' service, &c. ...	0	13	2	6	7	2
CAVALRY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	10	2	4	15	8
After 10 years' service, &c. ...	0	12	2	5	15	4
After 15 years' service, &c. ...	0	13	8	6	11	1
After 32 years' service, &c. ...	0	15	2	7	6	10
INFANTRY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	8	2	4	0	0
After 10 years' service, &c. ...	0	10	2	4	15	8
After 15 years' service, &c. ...	0	11	8	5	11	5
After 32 years' service, &c. ...	0	13	2	6	7	2"

Page 78.—"In the sixth line, *for* the word 'and" *substitute* "or."

Article 533.—The concluding sentence "nor when on leave" &c., to be expunged, and the following substituted :—

G. L. No. 933-6 of 19th February, 1877.

"but when on leave from regiments on the Indian establishment and not entitled to pay and Indian allowances, they will draw the same rates of English regimental pay as quarter-masters serving at home—Article 344, clause *d*."

Insert the following additional article at page 70 :—

G. L. No. 77-8 of 1st March 1877.

"315 *a*. An officer who may be unavoidably retained in command of a native regiment, after attaining colonel's allowance, will draw pay and allowances as follows, until relieved :—

I.—If a staff corps officer—staff corps pay of lieutenant-colonel, *plus* command allowance, *plus* colonel's allowance.

II.—If not a staff corps officer—regimental pay and allowances of colonel (*minus* horse allowance) *plus* command allowance, *plus* colonel's allowance."

Article 1253.—After the words "court-martial" *insert* "or removal from the service."

G. L. No. 409-12 7th March 1877.

G. L. Nos. 582 of 22nd May 1876 and 101-4 of 8th January 1877.

Article 60, clause *b*, page 19.—Immediately below

"Examiners, Medical Accounts ...		400 0 0" *insert*.
"Ditto additional for the management of Fund Offices ...	Bengal	300 0 0
	Madras	150 0 0
	Bombay	150 0 0"

Article 1636 is re-constructed as follows :—

G. O. No. 310 of 1875. G. L. No. 1242 of 29th January 1877.

"1636. Hospital apprentices are entitled to pay, rations, quarters or compensation in lieu, from the date of passing the entrance examination, but no payment on this account will be made until they have been attested, which will be carried out immediately on their being posted."

Article 1288, clause *f*, page 244.—Expunge the concluding sentence "if in receipt of British pay only during such leave."

G. L. No. 1413-16 of 31st January 1877.

Article 62, clause *b*, page 28.—*Substitute* "Rs. 500" for "Rs. 400" as the staff pay of the 2nd-in-Command, Central India Horse.

G. L. No. 1292-3 of 24th April 1874.

Article 134, clause *h*, page 45.—Expunge the words "Bengal and Punjab" after "Butts and Targets."—Instead of the words "Repairs of arms" in the fourth line *substitute* "ditto."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 436 of 1876.

Article 412.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence, after the words "troop of Cavalry."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Article 441, clause *b*, page 162, is re-constructed as follows :—

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

"*b* CAVALRY.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Petty stores and repairs, for camp equipage, each regiment.	Drawn by the quarter-master.	1	8	0
Butts and targets, each regiment.		4	0	0
Shoeing, each horse (payable to troop farriers)		0	12	0
Stationery, each troop ...		10	0	0
Repairs of arms and accoutrements, each troop ...		10	0	0
An allowance of 1½ annas per maund for grinding gram, barley or other grain issued to the horses, will be given to cover all petty charges incurred in preparing the food.				
Riding house expenses, each regiment, (drawn by the riding-master) ...		34	4	7"

Article 1733.—After the rates of pay *insert* "These rates of pay will also be issued, to one private per squadron, in British cavalry regiments, while employed as assistant to the farriers."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Insert the following note at foot of page 316 :—

"NOTE.—The following is the establishment of lance ranks to be paid in India :—

G. G. O. No. 78 of 1877.

	Lance Sergeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Bombardiers
Cavalry, each regiment including depôt ...	4	12	...
Infantry, each regiment including depôt ...	5	15	
Horse and field artillery, per battery ...			4
Garrison, mountain and heavy artillery, per battery ...	...	...	3"

No. 288.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops" :—

Article 191.—In the third line after the words "field service" *insert* the words "including camps of exercise."

G. L. No. 219-20B. of 5th March 1877.

Article 19.—*Add*—"When any portion of the journey can be performed by rail or steamer, free passages for such portions, and tra-

Madras G. G. O. No. 141 of 1877.

velling allowance for the remainder of the journey, will be granted."

Article 343, page 66.—In the foot-note (*) *for* "Bengal regiments" substitute "Bengal and Bombay regiments."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 436 of 1876.

Page 67.—In the foot-note (*) *for* "Bengal cavalry" substitute "Bengal and Bombay cavalry."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 436 of 1876.

Article 559, page 114.—Opposite "Farrier," in the columns of "Pay" under "Madras" *insert* "Rs. 14" and under "Bombay" "Rs. 15."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

To the foot-note, *o*, after the words "field artillery" *insert* "and one grass-cutter or syce per troop in each regiment of British Cavalry."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Page 115.—To the foot-note *n* add the words "see note *o*."

To the words "ditto, after 3 years" and "ditto, under ditto" in the second and third lines, affix the letter *o* and enter the following in the proper place at foot of page:—

"*o*. A monthly allowance of Rs. 2 each is granted for two syces per troop of British cavalry employed in the repair of line gear."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Article 78, clause *b*, page 18.—To the word "Naib-Ressaldar" affix a dagger †, and enter the following note at foot of table, under the word "Sowar":—

† The rank of naib-ressaldar is abolished, all men being promoted to the grade of ressaidar but restricted to the pay and pension of the former rank until they would otherwise be promoted; the supernumeraries in the grade of ressaidar being absorbed by the promotion of two jemadars for every three vacancies in the rank of ressaidar, the men thus promoted drawing the present pay of naib-ressaldar until they become a part of the fixed establishment of three ressaidars.

G. L. No. 1308 of 26th February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 17th to 23rd March 1877.

On whose account.	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Services.					Rs. A. P.		
Dean Philip Palmer, M.D. (*a*).	Surgeon ...	Bengal Medical Establishment.	Sept. 4, 1876	Will found	3,091 1 6		
George Nicholson Saunders (*b*).	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	Nov. 11, 1875	Testate ...	212 0 0		

(*a*) Next-of-kin—Dr. — Palmer, Merrion Square, N. Dublin.
Legatees—
Brother—James Dodwell Palmer, Esq., Ceylon, administering.
Sister—Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Palmer, Dublin.

(*b*) Widow—Mrs. Frances Rachel Saunders.
Children—Annie Isabella, Frances Mary, George Frederick Cullen, Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1877.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. J. S. J. Kortright, 1st Officer of the Indian Government Ship Czarewitch," and Mr. W. H. H. Cox, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer "Enterprize," being no longer required, are dispensed with from this date.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March 1877.

No. 124.—Mr. E. Lumsden, Accountant, 4th Grade, Assam, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

No. 125.—The following Royal Engineer Soldiers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 1st Grade, and posted as follows:—

To State Railways under Director.

Corporal J. M. Browne.
" W. Martin.
" J. Tudball.

To Military Works Branch.

Corporal S. Chambers.
" J. Franklin.
" M. Meara.

Bengal Irrigation.

Corporal G. Trusler.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 126.—Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 127.—Mr. F. Finch, Probationary Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 128.—Mr. G. Read, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two weeks, with effect from the 9th March 1877.

No. 129.—The following *temporary* promotions are made, with effect from the 1st January 1877, in the Establishment of Accountants in the State Railway Branch, consequent on the departure of Mr. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on sick leave:—

From 4th to 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. Ogden, Rajpootana State Railway.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 130.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary H. J. Finnamore, attached to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 131.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. F. S. Mei., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India.

No. 132.—Lieutenant W. J. Mackenzie, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 134.—The services of Mr. T. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (Temporary Superintending Engineer), are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 135.—Mr. W. B. Macrone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate under Section 14 of the Civil Leave Code, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 31st December 1876.

No. 136.—Baboo Baroda Prosada Basu, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 3rd February 1877.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 137.—The services of Lieutenant M. H. Gregson, R.E., 2nd Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

No. 138.—B. S Rungia Naidoo, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to Mysore.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 133.—The following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th February 1877, *vice* Major H. Mallock, B.S.C., Director of Construction, on privilege leave:—

Major J. Eckford, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade, to be Director of Construction.
Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to be Superintendent, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. B. Flindell, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1877.

No. 37.—Mr. J. M. Lane, an Officiating Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for ten days, under Section 24 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1877.

No. 38.—Mr. T. McKelvey, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for eighteen days, under Section 24 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th February 1877, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 63.—Mr. H. Andrews, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 5, and subsidiary leave not exceeding fifteen days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Good Friday, the 30th, and Saturday, the 31st instant, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1877.

No. 1742.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 20th March 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. C. D. Potter, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which his services can be spared.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

No. 11.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Sinclair, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for one year, in India, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, after the close of the present field season.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D. RAJPUTANA.

Camp Burr, the 15th March 1877.

No. 660S.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, having availed himself, from the 26th December 1876, of the two months and fourteen days' privilege leave of absence granted to him as per Notifications Nos. 35S, and 411S, dated 8th January and 24th February 1877, and having resumed charge of his office from Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams on the forenoon of the 8th March 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, resumed charge of his office from Captain H. J. Nuthall on the forenoon of the 8th March 1877.

By Order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 20th March 1877.

No. 309.—Surgeon R. Caldecott, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days, with effect from the date, during the current month, on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th March 1877.

No. 159.—Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 18th March 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

IMPERIAL MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1877.

Dr. John Anderson, M.D., is appointed Superintendent, instead of Curator, and Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent, instead of Assistant Curator, from this date.

By order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th March 1877.

No. 26.—Baboo Sreekisto Bhose, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from Bengal to Military Works Branch, by Public Works Department Notification No. 51, dated 8th February 1877, is posted to Executive Engineer's Office, Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on 7th December 1876, before noon.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 109, dated 3rd November 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 16th March 1877.

No. 14.—Under instructions from Inspector General, Military Works, Barrack Sergeant Clarke, temporarily transferred to the 4th Circle, Military Works, reported his departure for Mooltan on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. S. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Morar Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 17th March 1877.

No. 540.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, II Chukrata Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 14th March 1877.

No. 368.—Gunner G. E. Moore, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the II Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, left that station on the forenoon of 3rd March 1877, and joined the Mooltan Division on 7th idem.

Sergeant M. Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Mooltan Division, Military Works, left that station on the afternoon of 8th March 1877, and joined the II Rawal Pindi Division on forenoon of 10th idem.

The 17th March 1877.

No. 382.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Bayly, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, has returned from the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 412, dated 9th October 1876, on the forenoon of 15th March 1877.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1877.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 93, dated the 2nd March 1877, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India at Calcutta, made over charge of his office on the afternoon of the 8th March 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

Lahore, the 14th March 1877.

No. 369.—Baboo Preo Nath Gangooly, 4th Grade Accountant, on probation, appointed by Public Works Department Notification No. 75 of 22nd February 1877, joined the office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 12th March 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th March 1877.

No. 50.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostani on the 7th March 1877.

The 19th March 1877.

No. 51.—Mr. C. Younghusband, Assistan-Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Jhelum Division, Punjab Northern Railway, from the 1st to the 10th November 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th March 1877.

No. 45.—Mr. J. V. Jones, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 178, dated 16th December 1876, on the forenoon of the 12th March 1877, and from the latter date is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. G. E. Thomas, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Revenue Establishment, State Railways, availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No. 18, dated 1st February 1877, on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1877.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th March 1877.

No. 46.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for 15 days with effect from the 2nd April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 47.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 21, dated 5th February 1877, Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his departure on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, making over charge of the Reti Division to Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on that date.

The 15th March 1877.

No. 48.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Lieutenant E. Balfe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 20th March 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 105, dated 7th instant, Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily transferred to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th March 1877.

No. 11.—Privilege leave of absence for two and half months is granted to Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, with effect from 15th April next, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1836-38.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 28th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,59,600	1,53,53,500	1,06,04,700	1,62,51,900	39,38,600	3,01,000	2,97,07,100	82,800	4,20,70,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,92,02,025
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	33,400	47,700	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	95,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	...	...	1,600	...	8,900	...	...	13,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	61,100	...	63,700	500	...	95,000	...	3,07,000	...	...	5,28,300
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,60,600	1,54,17,100	1,06,39,600	1,63,95,700	39,39,100	3,01,000	2,98,03,700	82,800	4,23,98,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,98,70,425
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	4,500	77,800	75,100	15,500	20,500	...	12,000	...	4,49,000	...	...	6,54,400
Balance on 15th March 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,56,100	1,53,39,300	1,07,64,500	1,63,80,200	39,68,600	3,01,000	2,97,91,700	82,800	4,19,49,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,92,16,025

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,388 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,448 lacs.

„	16th Jan. 1877	to	31st	„	„	13	„	8 „
„	1st Feb.	„	to	15th Feb.	„	22	„	6 „
„	16th	„	„	to 28th	„	4	„	6 „
„	1st Mar.	„	to	15th Mar.	„	6	„	6 „
						2,433 lacs.		2,474 lacs.
								2,433 „
						Balance against London ...		41 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th March 1877.

J. GORDON,
Depy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 88,69,596 0 11			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 95,15,746 1 5	1,83,85,342	2	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,09,14,763	9	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,94,854	6	9
Sundries	8,04,464	13	3
TOTAL ...	6,20,70,514	1	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	97,05,260	8	6
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	49,10,804	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	46,18,828	1	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,97,24,911	14	6
Balances with other Banks ...	3,21,880	15	2
Bullion	7,18,719	6	10
Dead Stock	10,32,841	13	8
Stamps	10,790	13	0
Sundries	2,35,005	12	1
	4,12,79,013	10	5
Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 93,69,040 1 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,14,22,460 5 10	2,07,91,500	7	6
TOTAL ...	6,20,70,514	1	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Rudra, Bhagavatchandra ... Medical College.
Sarkar, Natavar ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal ... Medical College.
Dás, Manmohan ... Ditto.
Dé, Devendranath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Prandhan ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan ... Ditto.
„ Bamacharan ... Ditto.
„ Bibhutibhusan ... Ditto.
„ Haridás ... Ditto.
Dutta, Khirodkumar ... Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath ... Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal ... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Chandrabhusan ... Medical College.
„ Suryyanarayan ... Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath ... Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra ... Ditto.

Das, Amarnath	...	Medical College.
„ Amritalál	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nrityagopal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	..	Ditto.
Ray, Lálvihári	...	Ditto.
„ Sastivar	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalál	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Athur Ali	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath (1st)	...	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
Basak, Nrityalal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Brittain, James	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Das, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
„ Indrakumar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
„ Revatimohan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Lalvehari	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Dharanidhar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
„ Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
Purkaith, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gopikananda	...	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Sil, Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Narendraprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Pratápnarayan	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd March 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 2—21453	20	Govind Ramchunder, of Oomraotee.
„ —14215	20	Eshwunt Suckaram, Nazir, Bassim.
„ —14218	20	Eshwunt Suckaram, Nazir, Bassim.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 20th March 1877.*

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1874.			
1186	C 92—74450	10	Nathu Sakharamset, Nasirabad, Khandesh.
	C 67—56394	20	Nathu Sakharamset, Nasirabad, Khandesh.
	„ —56395	20	Nathu Sakharamset, Nasirabad, Khandesh.
1876.			
180	C 84—25862	20	D. C. Lobo, Royal Hotel, Bombay.
1877.			
39	M 19—12648	10	R. H. Hill, Noha, near Nasseram.
40	M 16—79927	10	Narayen Ramchandra Chendvirkan, Koompta.
41	M 4—51594	5	F. J. Double, Fyzabad, Oudh.
	„ —51596	5	F. J. Double, Fyzabad, Oudh.
42	M 4—74462	5	The Post Master General, Bombay.
43	M 21—40915	10	Moulvi Abdul Kadir, Akola.
M17	M 22—34125	20	Ramchandra Balloojee, Lower Colaba.
	„ —34126	20	Ramchandra Balloojee, Lower Colaba.
18	M 27—17575	10	Lieutenant E. W. Dun, 22nd Regt., N. I., Peshawur.
	„ —17574	10	Lieutenant E. W. Dun, 22nd Regt., N. I., Peshawur.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 13th March 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 3—05020	100	Hajee Kassim, Merchant, Udipy, South Canara.
J 10—02342	100	Hajee Kassim, Merchant, Udipy, South Canara.
—03126	100	Hajee Kassim, Merchant, Udipy, South Canara.
—04105	100	Hajee Kassim, Merchant, Udipy, South Canara.
—04516	100	Hajee Kassim, Merchant, Udipy, South Canara.
J 5—68063 wrongly joined.	20	Vycoonta Camathy, 2nd Teller, Paper Currency Office, Calicut.
„ —68093 wrongly joined.		

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 12th March 1877.*

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
14	E 13—09977	100	Lieutenant-Colonel A. McKenzie, Assistant Commissary General Kasauli.
	—09978	100	Lieutenant-Colonel A. McKenzie, Assistant Commissary General Kasauli.
15	E 12—33670	20	The Post Master General, Punjab.
16	E 7—42680	5	Tulsi Ram, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7	E 7—48847 to —48856	5	Kaleh Khan, Khansamah, Dak Bungalow, through the Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer.
8	E 7—39317	5	Gunga Pershad, Treasurer, Umballa.
	„ —39318		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 17th March 1877.*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	F 8—50838	20	Henry Smith, Head Assistant, Office of Chief Inspector, Post Offices, C.P., Nagpur.
	F 7—71820	10	Henry Smith, Head Assistant, Office of Chief Inspector, Post Offices, C.P., Nagpur.

HALF NOTES.

		Rs.	
35	F 7—69289	10	S. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

NOTES MISMATCHED.

		Rs.	
17	F 7—61361	10	Mahomed Yacoob Ali, Agent of Mahomed Ismail Shu, of Narsinghpur.
	„ —61359		Mahomed Yacoob Ali, Agent of Mahomed Ismail Shu, of Narsinghpur.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 15th March 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
100	... B 35—85184	... 20	... Mr. W. Simmons, Bangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

260	... B 40—27109	... 5	... Narrainsawmy Naicker, Ramnadpuram
	B 52—12326	... 10	...
261	... B 42—17164	... 20	... Sreenivassa Ragava Charyar, Madras.
	„ —50157	... 20	...
	„ —59086	... 20	...
	B 50—44827	... 100	...
262	... B 40—18857	... 5	... C. Vaidinadien, Cochin.
263	... B 44—92907	... 100	... Paramashwaraya, Mangalore.
50	... B 43—82346 wrongly joined.	50	... T. Chinnasawmy Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —83546		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th March 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
462	... L 81—52769	50	... Jugdeo Sahai.
463	... L 83—67099	100	... Babu Ram Lal Gossain.
464	... L 81—69108	50	... Hurry Mohun and Peary Mohun Roy
467	... L 83—17496	100	... Mr. William Young, C.S.
	„ —05439	100	...
	„ —38034	100	...
	„ —38035	100	...
	„ —38036	100	...
468	... L 83—77237	100	... Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	„ —77238	100	...
	„ —77239	100	...
	„ —77240	100	...
	„ —77241	100	...
	„ —77242	100	...
	„ —77256	100	...
	„ —77262	100	...
469	... L 83—14439	100	... Mr. R. DeDombal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

539	... A 78—36353	10	... Mr. H. H. Macleod.
	L 16—81395	5	
	L 11—21248		
540	... L 26—29823		Babu Brojo Lal Mittra.
541	... L 86—69937	10	... Miss M. Mendies.
542	... L 25—67983	5	... Grish Chundra Chowdhuri.
543	... L 17—21857	5	... Babu Hurro Lal Mozoomdar
	„ —21858	5	...
544	... L 62—07079	10	... Lala Methoo Lal.
	L 87—17533	10	...
545	... L 60—41037	10	... Hafeezoolla Khan.
546	... L 32—46146	10	... Mr. S. Toom.
547	... L 67—04512	50	... Babu Mohima Chundra Das Gupta.
548	... L 83—60155	100	... Mr. W. O. A. Beckett.
549	... L 87—62812	10	... Mrs. A. Cox.
550	... L 57—65081	10	... Babu Motookdhari Lal.
551	... L 81—25950	50	... Mr. F. Wyatt.
552	... L 46—13109	20	... Babu Tarra Chand Das.
	L 15—76066		...
	L 24—00549	5	...
553	... A 93—61868	20	... Babu Debendra Krishna Mittra.
353	... L 89—35534	20	... The Manager, Lowrie's Hotel, Kalka
	„ —35535		
354	... L 17—73348	5	... Mrs. E. Jeffroy.
	„ —73356		
355	... L 17—03917	5	... Babu Brojo Gopal Ghosh.
	L 15—44172		
356	... L 80—82092	20	... Babu Issen Chunder Sen.
	L 79—97893		
357	... L 80—36484	20	... Babu Shama Pado Bhuttacharjee
	L 77—08677		
358	... L 44—94833	10	... Babu Jodoo Nath Chakravarty.
	„ —94832		
360	... L 21—33838	5	... Saik Abdulla.
	„ —33839		
331	... L 89—59783	20	... Babu Tarra Chand Das.
	„ —59283		
	L 11—73804	5	...
	„ —73803		
181	... L 39—05780	10	... Babu Aughore Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —02502		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Pap... Cu...

WANTED

An Accountant for the Durbhungah Collectorate, salary Rs. 40. Apply sending copies of testimonials to Collector.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

22nd March 1877 ... Rs. 1,40,257-8-11.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
23rd March 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR Rs.		BALANCE		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 12		...	2,12,555	8,60,915	70,76,283	14,80,115
„ 13		...	2,11,462	6,57,557	70,80,425	16,93,473
„ 14		...	1,02,492	5,35,380	69,87,218	18,93,291
„ 15		...	96,627	4,35,075	69,87,173	19,83,596
„ 16		...	2,10,667	2,16,364	68,98,341	22,12,307
„ 17		...	2,14,682	14,249	68,01,239	24,14,422

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 19th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 23rd March 1877.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th March 1877, at 7 P. M.; also mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 27th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th March 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 29th March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st March 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd March 1877.

Alexander, A.
Allen, E. A.
Anderson, Jas.
Antram, Mrs. B.
Baildon, S.
Broslaner, M.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Burgess, Mrs. A. R.
Burgess, Hugh.
Doherty, D.
Daly, C.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Denning, J. B.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Dunsford, Mrs. K. C.
Egerton.
Falmon, B.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
FitzGerald, Jas. R.
Grant, Jas.
Granger, John H.
Gray, G.
Grueber, Mr.
Grundy, Mrs. L.
Hall, Henry.
Hallett, Captain.
Hare, R. D.
Hattersley, Miss E.
Haworth, H.
Heley, W.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Hughesdon, C.
Hurley, P.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jackson, L. W.
Jones, E. B.
Jones, C. M.
Kaech, A.
Kelly, Jas.
Landeshut, Mrs.
Lawrence, Mrs. A. M.
Lincoln, E. W.
Logan, Bellew.
MacDougal, W. C.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackenzie, Capt. S.
Mackintosh, D. S.
Massillia, Mrs. R.
Misceli, Barnaba.
Newman, J. B.
Nichol, Sergt. Henry.
Nohair, Mrs.
Ortarie, A.
Owen, Mrs.
Peach, Mrs.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Phillips, A.
Pearson, J.
Reid, Louis D.
Roberts, Mrs. E.
Russell, A. E.
Russell, F.
Sheldon, J.
Silberstein, M.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, Lieut. S. G.
Tayler, Miss M.
Tottenham and Co.
Vane, V. E.
Vellairs, J. W. and Co.
Wane, Innes B.
Watzler, M.
Weibar, C.
West, James.
Williamson, J. T.
Williams, John.
Wilkins, Mrs.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.
Xavier, M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Agar, H.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonerjee, Dr.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Chapman, Capt.
Christian, A.
Clarkson, Mr.
Collom, J.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawford, H.
Crawfurd, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Dias, Antonio.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Gray, William.
Hudson, W.
Huguenot, M.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johnstone, Ross.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lewis, J. W.
Lord, Brooke.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Mitchell, Capt. G.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Peel, E. W. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Piper, Mr.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Robertson, Mrs.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simonds, R. H.
Stone, B. J.
Taylor, G. W.
Thomas, S. B.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Ferrari, Dr. A.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Francis, Marples.
O'Brien, C.
Watts, W. (Engineer).

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

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P. W. D. Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1876. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, War Services of Officers, and the Military Regulations, corrected up to 1st January 1877. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Revised edition.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilatio .

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

greeably to Rule 57, the following resolution d at the Fifth Annual General Meeting of ribers held on the 28th January 1877, is shed for general information :—

at for meeting the current expenditure of the up to 31st March 1878, the Directors be rised to draw from the Deposit Account with overnment of India, agreeably to Rule 55, to stent of Rs. 3,650 provided in the Budget just passed

RAMSHUNKER SEN, *Chairman.*
PREONATH DUTT, *Secretary.*

22nd March 1877.

NOTICE.

ice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary l Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cal- Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held Office of the Managing Agents here, on lay, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report he Directors, of electing Directors and rs, and of transacting the ordinary business Meeting.

Transfer Books will be closed from Thurs- he March, to Wednesday, the 4th oth days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
t February 1877.

NOTICE.

the undersigned hitherto carrying on at Cawnpore under the style and title of l & Co., have by mutual consent dissolved partnership from this date, and the business will be carried on by Mr. Cuthbert Cooke.

W. MITCHELL.
CUTHBERT COOKE.
F. J. MITCHELL.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

With reference to the above, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Agent at Cawnpore under the title of Cuthbert Cooke & Co.

CUTHBERT COOKE.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 232 of 1876 (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of William DeMonte Sinaes, an insolvent, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant), and dated the 30th day of November 1876, the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, who have executed a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the 10th day of March 1827, and expressed to be made between Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman, surviving members of the said firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the 1st part, John Palmer, William Amslie, George Ballard, William Melville and Robert Browne, of the 2nd part, and the several persons, creditors of the said Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman who, by themselves or their respective Attorneys, should execute the said Indenture of the 3rd part, and all other persons claiming to be interested in the said Trust Deed are, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of July 1877, to send to the Office of the Registrar

of this Court, in its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on Saturday, the 11th day of August 1877 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Plaintiff's Attorneys.* } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

The 16th March 1877.

Goods of HENRY OATTS, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, late of Nohatta, Jessore, Indigo Planter, who died on the 18th May 1876, and Probate of whose Will was granted to Mrs. Anne Oatts, his widow, and sole Executrix, on the 13th June 1876, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April 1877, after which date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she has then had notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Executrix.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1877.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. From what port emigration lawful.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENT.

4. Appointment of Emigration Agents.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

5. Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.
6. General duties of Protector.
   Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

7. Establishment and licensing of depôt.
   Fee for license.
8. Inspection by Protector.
   Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.
9. Supply of medical aid and comforts.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

10. Protector to license recruiters.
11. Duration and cancelment of license.
12. Form of license.
    Fee for license.
13. Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

SECTION.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

14. Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.
15. Contents of such contracts.
16. Certain agreements declared void.
17. Medical examination of intending emigrants.
    Dependents.
    Form of certificates.
18. Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and be examined.
    Registration when to be refused.
19. Examination of dependents.
20. Copies of registered matters.
21. Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.
22. Registration.
23. Fee for registration.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

24. Arrival at depôt to be reported.
25. Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival emigrants.
26. Countersignature of register.
    Grant of embarkation-pass.
27. When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.
    Payment of expenses of sending him back.
28. Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.
29. Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.
30. Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.
31. Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.
32. Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

33. Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act,
    or without certificate from Protector.

SECTION.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.
34. Emigrant to give his pass to Master.
35. Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.
36. Master to deliver list of emigrants.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.
38. Revocation of prohibition.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Making unlawful contract of labour.
Recruiting without being licensed.
Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.
40. Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.
41. False representation of Government authority.
42. Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.
43. Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.
44. Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.
45. Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.
46. Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.
47. Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Act not to apply to certain vessels,
49. or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.
50. Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.
51. Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlement.
52. Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate emigration under engagements to labour from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* direct.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrate." "Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of the said territories, under an engagement to labour in the said Settlements :

"Emigrant." "Emigrant" means a person who 'emigrates' within the meaning of the above definition .

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a District, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

"Vessel." "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

From what port emigration lawful.

3. It shall not be lawful to emigrate except from such ports as may from time to time be declared by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, by a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, revoke any such notification.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of the Straits Settlements may, from time to time, appoint such persons as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council approves, to act as Emigration Agents at such ports as aforesaid.

Any Emigration Agent so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall direct such persons as he thinks fit to act as Protectors of Emigrants under this Act at such ports and for such local areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign to such persons such establishment as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council thinks fit.

General duties of Protector.

6. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, protect and aid all emigrants with his advice or otherwise, and cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

He may also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants both during the period of their service in the Straits Settlements and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Such Protector shall also aid and advise such returning emigrants, so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

IV.—Emigration Depôt.

Establishment and licensing of depôt.

7. Every Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants at the port at which he is Agent. Such depôt may be licensed by the local Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him.

Fee for license.

For every such license the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Inspection by Protector.

8. The Protector of Emigrants may, at any time, examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to, and shall do so at least once a year.

And he may at any time cancel the license, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the local Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act.

Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.

The Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, the depôt, shall give the Protector every facility for making such inspections as he may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford him all such information respecting the depôt and the emigrants as he may require.

Supply of medical aid and comforts.

9. The Emigration Agent shall provide at the depôt such medical aid and comforts as the Protector may from time to time direct.

V.—Recruiters of Labourers.

Protector to license recruiters.

10. Each Protector of Emigrants shall license so many fit persons as he deems necessary, to be recruiters of labourers for the Straits Settlements; and no person shall engage or attempt to engage any Native of India to emigrate, or shall otherwise act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Duration and cancelment of license.

11. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants who granted it may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license.

12. Every such license shall specify the local limits within which the person licensed may recruit labourers, and shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Fee for license.

For every such license the recruiter shall pay to the Protector a fee of five rupees.

Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

13. No recruiter shall engage, or attempt to engage, labourers in any district without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such district, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any Magistrate who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his signature as aforesaid, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Protector of Emigrants who has authority to cancel the recruiter's license.

VI.—Contracts with Emigrants.

Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.

14. No contract made by a recruiter with a Native of India to emigrate shall be enforceable by the recruiter or his principal unless it—

(*a*) is expressed in writing;

(*b*) is executed by the recruiter on behalf of some principal in the Straits Settlements;

(*c*) states the terms, if any, agreed on as to the redemption of the recruit's engagement for employment, or of the unexpired term of such engagement;

(*d*) the term of the recruit's employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him, and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same are registered in the manner provided in section eighteen.

But nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent such Native from insisting, if he thinks fit, that such contract shall be performed.

Contents of such contracts.

15. Every such contract shall—

(*a*) contain an engagement for employment to be provided by such principal for a definite term not exceeding three years; and

(*b*) specify the nature of the services to be performed by such recruit and the rates of wages (not less than twelve cents a day for an able-bodied male adult) payable in respect of the same.

Certain agreements declared void.

16. Save as provided by section fourteen, clause (*c*), every agreement entered into by a Native of India in the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, to pay money to any person in the Straits Settlements, in consideration of pecuniary or other assistance given to such Native to emigrate, shall be illegal and void.

Every contract not containing the particulars required by section fifteen shall be illegal and void.

Medical examination of intending emigrants.

17. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the Straits Settlements and to work there.

Dependents.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to the Straits Settlements; and the medical officer shall examine such persons and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Form of certificates.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed; and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person so examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and be examined.

18. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract.

If it appears on such examination that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register

(*a*) the name, the father's name and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended he shall proceed:

(*d*) the name of his employer:

(*e*) the term of his employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

Registration when to be refused.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of the contract into which he has entered, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, or finds that the contract is not in accordance with section fifteen, he shall refuse to register the particulars specified as aforesaid, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents.

19. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that such dependence and willingness exist, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Copies of registered matters.

20. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections 18 and 19.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

21. A copy of every entry made in the register book by a Magistrate, shall be forthwith forwarded by such Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and to the Protector of Emigrants.

Registration.

22. The registration required by sections 18 and 19 shall, in the case of emigrants recruited in any local area for which a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed, be effected before him instead of a Magistrate; and such Protector shall furnish to the emigrant one copy of the matters so registered, and another copy of the same matters to the Emigration Agent.

Fee for registration.

23. For the registration of every recruit under section 18, the recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, such fee not exceeding one rupee, as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

24. The arrival of each emigrant at the depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

The Emigration Agent may institute such examination of the emigrants as he thinks fit in order to satisfy himself of their fitness to emigrate.

Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

25. The Protector of Emigrants shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival at the depôt of each emigrant not registered by himself, question such emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and shall at the same time examine the emigrant's contract and the copy of the register furnished to him under section 20.

If, for any reason, further inquiry is necessary, he shall make such enquiry forthwith.

Countersignature of register.

26. If in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants the examination and enquiry made under section 25 disclose no valid reason against the fulfilment of the contract, and the emigrant has not become physically unfit for emigration, the Protector and the Emigration Agent shall countersign the emigrant's copy of the register and the Emigration Agent shall make out and deliver to the emigrant an embarkation-pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant and the name of his father, certifying that he has been duly registered for emigration to the Straits Settlements and mentioning the port of debarkation.

Grant of embarkation pass.

When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.

27. If the Protector of Emigrants considers that any emigrant is physically unfit to emigrate, and that he has not dishonestly represented himself as physically fit;

or that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any such emigrant, as makes it just to vacate the contract;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses without the consent of the Protector to countersign the emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or to be bound by the contract;

Payment of expenses of sending him back.

the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent, or the recruiter with whom the contract was made, forthwith to pay to him such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where his name was registered under section 18; and may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such emigrant to such place;

and any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants physically unfit to undertake such return, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Protector of Emigrants fit to undertake such return to such place.

Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.

28. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which his name was registered under section 19, as well as to feed or lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant at the depôt.

Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.

29. If the Protector of Emigrants has reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to the Straits Settlements, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent, and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been found under section 27 to be physically unfit to emigrate.

If the emigrant still desires to emigrate, then the dependent shall be kept and returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section 27.

Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.

30. If upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that, during the journey thither, he has suffered any ill-treatment, or the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

31. On failure of the Emigration Agent or of such recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum, ordered to be paid under any of the four last preceding sections, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. per annum interest from the date of payment, from the Emigration Agent, or from such recruiter.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such moneys and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

32. Whenever the Emigration Agent refuses, without the consent of the Protector, to countersign an emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or is chargeable with a breach of any duty which any contract with an emigrant expressly or by implication imposes upon him, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for the breach of such contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act.

33. No Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall receive on board any emigrant unless such vessel has been licensed, under the law for the time being in force relating to the carriage by sea of Native passengers, to carry passengers for the intended voyage and unless the Master of such vessel has obtained a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants authorizing him to receive on board the number of emigrants specified therein.

or without certificate from Protector.

No such certificate shall be granted by the Protector of Emigrants unless he has satisfied himself that the vessel has been licensed as aforesaid, and that provisions and water for the number of emigrants to be specified in the certificate according to the scale prescribed under such law have been actually put on board such vessel.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

34. On embarkation, every emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the embarkation pass granted to him under section 26, and the Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass.

Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.

35. The Emigration Agent shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly examines the passes of the emigrants, and shall himself also examine such passes.

The Emigration Agent shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass.

36. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent a list of all emigrants on board, signed by himself and mentioning the port of debarkation, and shall retain a counterpart of such list signed by the Emigration Agent.

Master to deliver list of emigrants.

A copy of such list signed by the Emigration Agent and Master shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants before the vessel sails.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants and the enforcement of the engagements entered into with them immediately upon their arrival at the Straits Settlements, or during their residence therein, the Governor General in Council may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration under this Act to the said Settlements shall cease from a day to be specified in such notification.

Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.

When any notification has been published under this section, emigration under this Act and the making of contracts to emigrate to the Straits Settlements shall be unlawful from the day specified in such notification.

38. Such notification may be revoked in like manner by the Governor General in Council, and thereupon emigration to the said Settlements shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in the revocation.

Revocation of prohibition.

From the day so specified all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to the said Settlements shall be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced, during the time of such suspension.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, engages or attempts to engage any Native of India to emigrate,

Making unlawful contract of labour.

or whoever engages, or attempts to engage, any Native of India to enter into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal,

or, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a recruiter of labourers for the Straits Settlements,

Recruiting without being licensed.

or being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, removes or attempts to remove any person whom he engages in any district from such district until the particulars required by section 18 have been duly registered,

Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.

shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

40. Whoever, by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences, causes or induces or attempts to cause or induce any Native of India to emigrate or to enter into any contract to emigrate, or into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal, or to proceed to the said Settlements without having entered into any contract, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any police-officer may for such offence arrest him without warrant.

Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.

41. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to the said Settlements, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

False representation of Government authority.

42. Any Master of a vessel not licensed as provided in section thirty-three who knowingly receives on board, for conveyance to the said Settlements, any emigrant or person who has entered into a contract hereby declared illegal,

Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.

and any Master of a vessel licensed as aforesaid, who knowingly receives any emigrant as aforesaid without having previously obtained a certificate under the said section, or in excess of the number specified in such certificate,

shall be liable for each emigrant or person so received to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

43. Any Master of a vessel who receives on board such vessel any emigrant for the said Settlements and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 34 and 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.

44. Any Master of a vessel landing any emigrant or dependent at any port other than the port of debarkation specified in embarkation-pass and list, unless in case of stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, shall be liable for every emigrant or dependent so landed to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.

45. Any Master of a vessel who having cleared such vessel for the said Settlements, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

46. All prosecutions under sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.

47. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

exercised by such officers for the prevention and detection of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for the said Settlements and of other offences against this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Act not to apply to certain vessels,

48. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessels in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.

49. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with, or the emigration of, any Native seaman, or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only and who embarks as such menial servant.

Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.

50. The Emigration Agent and all persons employed by him and the Protector of Emigrants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlements.

51. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, shall not apply to the Straits Settlements, unless and until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declares it so to apply.

Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

52. Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 12.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of .

A. B. described in the Roll annexed is hereby licensed under the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, to be a recruiter of labourers.

[*Here set out the local limits within which the cruiter is licensed to act.*]

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Colour.	Age.	Height.	Name and abode of

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to the Straits Settlements [and to work there*].

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
(*Here add designation of examining officer*).

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1877.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Opium Act, No. XXIII of 1876, section one, enacts that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of April 1877: And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Act shall come into force; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Opium Act when to take effect.

1. The said Act No. XXIII of 1876 shall come into force, not on the first day of April 1877, but on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877 :—

No. 6 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :— .

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"**10.** The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make a small amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy, in the North-Western Provinces, of rates on land for local purposes. These rates are in the first instance credited to a general Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes.

These are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District-post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, the present Bill proposes to authorize the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation-works and Railways of provincial utility: the maximum amount of such assignments is fixed at ten per cent. of the total sum levied under the proposed Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but there is no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

CALCUTTA; *The 16th March 1877.* J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877:—

No. 7 OF 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

2. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs: provided that, for any such license granted between the first day of November in each year, and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing, there shall be paid only one-half of such fee.

Officer to grant license.

3. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of Land Revenue of the district or place in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district or place in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district or place in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by any Assistant or Deputy Collector under the Collector's orders, and the Courts shall take judicial notice of such signature.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

4. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof;

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee:

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

5. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of April next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

6. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

Collector to determine class and grade under which licensee is to be charged.

7. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee paid for his license.

Such list shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and the list, or such part or parts thereof as he shall think fit, shall be filed in such other places as the Collector directs, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to issue notification showing classes and grades chargeable, &c.

9. The Collector shall, at or about the same time, issue a notification, in such form as the Local Government directs, showing the classes and grades chargeable under this Act, and the fees which members of each class and grade are charged, with such other information as the Local Government may direct.

The notification shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned.

Notice to person charged.

10. So soon as may be practicable after the issue of such notification, notice shall be served on each person charged: provided that in any year it shall not be necessary that such notice shall be served on any person charged under this Act in the year immediately preceding.

Such notice shall contain—

the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the person charged;

the class and grade under which he falls;

the fee payable by him under this Act;

the date on which such payment is to be made;

the mode and place of payment and the person to whom the fee may be paid;

the penalty incurred by failure to make payment of the fee on the given date;

and shall notify that if the person so served continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the notice must be made in the year 1877, within thirty days of receiving the notice, and within thirty days next after the first day of January of each subsequent year.

Petition of objector.

11. Any person served with such notice and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such service, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade or altogether removed from the list.

Verification.

The statements contained in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

Appeal from order on petition.

12. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed shall hear the same and pass such order thereupon as to him shall seem fit:

Provided that if in his judgment the fee which the petitioner has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section eleven, be deemed a valid objection:

Provided also that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list.

Any person dissatisfied with such order may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, the Collector's order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

Penalties.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

13. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notice served on him under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

14. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers, Courts of Wards and Trustees.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

15. Receivers or managers appointed by any Court in India, and the Courts of Wards, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

16. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any receiver appointed by any Court or Court of Wards is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver or Court of Wards, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities.

17. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

18. When the return mentioned in section 17 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling

on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

19. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government shall from time to time direct.

Powers of Collector and Commissioner under Act may be exercised by other officers.

20. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person so appointed when required by him to do so.

Exemptions from Act.

21. Nothing in this Act applies to (*a*) persons being itinerant vendors only, or (*b*) persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Power to exempt and make rules.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for allowing to the persons employed in the collection fees not exceeding three per centum on the fees so collected charged to the licensees, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers	First grade ...	Rs. 64
Wholesale-dealers in country-produce ...	Second grade	,, 32
	Third grade ...	,, 16

CLASS II.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Cloth-sellers ...		
Dealers in iron ...		
Metal-vessel-sellers ...		
Fuel-sellers (talwálas)		
Chaudhrís ...	First grade ...	Rs. 32
Agents	Second grade	,, 16
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle ...	Third grade ...	,, 8
Contractors (thíkadárs)		
Printers and publishers		

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified.	First grade ...	Rs. 16
	Second grade	,, 8
	Third grade ...	,, 4
	Fourth grade	,, 2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to impose a light License-tax on Traders and Dealers in the North-Western Provinces. Similar measures are in force in many large Indian towns and (under Act XIV of 1867) in the Central Provinces. The principal trades have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and wholesale dealers in country-produce; and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32.

CALCUTTA, *16th March 1877.*

J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877:

No. 8 OF 1877.

A Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons' General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It appears that at present there is no law whatever under which British soldiers afflicted with mental disease can be admitted into, or (when cured) discharged from, Lunatic Asylums in this country; and the primary object of this Bill is to legalize such admission and discharge.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the law as to the discharge of Native military lunatics. The Bill proposes to repeal Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) and re-enact it with the necessary addition.

H. W. NORMAN.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877:—

No. 9 OF 1877.

A Bill to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Panjáb*) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th day of March 1867, and by section 17 of the said Act was limited to expire in ten years from the date of passing it; And whereas it is expedient to revive the same Act and to amend it in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act XXIII of 1867 to be revived.

1. The said Act shall be revived and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council otherwise directs.

Amendment of Act XXIII of 1867.

2. For the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs in the said Act, the words "Sessions Judge or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Panjáb Murderous Outrages Act, XXIII of 1867, expired on the 18th instant, and the primary object of this Bill is to revive it.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the Act by extending to the Sessions Judge the jurisdiction which it gives to the Commissioner only.

E. C. BAYLEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.

SALT-TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, although there was no motion before the Council, he desired to ask permission to say a few words with reference to the report of the Select Committee, as he found himself constrained to dissent from its most important recommendation, and he might not have another opportunity of acquainting the Council with his reasons for doing so.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT having given his consent,

MR. DALYELL said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that about four weeks ago his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and that MR. DALYELL had then criticised it as a most arbitrary measure, and one which was likely to press with very considerable hardship on a large class of poor sea-faring people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the coasting and over-sea salt-trade, and who invariably carried on their operations in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons. His hon'ble friend had, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill the previous week, merely stated that there was no law in force at present to prevent foreign salt, or salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was originally cleared, and that that had caused a considerable amount of smuggling which it was proposed to put a stop to by the provisions of the Bill, as it would prevent salt being carried in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons except under very strict conditions, and would authorize the boarding and search of vessels suspected of carrying on an illicit traffic in salt. Now, MR. DALYELL confessed that he did think that before the Council was asked to accept and to refer to a Select Committee a measure conferring on the executive such great powers of inquisitorial and vexatious interference with a considerable portion of the coast and over-sea trade of the country, they were entitled to receive a somewhat less brief account of the circumstances which, in the opinion of his hon'ble friend, had rendered the measure necessary, than had been accorded by him. It was also clear from the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith when the Bill was introduced that he held the same opinion, and MR. DALYELL had been a good deal surprised that neither his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, nor the hon'ble member who was in charge of the Department from which the Bill had originally emanated, was apparently in a position to inform the Council, in reply to the remarks which were then made, on what grounds it was necessary to introduce the measure. It was true that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had alluded to a certain large bundle of papers, which he had not brought with him, but which was said to contain voluminous correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject of the Bill, and he had told the Council that the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government had been referred to the Madras Salt Commission, and that they had reported in favour of the measure. But he did not adduce from the large bundle any argument in favour of the Bill, nor did he inform the Council what was the nature of the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government. MR. DALYELL also thought that his hon'ble friend's allusion to the restrictions on salt carried by land over the inland-customs-line were peculiarly unfortunate, when he remembered the debate which took place two years ago on the Madras Salt Bill, in which nearly every member who spoke on the question had alluded in no measured terms to the restrictions placed on salt carried by land by that very line, and to the hindrance caused thereby to the inland trade—a hindrance which, according to Sir Barrow Ellis, the member in charge of that Bill, amounted almost to a stoppage of interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and Orissa. Though MR. DALYELL had been surprised that his hon'ble friend could not give any good reasons for the measure, he concluded that there *were* such reasons which his hon'ble friend could not call to mind, and that his first step would be to take an early opportunity of printing and circulating papers which would clearly show the necessity of the measure. Nothing of the sort, however, had taken place, and though MR. DALYELL had obtained from the Madras Government some of the correspondence which referred to that Presidency, it was only through the courtesy of his hon'ble friend that he had obtained a glance at the voluminous papers on the subject, and he believed that the very papers on which the Committee's report purported to be based had not yet been printed and circulated. A cursory inspection of those papers at their meeting had had the effect of inducing the Committee to make considerable modifications in the Bill, for it would now only take effect on the west coast

of India, although the power of extending it to other parts of India would still rest in the executive Government. Since the meeting of the Committee, he had had a further opportunity of examining the papers more carefully, thanks again to the consideration of his hon'ble friend, and he believed that if other members had been able to do so, they would have come to the conclusion which he had arrived at, that no satisfactory case had been made out for the passing of any measure at all. When he said no case, he meant that no satisfactory evidence had been adduced that smuggling was so rife, or that danger to the revenue was so considerable, as to justify a measure which must cause serious annoyance and vexation to the whole petty coasting and over-sea trade of the empire. No doubt it was not intended to interfere with the honest trader. But if the Bill was not intended to be a dead letter altogether, it was clear that under its provisions all the small craft which swarmed upon the coast must constantly be overhauled and inspected whether they were engaged in carrying salt or any other article of merchandize, and that this inspection would probably be carried out by a poorly paid Marine Police. In fact, as far as he could judge, the result of the Bill would be to extend to all the coasts of India all the most objectionable features of the salt-customs-line, and the result might here also be the stopping of the interchange of commodities as far as small country-vessels were concerned; or in other words, the suppression of the means of obtaining their livelihood of a not insignificant proportion of the Native population.

MR. DALYELL's further perusal of the correspondence had also led him to conclude that his hon'ble friend had not clearly appreciated the intention of the measure, and a second examination of his printed Statement of Objects and Reasons appeared to show that he was also mistaken in his estimate of the existing law. For, as MR. DALYELL understood the law, the Customs-law, which prohibited the surreptitious landing of any articles of merchandise, applied to salt as much as to any other commodity. Then he apparently supposed that the Bill would prevent salt being smuggled from Bombay on to the west coast, but it appeared from the papers that it was intended to effect this object in quite a different manner, namely, by an executive order. In future all salt shipped in Bombay would be required to pay the full duty before being removed for export. And, as the whole manufacture of salt was under strict Government supervision, that would effectually prevent any smuggling of this kind of salt. The declared object of the measure, according to the Revenue-circular of the Government of India and the Madras Salt Commission's report, was clearly the suppression of illicit traffic in *foreign* salt, that was, salt made at Goa, Muscat and other places, and there was no satisfactory proof given in the papers that the smuggling of *this* salt was at all general at present. It was true that it was stated that, as soon as this order was passed in Bombay requiring the pre-payment of full duty, the traders who now carried salt to the west coast would turn to Goa for their supply. But it would be time enough when they did so, and when a large amount of smuggling took place to call on this Council to legislate. And even then he questioned whether the Bill would have the desired effect, for it would not be possible under it to seize Goa-salt in Goa-ships unless within British India, that was to say, within three miles of the coast; so that a salt-smuggler would only have to cruise about at a distance of three miles from the coast and watch his opportunity of running a cargo, and by this means avoid the provisions of the Bill altogether. It seemed to him that the far preferable course would be, if it should occur that the salt-traders obtained their supplies from Goa and smuggling took place, to make some arrangement with the Portuguese Government that an export-duty should be charged in the same way as a duty was chargeable on salt exported from Bombay.

Another very serious objection to the Bill which had occurred to him was that it must necessarily enhance the price of salt in these two districts in an objectionable manner, although the price had been raised some fifteen per cent. only two years back, and although the compulsory pre-payment of duty at Bombay must also have an effect in the same direction. It was true, no doubt, that the financial necessities of the State might authorise the levy of

a duty even on a commodity which was so essential to the very existence of the people as salt. But he thought that the Government were bound not to pass any measure which could in any way increase the price of salt independently of the duty levied upon it, and that they should moreover endeavour to remove any cause existing which was likely to have that effect. He had always felt himself that the proper course was to view the salt-tax as merely an engine for the purpose of collecting a moderate poll-tax, and on these grounds he should be glad to see a change in the mode of levying the duty by the adoption of a plan which he did not think had ever been brought under consideration in the very numerous discussions which had taken place during a long series of years in regard to this tax. He thought that the salt-duty should be a differential duty, not as at present with reference to locality, but regulated by the saline properties—the *strength*, so to say—of the article, in the same way as the excise-duty on spirits varied according as it was above or below London proof. This change of system would be a great boon to the two Madras districts which would be chiefly affected by his hon'ble friend's measure. And he believed it would not result in any reduction of the Government revenue, although there was reason to suppose that it would have the effect of putting a stop to a great extent of the smuggling which was said to exist. He thought he was approximately correct in saying that the salt made in these districts was of inferior quality and so deficient in saline properties that one pound of Bombay or east-coast salt would go as far as two pounds of district-made salt. If this was the case, it was clear that if the population of these districts were to use district-made salt instead of foreign salt, they would be obliged to consume double the quantity which they now used; so that even if the duty on the district-salt were reduced by one-half, it would result in no reduction of the revenue; and as it was said that the cost of the manufacture and carriage of foreign salt was double or more than double the cost of production of the indigenous salt, the public would to that extent be the gainer. No doubt it would be impossible to carry out the proposed system with strict exactness, but he thought when any particular district or group of districts was found to produce salt of very inferior quality, the people of the locality should be allowed to bring it into consumption by permitting them to consume it at a lower rate of duty than that charged on a superior quality of salt. Such a scheme would no doubt open out an entirely new field of enquiry as to the consumption of salt in different parts of the empire, and it might result in clearing up anomalies as to consumption in different localities. For instance, if it was found that Cheshire salt imported for use in Lower Bengal was thirty per cent. stronger than the salt in Madras, that would account for the fact that in Madras twelve pounds per head were consumed and in Bengal only nine pounds, and would prove that the true duty charged upon the article in the two places was not so different as it was now supposed to be.

He felt however that he was perhaps digressing from the subject of the Select Committee's report, but he might say briefly, after going carefully through the correspondence, that he found himself unable to recommend the passing of the Bill; first, because he believed that the order about to be passed in Bombay, requiring prepayment of full duty on all salt exported, would remove all existing necessity for any Bill of the sort; secondly, because, even if the necessity should arise hereafter, the Bill as it stood would not, in his opinion, effect the object in view; and, thirdly, because it would unnecessarily enhance the price of salt in the two west-coast districts of the Madras Presidency.

In conclusion he could not do better than read to the Council the final remarks of the Madras Government as to this Bill, and he ventured to submit that the opinion of that Government was entitled to the gravest consideration at the hands of the Council in regard to a Bill which so largely affected the Madras Presidency. His Grace in Council had written as follows in the last communication on the subject:—

"Without an efficient preventive force, the provisions of the Bill cannot be enforced. The provision of such a force both by land and sea to prevent smuggling on an extensive coast-line must prove exceedingly expensive, while its success will be doubtful; and the Bill will

either deprive a large number of Madras vessels of an ordinary article of freight, or will introduce a harassing system of passes and exemptions, which, to the small ship-owner, means either cost in money or loss of time."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought, as the information which had been circulated to the Council in reference to this Bill was considered by the hon'ble member to be defective, it was desirable that the correspondence which had taken place should be further examined and an ample selection printed and circulated for the information of members before the question of passing the Bill was taken into consideration. He hoped that, with that understanding, the hon'ble member would be satisfied.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, after listening to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he felt somewhat disposed to infer that his hon'ble friend's own recollection not being very complete as to what had passed when the Bill was introduced, he had attempted to refresh his memory by consulting certain incomplete and inaccurate accounts, instead of referring to the authorized records of the Council. MR. HOPE thought that when reference was made to those records, it would be seen that, on the occasion of introducing the Bill, he had given to the Council sufficient information as to the main principle of the measure. He did not understand that it was necessary or customary, in introducing a Bill, to do more than to sketch its general principle, and to state briefly the necessity which gave rise to it. That sketch he considered that he made. He thought he had said everything that was necessary on the first occasion; especially considering the fact that his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell was about to be appointed a member of the Select Committee, which would afford him full opportunity for considering the Bill in any form or at any length he thought proper. As far as he was aware, it was not customary in introducing a Bill to lay before the Council a complete printed *résumé* of all the correspondence. What was done was to explain the principle of the Bill. It then issued to the Local Governments for their opinion, and all the papers received in reply were printed and circulated, and past records were consulted when necessary. Therefore, under the circumstances, and explaining as he did the reasons and necessity for the measure, he did not think that he had afforded an insufficient account of what was proposed to be done. He was glad, however, to think that his hon'ble friend himself had had full opportunity of perusing the papers, which had been sent to him as soon as they had been collected. As for the non-production of the papers at the time of the introduction of the Bill, and the amusing story of their being very voluminous, and left at home, he would remind the Council that what had really taken place was, that His Excellency the Viceroy having been absent on a tour at the time the Bill had been brought up in the Executive Council, and consequently being unaware of what had taken place, had asked him whether the Bill was the result of communication with the Local Governments, and he had replied that there had been a voluminous correspondence with them, which had lasted, as well as he remembered, for four years, but he had not got the papers with him. The same reasons, as to want of information, which were offered by his hon'ble friend for not accepting the measure would, MR. HOPE thought, justify him in not replying to his criticisms in detail until all the papers were before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to explain that the expressions which he had ascribed to his hon'ble friend were taken entirely from the official report of the proceedings of the Council, and he believed that if anybody would take the trouble to compare the version of his hon'ble friend's remarks which he had just given, with the official report of them, he would find them almost word for word the same.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said there was one feature in this Bill to which he desired to offer strong opposition; that portion or clause which proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates greatly extended criminal powers, namely, to sentence prisoners to two years' imprisonment. No doubt that had been introduced in order to relieve the High Courts of a great deal of petty business. But he maintained that it overshot the mark. Many years ago he was told by persons who served as grand jurors and petty jurors, of the very paltry nature of the cases which were sent up to the then Supreme Court for trial, and that was a great error. But now the proposal which had been made much overshot the mark, and he could not sit content to see Magistrates with no great experience authorized to sentence persons to the extreme punishment of two years' imprisonment. In London the Police Magistrates were always Barristers of considerable standing and great experience, sometimes of ten, twenty or thirty years, and he believed that the extent of imprisonment they could award was six months; every offence deserving higher punishment they were obliged to commit to the Court of Criminal Sessions. Why in Calcutta gentlemen of much less experience should be allowed the power of sentencing to four times the amount of imprisonment, he could not for the life of him understand. He was bound to believe that the six hon'ble members who had signed the report of the Select Committee had given great consideration to this and other points of the Bill, but there was such a thing as reconsideration, and if it was possible he would ask that the Bill be recommitted, in order that this point might be again considered. But if that could not be done, he could only record his protest against the measure, and his hope that the Presidency Magistrates would use as little as possible the new powers with which they would be invested.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE thought it due to the Council to offer a certain amount of explanation supplementary to that which was recorded on a previous occasion. It would be remembered that the Bill laid before the Council in February 1876 was simply an application of the Code of Criminal Procedure (as it stood) in almost all cases excepting certain ones in which alteration was desirable in the Presidency-towns. And the only material difference between it and the Code of Procedure for the Mufassal was a difference in the extent of power which it was proposed to give. It was then proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates without appeal double the power of imprisonment they previously possessed, that was, to give them the power of sentencing without appeal up to one year instead of six months, and also to raise their power of fine up to Rs. 1,000; and it was further proposed to empower them to sentence, subject to appeal, up to two years, in the same manner as the District Magistrates in the Mufassal did. The Bill was republished, and all the objections received were fully considered and a further report was presented in June of last year. The Bill as then laid before the Council contained very material alterations in wording and arrangement. Moreover, it went back so far as to reduce the proposed summary power of one year's imprisonment to the existing summary power of six months and the fine to two hundred rupees. At the same time it left the limit of sentence subject to appeal as was originally proposed. It likewise made three alterations of considerable importance in the nature of the record. It required that the Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases and in all cases of fine above two hundred rupees and imprisonment exceeding a term of six months. It likewise obliged him to frame a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment above six months, and laid on him the obligation of recording the reasons for his judgment in all cases whatever of imprisonment, even for a day, and in every case of fine exceeding fifty rupees. It also made another alteration preventing the Magistrate from issuing process upon mere suspicion.

The Bill as now for the fourth time laid before the Council contained only one alteration as to jurisdiction as revised on the last occasion, which was made on the joint recommendation of the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and was to the effect that in cases of fine only, the Magistrate need not record his reasons for conviction, except where the

fine exceeded two hundred rupees, instead of fifty rupees as at first proposed. As regards the constitution of the Courts, however, the Bill made a very important enlargement, for it provided, in accordance with a recommendation made by Sir Richard Temple and repeated by the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that a case might be tried by two or more Magistrates sitting as a Bench. And further, with reference to procedure it made three more amendments in the same direction as the previous one in regard to process. It precluded the Magistrate from ordering a previous enquiry by the Police to ascertain the truth of a complaint; it provided that warrants of arrest and search should always be directed to the Police instead of allowing them to be directed to private persons in emergent cases; and finally it did not contain the clause which had been inserted in the previous Bill, with the view of placing a telegram on the same footing as a letter as regards the power of having it produced in open Court.

On the question of jurisdiction, MR. HOPE proposed to remark at somewhat greater length. He himself was one of those who regretted the change made in June last, of reducing the summary power of the Presidency Magistrates from one year to six months, because it appeared to him that the very material restrictions imposed on the Magistrate of framing a charge and recording the evidence and the reasons for his judgment were quite sufficient. And for this he could now say that he had very high authority on his side. He knew that there were Judges of the High Court, both European and Native, who shared the opinion he held, and he might possibly quote even higher authority. He would ask why Presidency Magistrates should not be competent to exercise the power now proposed to be given to them? He was glad to think that the post of Presidency Magistrate was held in all the three Presidency-towns by Native gentlemen as well as European. In regard to these Native gentlemen, he would not be guilty of the impertinence of expressing his personal or individual opinion as to the manner in which they performed their duties. But he might say, without fear of contradiction, that they performed them to the entire satisfaction of the public at large. He need hardly do more than call to mind two cases which had occurred in Bombay during the past year, in which it had happened that European gentlemen of high position had been brought before Native Magistrates, and it was universally agreed on those occasions that even the Barrister Judges of the High Court could not have shown greater fairness, tact and judgment than had been shown by the Native Magistrates. He would further remind his Native friends who might be disposed to object to this increase of power given to Native Magistrates, that their argument might be used against themselves. If they were not prepared to allow a Native Magistrate in the Presidency-towns to exercise the power, subject to appeal to the High Court, of passing sentences of imprisonment up to two years, and of six months without appeal but subject to *certiorari*, how could they maintain that their countrymen ought to be made District Judges with powers infinitely greater, and District Collectors and Magistrates with all the great powers of an executive nature which we knew they exercised? Then again as to the objections made to such Presidency Magistrates as were Barristers. If they were unfit as a class to have the powers proposed, how could they be fit for Mufassal Judgeships and Benches, to which some people desired to appoint them?

But people might answer—"our objection was not based on the ground of unfitness of the persons appointed, but on our preference for the system of trial by jury which we happen to enjoy in the Presidency-towns." Now this appeared to him to be an objection which was based on sentiment, and it might be said to be as useless to argue against sentiment as to argue about tastes. Trial by jury was a very old institution; it had a very long history, and a history which was studded with conspicuous failures. The fact was, that although it might be a good institution under ordinary circumstances, it failed completely where public feeling was excited. Whenever any strong sentiment possessed the public mind, it was reflected in the jury. We had only to look to Ireland to see that, in cases where religion or politics were concerned, the jury-system did not ensure justice. In England, again, we saw the same

thing when national antagonism was raised by the Orsini trial. And in India we had only to look round us to be aware that it was a constant complaint that justice was not invariably done when the jury had to decide between a European and a Native. In short, one might say that it failed to give either to society or to the subject special protection just at the very time when there was the greatest need of it. One would be disposed to think that trial by a Judge who was trained to weigh evidence, and who was controlled by an intelligent Bar and also by means of a writ of *certiorari* and a provision for appeal, would be more likely in the long run to give satisfactory results than the institution to which he had referred. However, as he had said before, there was little use in arguing against sentiment. The Bill as it stood practically yielded to the force of that sentiment as regards many kinds of cases which would have gone before a Magistrate under the Bill as it was, but which would not do so under it as now amended; and it only withdrew from a jury minor cases, such as were daily tried in the Mufassal without practical harm, though under less light. For further improvement we must trust to time. Time had effected great wonders in the direction of law-reform. We had lived to see that provisions of law which less than a century ago had been considered as the perfection of human wisdom were now considered the perfection of human folly. Already, trial by jury was quietly abandoned in England, in a considerable class of cases, and he had very little doubt that eventually it would be relegated, except in rare instances, to the institutions of the past. It would come to hold, he trusted, the position which we saw occupied by some bowl of ancient and valuable China, placed on high on the mantel-piece or the pier-table for general admiration, but never used except on occasions of the greatest importance. Or again, to change the metaphor, it might come to be treated like that most venerable and venerated personage, our grandmother. We were all familiar with her aspect in old age, surrounded by a large circle of affectionate and respectful relatives, relieved one by one of the various functions, social and domestic, which her declining years rendered her unable to perform, and at last laid gently and honourably in the grave by grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to whom the freshness of her budding youth, and the beauty of her matured womanhood were alike traditions of an earlier generation.

He now turned to a less sentimental branch of the subject, and would observe, with regard to the provision for Benches, that those who had heard the remarks he had made as to the Native Presidency Magistrates would quite understand that their admission to Benches could not otherwise than meet with his approval. He could not say that he himself looked for any great advantage from the collective action of Benches, or thought that the decisions of three Magistrates were likely to be more wise than those of one. But the establishment of Benches would have one valuable recommendation; it would induce Native gentlemen to give their attention to public business, and he hoped that from sitting jointly with stipendiary Magistrates they would be led to sitting singly. Native Honorary Magistrates had done, and were doing, much good work in the Mufassal, and he had no doubt that they might do the same in the Presidency-towns, with equal advantage to the political relations of the State and the public, and to the stipendiary Magistrates who would be relieved in their laborious duties.

With regard to the three further changes made in limitation of the Magistrates' powers, the chief objection that occurred to him was that they would render more difficult the assimilation at some future date of the Presidency procedure to that in the Mufassal.

He should perform his duty very imperfectly if he omitted to notice a memorial which had been received a week ago. It was presented by a society called the Indian League, and it purported to embody certain Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in March last. But in March last we had not presented our second amendment of the Bill, and yet all the references in the memorial were to the Bill as last amended; so that he had some doubt how far this influential meeting could be said to sanction the present memorial, and whether, if the meeting had seen the amended Bill, they might not have deemed further agitation to be unnecessary. As regards trial by jury, to which much of the memorial was devoted, he need not say anything further. But

there were some minor points which should not be overlooked. The memorialists were under a misapprehension in supposing that the Magistrate was not required to assign any reasons. Again, section 117 was simply copied from the Criminal Procedure Code. Then he found here again entertained a misapprehension which he had endeavoured on a former occasion to dispel, that an appeal by the Crown was given to the Government as the executive Government—that it was a right which was not enjoyed by a private party; whereas in fact an appeal was given to the Crown on behalf of the whole community, and was scarcely ever exercised by the Crown in its own behalf.

There was one point in regard to which the Council was very much indebted to the Indian League. They had pointed out a blot which he proposed to remedy. Under section 174 as it at present stood, the High Court would be able to inflict a higher punishment than what the Magistrate could impose. He would move an alteration in section 174, clause (*b*), to meet that objection.

There were several minor matters in noticing which he would not take up the time of the Council. There was also an objection raised to section 17 with respect to the liberation of a female above the age of fourteen years, and it was said that the section was "fraught with the gravest mischief." But the memorialists overlooked the fact that this provision was in their own Bengal law, Act IV of 1866, section 31. He was not aware that the gravest mischief had arisen from it. It was also noticed with reference to section 87 that hardship would arise owing to the Bill making no distinction between summons-cases and warrant-cases, but the fact was that no summons-cases were tried by the High Court.

There was only one other matter, which had been brought to their notice this morning. It related to the definition of "pleader" in the Bill. The Bill as originally drafted provided that an accused person might be defended by any person with the permission of the Magistrate. This would give, it had been said, an arbitrary power to the Magistrate, who might refuse to allow a prisoner to be defended, and it was amended by giving a right to be defended by an advocate, attorney or pleader, and "pleader" was defined to mean a pleader of a High Court established by Royal Charter. It was now pointed out that the definition was not comprehensive enough, as there were persons practising in the Calcutta Police Courts who were not pleaders of the High Court. That might perhaps be met by adding that "pleader" should mean a pleader as defined under the Act XX of 1865. But it was also objected that even if those words were inserted some other difficulty might arise in Madras or Bombay. He therefore proposed to strike out the definition altogether.

MR. HOPE had to say in conclusion that not only had he taken up much of the time of the Council in making these remarks, but he must plead guilty to two previous convictions for the same offence, and he would only express the hope that the Council would render it impossible that he should offend again by passing the Bill at that sitting.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thought the objections which had been made to the Bill by an hon'ble member were valid and were deserving of fair consideration, but he submitted that they had already received the most careful consideration. The Bill had been before the Council in one form or another nearly four years, and there was no part of it which had received so much consideration and been the subject of so much discussion as the special point which the hon'ble member had raised. The objection of the hon'ble member, as far as he understood it, was made solely to the increased powers to be conferred on Magistrates. But he forgot that precisely the same powers to which he objected were exercised throughout the length and breadth of the country by Magistrates in whose selection we had not the same choice as we had in the case of the Presidency Magistrates. We were obliged to employ a number of officers in sub-divisions and sadr stations of whom we knew very little and had not the same previous knowledge as we had in the case of Magistrates appointed in the Presidency-towns. He should have thought that if in any place it was safe to leave these large powers in the hands of Magistrates, it would be in the Presidency-towns, where every judgment and every word uttered was taken down by reporters and published in the newspapers

and subjected to public criticism and opinion, and where all orders would be subject to an immediate appeal to the High Court on the spot. He thought that if such powers could be exercised at all by any one in the country, they could be more safely exercised by Police Magistrates in the Presidency-towns than anywhere else, and it was out of the question now to go back and say that these powers should not be exercised in the interior.

Then as to the removal of cases from the cognizance of juries, HIS HONOUR thought that by so doing we were more likely to get juries to devote their careful attention to the matter brought before them and arrive at good verdicts, than by over-burdening them and employing them for days and days in deciding petty cases. It must be remembered that our jurors were all busy men and had to be taken away from their work at much inconvenience to sit on juries, and he thought that, as a rule, we should get a better class of men if they found they were only called upon to attend to cases of really serious importance. Other remarks which he had intended to make had been anticipated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, and he need add nothing further.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said he had only one word to say by way of supplement in reference to the hon'ble Mr. Cowie's remarks as to the increased powers proposed to be given to the Presidency Magistrates, that practically the Magistrates in Madras had exercised these powers for a long series of years. The Madras Act permitted them, with the consent of the prisoner, to exercise these extended powers. In all such cases the prisoner was asked whether he wished to be tried summarily by the Magistrate or by the High Court, and he believed that prisoners had always preferred to be tried summarily. No objection whatever had been raised to this course, and as far as he was aware no failure of justice had taken place. The High Court had also been largely relieved of business, to the extent of about three-fourths, that was to say, its present business would be just four times as much if the Presidency Magistrates did not exercise the powers which they did.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the Police Magistrates Bill was framed with a view to remove the uncertainty of the procedure for the trial of cases by the Presidency Police Magistrates. So far as it removed that uncertainty and simplified the present complicated practice obtaining in the Police Courts, the proposed measure would no doubt be hailed by the public as an improvement upon the old law. It was also satisfactory to notice that the Bill made no distinction between the powers of a European and Native Magistrate with regard to the trial of British-born subjects.

But he might be allowed to notice some other provisions of the Bill upon which some dissatisfaction might be felt by all sections of the Calcutta community. He alluded to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates as regards the trial of cases hitherto triable by the High Court Sessions. At present the Police Magistrate was invested with the powers of a second class Mufassal Magistrate under the Criminal Code of Procedure. To raise his powers to that of a first class Magistrate, and at the same time to allow him to try a large and serious class of offences without the aid of a jury, would create discontent and would, the Mahárájá feared, work serious evil. If it be determined however to increase his powers, he would recommend the limit to be one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees, with an appeal to the High Court in all cases when the sentence exceeded six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, as very properly provided for by section 167 of chapter XII of this Bill. The Natives of this city had come to regard the jury-system as a valuable safeguard of their rights and liberties. They cherished it as one of their dearest privileges enjoyed for a long time past. It was not therefore desirable to take away this safeguard by increasing the number of cases triable by Magistrates under this Bill. As by sections 115 and 116 of the Bill they would be allowed to try cases summarily when the punishment would not exceed the period of six months or a fine of two hundred rupees without the framing of a charge against the accused and the recording of evidence of the witnesses, he would suggest that in all cases in which the Magistrate would inflict more than three months' imprisonment, he would be bound to record the evidence of the witnesses adduced in

behalf of both the parties, and also to state in his judgment his reasons in full for conviction, so that the party who might feel himself aggrieved might have his remedy by way of motion before the High Court. The Mahárájá was certainly of opinion, and he believed the public hoped and expected, that in all cases in which the accused would be liable to more than a year's imprisonment, he should be tried by jurors at the High Court Sessions. The recording of evidence in the cases cited by him would, he apprehended, entail such an amount of work as could not be performed by the present staff of Police Magistrates; but in the interest of justice it would be necessary that the record should be full and complete, even if, for the securing of that object, it be necessary to entertain an additional number of Police Magistrates.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said—"This Bill has been so long before the public, and has met with so much attention and criticism, official and other, that I shall confine the remarks I have to make to its most general and important features. I was indeed under the belief that the objections made to our original proposal to increase the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates had been so carefully considered and so completely met by the modifications which were made in the Bill last June, that all unfriendly feeling to the measure had died away. Notwithstanding the lapse of many months, we heard of no objections to our Bill No. V, except that the Magistrates themselves thought that we had been too cautious in requiring them to record reasons for their judgments in certain cases. A paper however has very recently come to us from a very respectable Society, the Indian League, which shows that the respectable feeling which loves whatever exists has not been quite overcome in all quarters. And we have to-day heard from two of our honourable colleagues that they also have objections to altering that which exists.

"With reference to the memorial of the Indian League, I wish to make some remarks to the Council. They take objection to three important points of principle comprised in the Bill, and more or less discussed in the papers which reached our hands prior to last June. The first, and I think the most important, point is the right of appeal by the Crown in cases of acquittal; the next is the power of enhancing punishment on an appeal by the prisoner; and the other is the increased range of jurisdiction given to the Presidency Magistrates.

"As regards appeal by the Crown, I am glad to see that the objections to it are now confined to a narrower range than formerly. I had the honour some few weeks ago to meet a deputation of the Indian League, at which they contended that it was not just or expedient to allow such an appeal at all, and I on my part did my best to point out that in India appeals were found to be necessary things; necessary evils it may be, but still necessary things; that we had therefore allowed them to the prisoner, and that for the welfare of society, they ought to be allowed to the Crown. I cannot however flatter myself that it is owing to any eloquence of mine that the fundamental objection then felt by them has now disappeared. I suspect that the change is owing to the eloquence of events: for we have recently seen here in Calcutta under our very eyes two striking cases, in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has had to speak his mind, and which I should think would convince the most sceptical that an appeal by the Crown may be a great benefit to society.

"The subject is one on which the Government have lately been making enquiries how the law of 1872 works, and we find that the right of appeal is one which is exercised sparingly and cautiously by the Local Governments, and that both executive and judicial officers are agreed that its operation is beneficial.

"No doubt it is a power which should only be exerted in adequate cases: and if that precaution is observed, it is certain that the suspicion, which so far as I know was only due to its novelty, and which has already died away to a great extent, will wholly disappear; and this appeal will be looked upon as an integral and valuable part of our criminal system.

"But I turn now to the special objections taken by the memorialists. The first is as follows :—

"'In connection with the subject of appeal, your memorialists further feel themselves bound to protest against the anomalous and inequitable character of the distinction laid down in section 168 of the Bill, by which it is proposed not only to reserve to the Government a right, denied to the subject, of appealing against an order of acquittal or dismissal, but while the period for an appeal is limited, in the case of private individuals, to a period of one month from the date of the order appealed against, a period of two months is allowed to the Government for the same purpose.

"'The grievous inequality involved in these provisions is, your memorialists submit, materially aggravated by the circumstance that the Magistrates are appointed, and may be dismissed, by the very authority on whom it is proposed to confer this extraordinary and exclusive right of appeal, and by the vast disparity in power and position between the Government and private suitors.'

"The complaint then is, not that any appeal is given at all, but that there is an inequality between the Crown and the prisoner. The first allegation of inequality is very oddly put, because the memorial complains that the right of appeal against an acquittal is given to the Government, but is denied to the subject. That certainly is so, but then I never heard of a prisoner who desired to appeal against his own acquittal. I suppose the memorial must mean that a prisoner cannot appeal against his conviction. But then the statement, though ceasing to be absurd, would become untrue, for the Bill does allow an appeal by the prisoner against any conviction in a case beyond the present summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates. So the inequality is reduced to this, that the Crown may appeal in all cases, and the prisoner only in the more important ones. But such an inequality as that is a necessary inequality, unless we are to say that prisoners shall have a right of appeal in every case, even if they are fined a pie or imprisoned till the rising of the Court. If there is a conviction, you can distinguish between a light sentence and a heavy one, and say that there may be an appeal in one case and none in the other. But if there is an acquittal, how can such a distinction be drawn? One acquittal is the same as another acquittal, so far as regards the sentence passed. Moreover, though the Crown does not appeal in petty cases, it may wish to appeal on an important question of law, and such questions may arise in a case which is otherwise of no great importance. If anybody will show us a plan for exact equality between Crown and prisoner, we may consider it, but nobody has shown us such a plan, and I believe nobody can do so. If the Crown is to have an appeal at all, the cases for appeal must be left to its discretion. It has not yet busied itself with appeals in petty cases, and I venture to say that it will never do so.

"The other ground of inequality alleged by the memorial is that the Crown has a longer time for appealing than the prisoner has. I must say that these gentlemen seem to have looked on this matter as one of pure arithmetic. They seem to have reasoned thus: a right of appeal is a good thing, therefore a person who enjoys that right for two months is twice as well off as one who enjoys it for only one month. But I beg to say that the right of appeal is not a luxury or matter of enjoyment to some favoured person. It is, as my friend the Lieutenant Governor well knows, a difficult and responsible duty, to be discharged by high and responsible officers. To enable them to discharge it properly, time must be given for the case to reach their hands. They must take legal advice, and they must make such enquiries as are necessary to understand the exact nature of the case and to judge whether it calls for an appeal. If time is not allowed for these things, the public will not get the amount of benefit which the right of appeal by the Crown is calculated to confer. Cases will be appealed in a hurry which further enquiry would show were not worthy of appeal, merely because the time is running out within which the Government must make up its mind. This provision of the Bill has been framed in the public interest, and for the purpose of having the question of appeal or no appeal maturely decided by the high officers who have to exercise their discretion on it.

"I say moreover that, looking at the question merely as one of time, and of work to be done in a given time, the prisoner has before him a very simple

problem to be decided by himself alone; the Crown a complicated one on which several opinions must be taken, and that one month to the prisoner is a more liberal allowance of time than two months to the Crown.

"The next objection taken to an appeal by the Crown is thus stated—

"'A similar objection applies, in the opinion of your memorialists, to the further provision contained in this section, by which it is declared that, in cases so appealed, the High Court may direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate; for however justifiable the distrust implied in an application for the removal of a trial may sometimes be in the case of a private suitor, it seems neither decorous nor politic that the Government, in whose favour alone this power could be exercised, should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself.'

"Here are distinct assertions that certain powers are given in favour of the Crown which are not given in favour of the subject. And whatever may be the value of the argument on pure logical grounds, I decline to examine it, because no one of the assertions on which it rests has any foundation in fact. It is not true that the power of directing a new trial can be exercised only in favour of the Crown, for by section 174 of the Bill it can be exercised in favour of the prisoner. The section under consideration says nothing about the removal of a trial, but speaks only of a new trial. And even if a new trial is ordered to take place before another Magistrate, in the first place that will be the act of the High Court and not of the Government, and in the second place it will not involve any question of the competency of the Magistrate, but only of his fallibility. Unfortunately we are all fallible however competent we may be, and it is in consequence of this common touch of nature, that any appeal at all is necessary.

"So much I have to say of the reasons which are actually expressed in these objections. But besides these it seems to me that there is underlying the whole an idea as false and mischievous as any idea can be; an idea not plainly expressed, probably an attempt to express it would at once show its true character, but so far implied, that if you take it away, the words used become meaningless and lifeless. The idea I speak of is, that in this matter of criminal procedure the interests of the public and those of the Government are contradictory and antagonistic to one another. And I am the more desirous of remarking on it because it enters more or less into other arguments put forward in the paper I am commenting on, and in other utterances both on this measure and on cognate ones.

"Now I ask, what is the meaning of all these insinuations about the great disparity in power between Government and private suitors, which means prisoners: about Magistrates being appointed and removed by Governments, and about its being indecorous and impolitic that Government should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself? If these expressions mean anything at all, they mean that the Government is to be looked upon as a wicked Government, prone to use Courts of Justice as engines of oppression, and to disgrace Magistrates who are too upright to comply with its wishes. Anything more contrary to the fact, anything more purely imaginary, it is impossible to conceive. The various branches of the Indian Executive Government, being human, are liable to make mistakes, but they certainly do administer the criminal law, whether as original prosecutors or as appellants, in perfect good faith and in the public interest; and since I have been in India I have never heard it so much as alleged that a single appeal from an acquittal or a single prosecution originated by the Government was a vindictive or an improper proceeding. But if there is nothing of that kind to be found in our society, all these remarks are gratuitous insinuations which had better be omitted.

"In the year 1874, when we were making some small alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, some other friends of ours—the British Indian Association, then represented by the Mahárájá Ramánáth Tagore and now by the two able gentlemen who sit at this table—urged us to revise the Code, and to take away some powers that had been given to the Crown; amongst others, this power of appealing from an acquittal. On that occasion I objected to proceed upon speculative grounds, and asked to be supplied with evidence that the power in question had been worked harshly. No such evidence was forthcoming, and the Council did not think it desirable to make the suggested alterations. So I would tell these memorialists that an ounce of fact will be of greater value than a hundredweight of insinuations that Government is in the habit of abusing power given to it for the public good.

"I do not indeed suppose that the memorialists have formulated to their own minds the proposition which they must maintain in order to gain a footing

for the kind of argument I am speaking of. On the contrary, I feel sure that they, in common with other educated Indian gentlemen, would disclaim all such ideas. All suggestions of this kind seem to me to be mere borrowed plumes which do not fit the borrower. They are borrowed from speeches and writings of purely English origin, which, whatever may be thought of their value as applied to England, are applicable to certain phenomena of English society and certain phases of English history which find no counterpart or similitude in India.

"I will further illustrate this extraordinary preference of speculation to hard facts from the comments which the same paper makes on section 17 of the Bill. That is the section which enables a Presidency Magistrate to set at liberty a woman or a female child under the age of 14 years who is detained for an unlawful purpose. Upon this the memorialists say that it involves an innovation in the existing law, if it is not in direct conflict with sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code, and that it is fraught with the gravest mischief. Now I can assure the memorialists that there is no conflict between this section and the Penal Code, for the two laws relate to quite different subjects. Whether the practical suggestion which they go on to make is a good one or a bad one I really do not know; but I know that it would require a great deal of enquiry before we could adopt it. I do not now enter into that matter; for the point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council is, that our section is no innovation at all. It has been the law in Calcutta for at least twenty years, and if it is calculated to produce the evils which these gentlemen apprehend, those evils would certainly have come to the surface. I ask where is the evidence that this provision has produced any evil at all? There is no such evidence. The evils which the memorialists have conjectured are so invisible, so completely non-existent, that they actually do not know that the law they so fear has been long at work in Calcutta.

"I pass now to the question of enhancement of punishment on appeals by prisoners. On this point it appears to me that the memorialists have made one sound stricture. It does not seem to me a matter of great importance, but it is sound and just as far as it goes; and my friend Mr. Hope is about to move an amendment which will meet the objection made by the memorialists. But what is their objection to the principle? It is thus stated,—

"'Section 174 of the Bill gives the High Court, on appeal, power to enhance any punishment that has been awarded by a Magistrate. Your memorialists are aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure already vests the Appellate Courts with a similar power in cases tried in the Mufassal; but they submit that, though the provision is one which, in rare cases, may promote the ends of justice, this consideration is of trifling moment compared with the fact that the fear it must create is calculated to deter innocent persons from exercising the right of appeal, and that it is thus opposed to the principles of both justice and humanity.'

"Now, of this argument as of the former ones, I must say that it is a pure speculation without any basis of fact or probability. I ask what evidence there is of the assertion that any one, be he innocent or be he guilty, is deterred from appealing by the fear of enhanced punishment? There is no such evidence. Speaking of the matter as one of probability, I should say that an innocent man would never be deterred by such a consideration. A man who knows in his own conscience that he is innocent, is just the man who will not suppose that the higher Court will punish him more heavily. On the contrary, he will go to it in the hope that his innocence will be made clear. No doubt the guilty conscience which makes cowards of us all may be so deterred, and if so, I do not see the harm of it. But I cannot believe that the motive would operate at all except in those cases in which a man, being guilty, had the good luck to escape in the lower Court with a very light punishment. Such a man, if his punishment could by no means be increased, might hope that luck would befriend him in the Court above more than it had already done in the Court below. But if he knows that his punishment can be increased, he may think twice over it. Such cases are not likely to be numerous enough to affect the bulk; and in fact we have no reason to believe that the percentage of appeals has been affected by the change in the law which was effected in the year 1872.

"I may add that this change of the law is one which has also been the subject of recent enquiry by the Government, and the result of the enquiry is that the Courts have used their power with much discretion and with quite satisfactory results.

"The third general objection taken by the memorialists has already been observed upon, namely, the extension of the power of the Presidency Magistrates. They speak of its magnitude in rather exaggerated terms, and say that

it can only be justified by some sudden emergency or some very general increase of criminality. Surely it can be justified by showing that it conduces to the general convenience and to the despatch of business; that it is a jurisdiction which is worked without mischief and with benefit over all India except the Presidency-towns; that it is of the same nature as that which has long worked in the Presidency-towns themselves, only with more safeguards attached to it; and that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns, though differing in some respects from the Mufassal, do not differ in this respect that we should be inclined to give a less amount of jurisdiction to the Presidency-town Magistrates than we give to Magistrates in the Mufassal. All we purpose is to give to the Presidency Magistrate the same amount of jurisdiction as a first class Mufassal Magistrate has. Is there any reason for thinking them unfit to exercise such powers? I have heard none. Is there any reason for thinking them fit? I will answer in the words of the British Indian Association, who sent us in a paper when they were opposing this Bill in a prior stage.

"The paper I should say is a very well written one, very interesting from its history of the law, and it has exercised great influence on the deliberations of the Select Committee, and has had a considerable share in moulding the Bill into its present shape. Hear what it says:

"'The present limits of the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Presidency-towns has worked satisfactorily, and your memorialists are not aware that any public inconvenience has accrued therefrom.'

"Now, speaking broadly, the Presidency Magistrates have for twenty years and upwards been able to inflict fines to the extent of Rs. 200 and imprisonment for a term of six months. That they can do without keeping any record, and with no appeal from them to the High Court; and no sort of complaint is made. Is it likely that they will begin to abuse their powers because they are empowered to pass heavier sentences coupled with the obligation of keeping a record and with the liability of appeal to the High Court? Is it not rather more prudent and more wise to argue from the known to the unknown, and to conclude that those who have been found faithful in a few things may well be made rulers over many things?

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie has told us that we are overshooting the mark. He has not told us how far we are overshooting the mark, or indeed what the mark is. That I suppose he leaves us to find out. I say that it is impossible to draw any line in such a matter as this, that will be perfectly satisfactory to all minds. I believe I am not misrepresenting the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when I say that in his opinion we are undershooting the mark, for he thinks that some more jurisdiction may well be conferred on the Town Magistrates.

"Every time such a subject is discussed, there will be some differences of opinion. For an illustration, I turn again to the paper of the British Indian Association. I find that in the year 1856, when it was proposed to confer on the Magistrates of Calcutta the larger jurisdiction which they have since exercised, a most weighty opinion was given against the proposal. Sir Lawrence Peel advised the Government that they ought not to give so large a jurisdiction to a single Magistrate. But the Association go on to tell us that the Bill was passed into law without material modifications, and also that the result had been perfect contentment.

"I dare say the same thing will happen twenty years hence, when the Government of the day come to propose some further extension of the system. The Council will then be told that in the year 1877 two eminent Members of Council, who will then I hope be enjoying a combination of ease with dignity, had opposed the extension of the Magistrates' powers and had said that it would be a dangerous thing to give them so much power. And I trust that the Law Member of that day will be able to answer as I do now. 'Nevertheless, the Bill was carried with no material change, and the result has been perfect contentment.'

"Now one of the great objects of this Bill has been to assimilate the procedure of the Presidency-towns and that of the rest of India so far as their varying circumstances will admit. In several respects material to the present purpose the circumstances of the two localities differ: and those who study this Bill and compare it with the Code of 1872 will find corresponding differences.

hitherto? The only reason I have heard assigned is that the Town Magistrate is generally a younger man. But on the other hand, he has the advantage of a Bar, a Press, a Public, and the close proximity of the High Court, to which the prisoner may appeal, or which can of its own motion, directly it hears of any thing going wrong, call up any case from a Magistrate to itself.

"No doubt to a certain extent jury-trials will be displaced. They will not however be displaced to the extent which is urged in this memorial, nor to the extent which my hon'ble colleagues appear to suppose, because, they put their objection as though every case which may be dealt with by the Magistrate must be dealt with by him. They have not observed that the Magistrate has full discretion to commit to the High Court—a discretion which doubtless he will exercise in important cases. Neither have they observed that, under the large powers given to it by the Act of 1875, the High Court has a discretion to call up any case they please from the Magistrate's file. I ask whether such safeguards are not ample? Is it not certain that if a case is of such importance as to demand the intervention of a jury, it will find itself before a jury, either by the discretion of the Magistrate himself, or by the intervention of the High Court using the more simple process that we have substituted for the writ of *certiorari*?

"I cannot at all go along with my friend Mr. Hope in his onslaught upon juries. I am an English lawyer and have seen something both of Judges and juries, and I say that, apart from political considerations and looking simply at the object of getting justice, there are many kinds of cases which I would sooner take before a jury than before a Judge. I admit that there are difficulties and drawbacks in the way of working the system in India, but I have certainly no abstract dislike to the jury-system. As far as my mind is concerned, it has never for a moment entered into it to advocate this extension of powers from any preference of some other tribunal to a jury. I rest my case upon the public convenience and upon the wisdom of extending a system which has answered so completely as our system in the Presidency-towns. These arguments are strongly reinforced by what my hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell has told us to-day of the procedure in Madras. The prisoner there has the rather curious privilege of electing his tribunal: on the one side the High Court and a jury, on the other the Magistrate. And it seems that almost invariably—or I think I understood Mr. Dalyell to say quite invariably—he elects to be tried by the Magistrate.

"Let the Council bear in mind that jury-trials are, and have long been, displaced by the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates in the majority of cases, and that not a word of complaint is heard. If you wish to be consistent and say that all criminal cases must be tried by juries, you must alter the law in that direction. But can any reason be assigned why we should keep the line drawn exactly at its present point? Why should we not draw it at a different point, if we can thereby relieve our hard-worked High Courts and jurors of some more of those cases which we are told take up a great deal of their time and constantly turn out to be of a very petty character?

"On this point also the memorialists have insinuated that the Magistrate is appointed and removed by the Local Government, as if the Local Government was a lion going about seeking whom it may devour, or as if a Magistrate's Court was a lurking den in which the innocent may be privily murdered. But I will only remind the Council of what I said before on this topic, and will pass it over without further remark.

"When sinister imputations have been set aside; when hard facts have been substituted for guesses; when exaggerated statements have been reduced to their true dimensions, I think it will be seen that this measure is only a natural, moderate and timely extension of a system which has been thoroughly tried by experience and found to be good and suited to the circumstances of India. I do not often venture to prophesy, because it is a very dangerous trade. But in this case I feel very certain that the arrangements provided by this Bill will work with greater ease and certainty, and with no greater amount of complaint, than the law which is now at work, and that in a few years those who now still forebode evil will have quite forgotten their fears, or if they remember them, will wonder why they should have been excited by so simple and reasonable a change.

"Therefore I hope the Council will accept the Report and pass the Bill

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to say but a very few words. Indeed after the very able and complete exposition which his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had just given of the operation of those sections of the Bill to which objection had been taken, there was very little that remained to be said. He only wished to refer to one or two points, one of them of a purely personal nature. He desired, in the first place, to recognize the testimony which his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had borne to the general usefulness of the Bill in its present shape, to the effect that it was an improvement in the procedure which now obtained in the Magistrates' Courts; and that if regard was had to the Bill in its general aspect, there was much to satisfy the public that it was a measure calculated to consolidate and improve the existing procedure of the Courts, even if a difference of opinion existed on some minor points.

In the second place, he wished especially to express his own entire concurrence in the opinion which had been given by his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse in regard to juries, and to say that he did not in the least concur in the opinion which the hon'ble Mover had expressed as regards the usefulness of the jury-system. He quite admitted that its usefulness as a judicial instrument was not unqualified, though he was not wholly prepared to condemn it even in that respect, and he agreed with Mahárájá Narendra Krishna and some of the memorials which were addressed to the Council, that it should not be regarded solely as a judicial instrument. It was something more; he would not say that it was exactly a political institution, because, though no doubt the jury-system in our own country had played an important part in history, it had not done so, and was never perhaps likely to do so, in India. It had, however, what he might call a legislative function. He recollected many years ago, when he was a pupil of an hon'ble gentleman who subsequently sat with great honour in this Council—Sir Henry Maine—he recollected his remarking with regard to legislation, that in many instances legislation had a share in maturing and advancing public opinion, while on the other hand, public opinion had often exercised a most salutary influence in correcting legislation; and he recollected Sir Henry Maine giving two instances in which these reacting influences had been experienced. One was the case of the law as to duelling, in which legislation had proceeded in advance of public opinion, and had brought it into harmony with true morality; the other was as regards infanticide, and in that instance a strong expression of public opinion had brought the law, originally severe even to cruelty, into a humane and useful shape. There was no doubt that an expression of public opinion upon the condition of the law was often valuable, and the action of juries was one of the most ordinary means of so expressing the law. It was certain as a matter of fact that by the continued action of juries the improvement in the law of infanticide was brought about, and therefore he thought the institution was one not lightly to be discarded.

He came now to some remarks which were made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie, and which, if he understood him rightly, had not been quite completely answered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He understood that Mr. Cowie would draw the line at six months, and he understood the hon'ble gentleman to say that he could see there was no earthly reason why a power which was limited in the case of the London Magistrates should be in any way extended in Calcutta.

[The Hon'ble MR. COWIE explained that he would draw the line at six months without appeal, and twelve months with an appeal.]

The hon'ble gentleman's argument seemed to be, either that there was some inherent propriety in limiting to six months cases which should not go to a jury, and that in fact British legislation always recognized this line of distinction, or else that there was no difference between the circumstances of London and Calcutta. As regards the first argument, he thought it had no exact foundation. He himself recollected many years ago going the round of a petty sessions in Ireland with an officer who was there called a Resident Magistrate. He remembered perfectly that at that time the law certainly admitted much heavier punishments being given by Magistrates in petty sessions without the intervention of juries. He was not in a position to say what the law was now, but he believed it had not been materially altered as to the extent of jurisdiction. The presiding Magistrate in practice, he believed, was usually now a Barrister. At that time it was not so. In that particular case the gentleman was a military officer who held the Peninsular and

Waterloo medals, and he did his work very well. Having himself some experience of magisterial work in India, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY was very much struck with the curious analogy in the character of the cases disposed of and in the way in which they were treated. He believed also—he was not quite certain—that in some of our colonies which legislated for themselves large powers were given to Magistrates to deal with certain cases without the intervention of juries. He believed that his hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke could confirm him on this point; and that in some colonies, as was said now to be the case in Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, a prisoner was allowed to elect to be dealt with summarily by the Magistrate in preference to being committed for trial to a superior Court. Therefore he thought there was no inherent principle in English law which regulated the limit of punishment to be given with or without the intervention of a jury to six months. He thought that nobody who sat here for a moment would doubt that the circumstances of London and Calcutta were not exactly the same, though in many respects certainly we might wish that they were. But with respect to the particular circumstances which bore on this question, there was no doubt, as his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor had pointed out, that we had not the same abundance or quality of material for juries, nor had we the same facility for employing the superior Courts, as existed in London. The superior Courts in London especially were comparatively numerous. It was not so in the Presidency-towns, where we had only one such Court, and that much overworked. There was therefore no similarity in the circumstances of London to those of Calcutta, and no principle in law which limited the summary trial of criminal cases to six months' imprisonment. He believed that if the Council had done anything, it had rather undershot the mark than overshot it. He himself, as a member of the Committee, was personally in favour of still further enlarging the powers of the Magistrates. But he coincided with the majority of the Committee in thinking that probably as an experiment it would be safer to limit it to the period fixed in the Bill. He had no doubt, as his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had said, that experience would show that we ought to have proceeded still further.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that, for clause (*b*) of section 174 the following be substituted :—

"(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the definition of "Pleader" be omitted

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

PANJÁB COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Maháráját Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maháráját Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums. He said that it had recently been brought to notice that no legal authority existed under which European soldiers could be received into or retained in Lunatic Asylums, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief recommended that a Bill should be introduced to supply the omission. His Excellency also recommended that Act XXI of 1872, for lunatic Native soldiers, should be repealed, and its provisions incorporated in the Bill, and that, at the same time, a small addition should be made detailing the procedure under which any Native soldier might obtain his discharge. If permission were given, he proposed to introduce a Bill which would supply these wants.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in the Panjáb*). He had to state that the Act, which was passed on the 18th March 1867, was passed for a period of ten years only. It would in consequence expire on the 18th of the present month, and some explanation was due to the Council of the reasons which delayed the introduction of the present Bill till so late a period. The truth was that some months ago the Panjáb Government submitted a draft measure for the consolidation of several special laws, chiefly relating to procedure, which now obtained in the Panjáb, and among them Act XXIII of 1867 was included. That draft measure necessitated very careful enquiry into various subjects, and a good deal of delay had consequently arisen, more particularly with regard to certain points in civil procedure which depended very much upon the shape which the Bill now before the Council for amending the Code of Civil Procedure would assume.

The consequence was that the remaining period of the currency of the Act had slipped by almost without notice, and it was now likely that the Panjáb Courts Bill, as it was called, would not be introduced into this Council and become law at least for several months to come. Moreover, on reconsideration, the Panjáb Government would prefer that this Bill, which was altogether different in substance to the rest of the Draft Bill, should receive separate consideration, and as it was of a somewhat special character, they desired that it should be introduced and considered in full assembly of this Council before it left Calcutta. This was the reason why the Bill was introduced at this late season of the year and so short a time before the expiration of the law which it was intended to prolong.

He would not detain the Council very long with an account of the policy of the Act itself, because it was very fully discussed indeed when the Bill was originally introduced. As it so happened, the Council then contained several very eminent members especially experienced in the necessities of the districts to which the law was intended to apply. He would mention the names of Lord Lawrence, Lord Sandhurst, Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Brandreth, and Mr. Riddell, who unanimously approved the principle of the measure and considered it a necessary one; and their arguments were accepted by such authorities as Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Massey, and Sir William Muir.

He would very briefly recapitulate the objects of the Act and the reasons which were given for enacting it. The first section of the old law enacted that it should be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time to declare any part or parts of the territories under his government to be subject to the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act, and also to withdraw the same. When the law should be thus extended any fanatic who should murder, or who should, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 307, attempt to murder, any servant of the Queen or other person, should on conviction thereof be punished either with death or with transportation for life, and all his property should be forfeited to Government. Then after that the chief provision was, that the person so offending should be tried summarily, usually by the Commissioner, but also in certain cases, where the Commissioner was not on the spot, under the special authority, either of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. From the decision of the officer who so tried the prisoner there was no appeal, but the sentence was immediately executed. The rest of the Act consisted mainly of certain safeguards in order to prevent the measure being extended beyond the immediate necessities of the case; that was to say, the third section provided, for example, that every offence made punishable under the Act should be an offence within the meaning of the Penal Code. The object of that section was to provide for the trial separately of abetments and smaller connected offences. The effect of that clause was therefore to exclude all those minor offences, although connected with the principal offence, from the operation of the Act. It was also provided that, when it was found that a case taken up under the Act ought not to come under it, it should be remitted for trial in the usual way.

These were the provisions of the Act, and the reasons for passing it he would now briefly state. There were a great many of these offences perpetrated on the frontiers of the Panjáb. Our frontier-districts were inhabited by very wild and lawless races, and the districts beyond the border by tribes who were for the most part savage and fanatic to the last degree. Many of these men, simply to gratify motives of fanaticism, were perpetually making attacks, generally on the European civil officers, though not exclusively,—in one case, a lady was attacked. He was informed by the Foreign Department some time ago, that there were twenty-eight cases in which officers were either killed or severely wounded since the annexation of the Panjáb. There were, besides, other cases in which the attack was not successful. That would shew that these attacks were sufficiently common and numerous to warrant the special interposition of Government. As a matter of fact the one thing these people disliked was summary punishment. Sir Henry Maine quoted, in his speech on the introduction of the Bill, a case in which a man who attacked his victim

suddenly and from behind was asked by the officer who seized him why he killed him, and why, if he wanted to kill him, he did not come forward fairly and openly from the front? He said "that would never do; I might be killed myself." The officers, therefore, of the frontier had in self-defence, and practically with the approbation of the Local Government, taken these cases into their own hands, and had, in violation of the law no doubt, summarily tried and executed offenders of this class. In every case, however, a special reference to Government had been requisite for the condonation of their acts, and as Mr. Brandreth pointed out, the officers who thus executed the offenders were in the eyes of the law quite as guilty of murder as the men they executed. It was considered highly indecorous that this authorized scandal should continue to exist. Moreover, it was thought, and, as he should presently show, experience proved rightly, that the formal acceptance by Government—the regular authorization—of this summary procedure would have an extremely good effect in putting an end to these outrages altogether. For these reasons, after a very long discussion, extending over several weeks, the Council in 1867 unanimously accepted the Bill. The Government of the Panjáb now urged that the law should be continued. Their argument was, first of all, that the reasons which necessitated the introduction of the Bill in the first instance remained, it might be said, with undiminished force at the present moment. The tribes were not less fanatic than they were; they had now no more tender regard for human life than they had before; except perhaps within our own border, it could hardly be said that they were less hostile to us: nearly all the causes therefore which operated to bring about these outrages were still as active as ever. But on the other hand, there was no question that the number of these outrages had very materially diminished since the passing of the Act. He was not in a position to give exact statistics, but as he had already stated, between eighteen and twenty years there had been twenty-eight successful attacks of this sort, and during the ten years since the Bill was passed, there had been only one or two—the exact number he did not know. He hoped that he would be in a position, by the next meeting of the Council, to say exactly; but he remembered one case, the case of Dr. Mackertich, in which that gentleman was attacked and seriously wounded, and the assassin was punished under the provisions of this law. The Government of the Panjáb attributed this marked diminution in this class of offences to the existence of this law, the provisions of which were now well known. In fact many a man who would commit an outrage of this kind in the hope of escape, either by the delays of the law, or by some chance, or on appeal, now knew that, instead of having any opening of this kind, his case would be disposed of summarily and he would be executed on the spot, and he would therefore very likely be, and in fact it would seem that many had been, deterred by the existence of this law. The Panjáb Government accordingly requested the Council to continue the law, and the Bill SIR EDWARD BAYLEY proposed to introduce would therefore be simply in the main a continuing Bill. It would provide that Act XXIII of 1867 should continue in force until the Governor General should otherwise direct. In the notice of this motion the Bill was termed a Bill to prolong and amend Act XXIII of 1867, but in reality the amendment was a purely technical one. When the Act was passed, there was no such officer as an Additional Commissioner on the Frontier; that office had since been created, and in the ordinary course of business he would in many cases be the proper person to try such offences. It was therefore proposed to amend the Act by including the term Additional Commissioner, or Sessions Judge, as might be found convenient.

These were the only remarks he had to make. He trusted that they would convince the Council that the reasons for this exceptional procedure as originally enacted were in reality, though the procedure in itself might appear severe, humane and wise, and that the Act since its passing had worked so as to repress what were very cruel outrages, and had effected a very important political object.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements be taken into consideration. He said:—"I think that after what has been said on previous occasions in Council about this Bill, the very briefest recapitulation of the circumstances will suffice for taking the report into consideration. Emigration from Madras to the Straits Settlements is of old standing, dating from a time anterior to the beginning of this century. Latterly it has been carried on to a considerable extent under contracts which bind the labourer for a definite term, the customary term, I believe, having been two years. By our general Emigration Act of 1864, and again by the general Emigration Act of 1871, the effect, the unexpected effect, was produced of rendering all assisted emigration to the Straits Settlements illegal, and it was found that it could not be made legal by the Government except by subjecting that emigration to all the provisions of the general Emigration Act. Now that is not desirable. Emigration to the Straits Settlements is of a different character to that which is dealt with by the general Emigration Act. There are two very important points of difference; one is the shortness of the distance, which makes quite unnecessary many of the compulsory and expensive safe-guards found necessary for longer distances; and another is the old standing of the emigration and the establishment of large Tamil societies in the Straits Settlements themselves. The course we took was to pass an Act by which the Governor General in Council should be empowered to relieve the Straits Settlements from the provisions contained in the general Emigration Act, and that was done in the year 1872. It was intended that the two Governments, the Government of India and that of the Straits Settlements, should arrange with one another to make the best law for governing the subject; and that has at length been done. The Straits Settlements have passed an Ordinance regulating emigration upon their side, and we have framed a law regulating emigration upon our side, which is the Bill before the Council.

"When I last addressed the Council on this subject I informed them that the Ordinance that had been passed was suspended. We have now heard within the last few days that the suspension has been removed and that the Straits Settlements Ordinance is in full work. Now that Ordinance contains two very important features. One is the establishment of a Protector of Emigrants, who is the nominee of the Madras Government. We shall therefore have an official, who may be called an Agent, within the country to which our subjects go, who will furnish us with ample detailed information as to their condition in that country. That is a thing we have desired to have in other countries to which our subjects go, but which we have not been able to obtain. We shall now obtain it in the Straits Settlements, and we hope to be able from time to time to make such arrangements as circumstances may point out to be best.

"Another feature is that the Ordinance makes illegal, according to the Straits Settlements law, every kind of contract bearing upon emigration which is illegal according to our law; so we have only got to provide by our law that certain things shall or shall not be done, and the Ordinance immediately fastens upon them and makes them a portion of the law in the Straits Settlements. In all cases we have required certain conditions as essential conditions of a contract of emigration. I explained these to the Council when I introduced the Bill, and the Committee have made no alteration in them. The principal features are that we require that a minimum of wages shall be provided, and that a maximum of the term of labour shall be provided, which, under the advice of the Madras Government, we have fixed at three years.

"The Committee have made no material alteration in the Bill as it stood when it was introduced. I mentioned then that we had framed it on the lines

drawn by the Madras Government. We have had no communication since with the Madras Government, beyond sending them notice of what we were doing, and therefore I assume that they are quite content with the Bill as it was introduced; and as we have only altered it in detail, we may proceed with confidence to pass it.

"There is only one other point which I wish to make the Council quite clear about, namely, that we are not interfering in any way with emigration not under contract; that has been going on for a great number of years. I have no doubt that it is greatly to the benefit of both countries, and we therefore do not want to interfere with it. If any person in the Straits Settlements likes to take free emigrants without contract, taking his chance of their working for him, he may do so, but he cannot compel them to work, if they will not. On the other hand if he wants a contract by which he can compel them to work for him, then he must take a contract subject to the conditions which are fixed in this Bill. With regard to the rest of India not being the Madras Presidency, there is now no emigration to the Straits Settlements; we therefore leave that in the same legal position in which it now stands."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE wished to make a few remarks on this Bill, especially as in its early history he was more or less an involuntary actor in the circumstances that led to its conception. His hon'ble colleague had mentioned that the Indian Emigration Bill in its application to the Straits Settlements was allowed to sleep from 1871 to the present time. The condition of the Tamil settlements in British territory on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, to which it would only practically apply, was very flourishing. But at the end of 1873 a certain large estate got into excessively bad odour, and there was no doubt that in that estate great neglect had existed with reference to the sick and weak classes of labourers. Some public agitation was locally excited, and the Indian Press subsequently took the subject up. He had just assumed the government of the Settlement and on the circumstances becoming known to him, he at once deputed a special Commission to enquire into the truth of the various statements that had been made. The Commission examined witnesses and went very minutely into the matter, and reported that, with the exception of this single plantation, there was nothing whatever to show that the coolies were not treated excessively well; that in this particular case, however, there was some apparent abuse, and that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution of the owner of the estate. The usual proceedings were then taken by the Police, and their action resulted in the manager of the estate, and several tindals or overseers, being consequently brought to trial before Sir William Hackett, now Chief Justice of Ceylon, and then Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements at Penang. The principal, the owner, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the manager (quite a young man) and the tindals were awarded punishments of more or less duration. For the enquiries that had been instituted, however, that, and to some extent this, Government were responsible; they showed that the province was destitute of all public means for giving relief or succour to the sick; hospitals, dispensaries, medical aid, all being practically wanting. SIR ANDREW CLARKE took steps afterwards to have this want provided for, and the Madras Government expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. They moreover complied with a requisition made to them and sent down medical men and apothecaries. Hospitals were built and things were fairly established to the interests of the coolies, when both the India and Colonial offices moved in the matter. About the same time, in the House of Lords, a noble Peer who had heard the exaggerated reports drew attention to them; and in referring to this, SIR ANDREW CLARKE hoped that he was not trespassing too much on the consideration of the Council in availing himself of the opportunity thus offered him of making a personal explanation which would remove all imputations under which he lay, and which had been more than once repeated in the Press of India. The noble Lord then, in drawing attention to what had transpired in Province Wellesley, stated that in consequence of pressure put upon him, SIR ANDREW CLARKE had released the owner and manager of the estate alluded to, before their punishment was fully completed. The facts of the case were these, that he himself

did not move in the matter until the Judge, who had tried the case and who subsequently, having reason to doubt the truth of the evidence, went again over the whole of it very carefully, and advised him to remit the punishment; and on his advice and with his full approval, orders by telegram were sent to release at once the manager of the estate, who had been suffering severely in health from the punishment: he was released, but the release came too late, for the unfortunate man had but time to reach his ruined home and family to die. His own conviction was, that the man was guilty only of poverty and mismanagement of his property, but his (SIR ANDREW CLARKE's) responsibility in the matter was simply that of acting on the recommendation of the highest authority, that of the presiding Judge, who was convinced in his own mind that there was a case at least for the mercy of the Crown.

It would be seen, SIR ANDREW CLARKE stated, from what he had said, that the law as it stood was more than sufficient to punish in the Straits all culpable neglect or wrong-doing, and thus passing to the measure itself, he would further say that he believed that the Bill as it stood, as far as the emigrant-population of India and a flourishing industry were concerned, was in the wrong direction. If he could have had the Bill framed by his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Burma Bill, extended to the Straits Settlements, he believed it would have been greatly to the benefit of Province Wellesley. The practical operation of the present Bill would be to double the expenditure on the Planters; they would have to incur increased expense to bring emigrants from Madras, and on the whole the expense would be very seriously augmented by the cumbrous and involved operations of this Act. It might be said that the Planter would have this weight thrown upon him; granted: but eventually the whole weight would have to be borne by the coolies; while under the old law the coolies contracted to labour for a period of from eighteen months to two years, you now relegated them to an enforced bondage of three years or more. The effect of that would be no doubt to a very great extent, he believed, to reduce legal and under-contract emigration from the Madras Coast to the Straits Settlements, and throw us back to the very infamous system of emigration without contracts, to which his hon'ble friend had alluded.

If legislation took any direction whatever, it ought to take the direction of preventing people from going to the Straits Settlements without contracts. It was among those of the Tamil population who were induced by their own countrymen to emigrate, that evils had arisen. Many of them passed into the Dutch Settlements, and it was asserted that thus many Natives were kidnapped and taken to the plantations of tobacco on the coast of Sumatra, and this could not happen to coolies under engagement with European Planters, who were restricted or who would, by respecting its provisions, suffer from the operations of this law. That blot you practically did not hit by this Bill, although he thought the Government of the Straits Settlements were alive to it and would legislate for themselves. Before he left the subject he would wish to assure the Council and those who had taken an interest in this matter, that having visited the large majority of estates, he never saw labourers more muscular and apparently well-to-do; the women covered with gold or silver ornaments, and quite sufficient to exercise the mind of any Famine Commissioner; the children even quite healthy—and there were numbers of them—were looking perfectly happy and contented. As to their Lines, he had the opportunity of seeing since some of the Lines of Native regiments in India, and he could only say that hints for their improvement might be taken from the Lines of the Planters of the Straits provided for their coolies. Indeed, on the estates of the late Mr. Horsman, nothing could be better built and conserved. Even our Municipality of Calcutta might take a lesson from these Lines, and improve the squalid hovels that to so great an extent existed in this City of Palaces.

This Bill would pass, and he must content himself by saying that he believed it would seriously check emigration, a result which he for one would regret, because there was no doubt that the Tamil population of the Straits were in a better condition than their countrymen whom they had left in

India. Great numbers of them were well-to-do, with large properties, and any thing which would check that emigration from the coast of India was undesirable, at the same time that it would cripple and reduce the large industries in sugar and other tropical staples which were valuable to that part of the country and to interests both English and Indian.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"I wish to say a few words with respect to what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague. His objections to the measure are in effect objections to the principle of the Bill—a Bill which he says truly enough has been the result of a good deal of negotiation between the Governments of India and Madras, and the Government of the Straits Settlements, the India Office and the Colonial Office. So far as my hon'ble colleague objects to the rather cumbrous formalities which our Emigration Acts throw about emigration, I am very much disposed to agree with him; and I have said once or twice, when I have had Emigration Bills to introduce, that prior Emigration Bills have been framed, not with the view of assisting emigration, but of impeding it. I myself believe that emigration is a very healthy thing, notwithstanding there may be some cases of hardship here and there, and it is much to be desired that we should assist it. At the same time, we are making a law under which people will leave their homes and lose their liberty for a period of years, and it is exceedingly difficult to maintain such a law against hardships inflicted on the labourers, unless you take great care to throw protection around them. What has been done in this instance is, in consideration of the nearness of the country, in consideration of having a nominee of one of the Indian Governments to protect the emigrants, and in consideration of old standing practice, to make it easier to conduct emigration to the Straits Settlements than to other countries. I do not believe that other countries find that employers of labourers are ruined by the amount of safeguards we have thrown around emigration. I dare say it is some expense to them; no doubt it is, but still emigration goes on."

[The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE explained that in other Colonies the State paid for the cost of emigrants, and that is the reason why he said he would prefer the Burma Bill. The State advanced the money, but in this instance the planters have to borrow it at high rates of interest.]

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE resumed—"There is exactly the same arrangement in respect of labour-contracts in Assam, Káchár and Sylhet, as in respect of the Straits Settlements, and the law which regulates emigration to the provinces I have named is more stringent in respect to the protection thrown around the emigrant than the law which is before the Council to-day. But the proposed remedy suggested by my hon'ble colleague seems to be calculated to throw on the planter a great deal more burden than the law I ask you to pass. He says we ought to prevent people going without contracts. But if we say there shall be no free emigration, that not a single emigrant shall leave our shores without a contract, surely we shall create a great deal more expense than if we enact the provisions of this Bill.

"Our position is quite plain. If a man goes as a free man, so that his master takes his chance of his serving him or leaving him, he may do so to this country; and people may assist him; though to other countries such assisted emigration is illegal. On the other hand, if he goes for a term of years, he surrenders his personal liberty and subjects himself to a highly penal law if he does not labour in a proper way. Therefore we say certain precautions shall be taken to show that he understands the nature of his contract, and to show that he is a proper man to enter into the contract.

"The other point is that we have not provided against kidnapping. I can understand how in India we can provide against kidnapping, but how are we to provide against it in the Straits Settlements? That should be the office of the Government of the Straits Settlements. No doubt our attention has been called recently to the fact, or at all events to the allegation, that some of the persons who emigrated from Madras to the Straits Settlements were carried over to Sumatra and other countries beyond the dominions of the Straits Settlements. We do not know the details of these proceedings very well, or what became of the people; but we rely on the new agency to be established to be fully in-

formed of these matters, and we have decided to hold our hands from any further arrangement with the Government of the Straits Settlements in these matters until we get that information which we expect to get from the Protector of Emigrants, who no doubt will send full reports on the matter.

"On these grounds I think the Bill is one which the Council may fairly accept, and I trust that the ominous forebodings of my hon'ble colleague in respect of the effect it will have on the planters of the Straits Settlements will not be fulfilled."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE was alluding, with reference to kidnapping, to the 40th and 41st clauses of the Bill, which made provision for its suppression within British waters in the Straits: but kidnapping might go on without the Straits Government knowing of it, in the case of its taking place outside their territory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM ACT POSTPONEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force. He said that the object of the motion might be stated in a very few words. The Opium Act, which received His Excellency's assent on the 14th December last, provided that the Act should come into force on the 1st of April of the present year. It was provided by section 8 of the Act that rules on various matters of importance should be made by the Local Governments, and these rules required the sanction of the Government of India. The Act was so drawn that it was, he might say, impossible for it to come into operation until the rules had been passed. But unfortunately the framing of these rules had taken up much longer time than was anticipated, and we were now in this position, that rules had been submitted by only two or three Governments, and it had become plain that there was no chance whatever that before the 1st of April the Government of India would even have received the draft rules, much less have had time to consider and sanction them. Under these circumstances, it had become essential to ask the Council to postpone the date on which the Opium Act should come into force.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said that he ought to have stated just now that it had not been thought necessary or desirable to name any specific date on which the Act should come into force, but to say that it should come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council might by notification direct on that behalf. This would remove all chance of a similar mishap to that which had occurred occurring in the future. As it was important that the amendment of the Act should take place as soon as possible, and that we should be able at once to inform the Local Governments that the operation of the Act had been postponed, he would now apply to His Excellency to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT would adjourn the Council to an earlier date than usual. He wished to adjourn it, if convenient to hon'ble members, to tomorrow the 15th of the present month at the customary hour

of assemblage. And his reason for doing so was that he hoped the hon'ble member in charge of the Financial Department of the Government would be able to take that opportunity of making to the Council his Financial Statement. He thought that hon'ble members would probably feel that it would not be convenient, and indeed would not be practicable, that the Financial Statement should come immediately under discussion on the same day that it was made. He had no doubt that it was a statement which would require the attention of the Council some time, and he proposed at the close of the Council tomorrow, either to adjourn the Council to the customary weekly day of meeting, or to some other day which he hoped to be able to name tomorrow. In the meantime the Council was now adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"MY LORD; For the first time since 1872, a Statement regarding the Finances of British India is made before the public, and in this Council. During the last five years, no legislation has been proposed in connection with the Budget, and, under those circumstances, no Statement could have been made in the Legislative Council, without infringing the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted: the Government is glad, on the present occasion, to be able to return to the practice which formerly prevailed.

"I do not, however, propose to submit to the Council the whole of the details which explain the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1875-76, and the Regular Estimates for 1876-77. They are more

than usually voluminous; and it seemed desirable to keep them separate from my present Statement. The first year for which your Excellency as Viceroy is financially responsible, is now about to commence, and this is the first opportunity which I have myself had, since I assumed my present office, of stating the opinions which I have formed: the time is especially fitting for making the examination of our existing financial position, and of the operations of the past and the present year, as complete as possible: but I could not do this without entering into a mass of details, which, however valuable and interesting they may be, would be out of place, and sometimes hardly intelligible, in a statement made orally to this Council. I have, therefore, thrown them into a separate Minute: it has been published to-day, and it is now in the hands of the Members of the Council: in it I have endeavoured to give the fullest information in my power regarding the Accounts and Estimates of the two years which are now about to close. I propose to give to the Council a brief summary only of some of the main results which that Minute shows, and to confine myself now for the most part to an explanation of the Estimates of the coming year; to a statement of the facts necessary for a clear understanding of our present position; to noticing some of the more important principles by which the Government of your Excellency proposes to direct its future financial policy; and to describing the measures by which we hope to improve the existing condition of affairs: some of those measures will require the sanction of this Council.

"I must, before going further, quote from my Minute an explanation which is there given at greater length. 'The Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

"'From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support, and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented there by a single net entry under the head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary Statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

"'The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate Statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72. Thus, henceforth, any one desiring to ascertain the gross revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage, and that the re-combination of the Accounts of the Imperial and Provincial Governments into one Imperial Account, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.'

"I have one more preliminary remark to make. I ask the attention of the Council to the observations made in my Minute, regarding the use of Pounds Sterling in our Accounts and Estimates: for the reasons there given, I came to the conclusion that it was better to state all the figures in Rupees; and I have done this in my detailed review of the Accounts of 1875-76 and of the Regular Estimates of 1876-77. In spite of the apparent inconsistency, I shall to-day usually speak to the Council of Pounds sterling, on the old assumption that the English pound is equal to ten rupees, because I shall thus make myself more readily intelligible to my audience; and, as the figures which I shall have to give will, for the most part, represent estimates only, exact

accuracy is less important: it must, however, always be borne in mind that, when I speak of Pounds sterling, I am really using a conventional term of account, and that the Pound sterling of my Statement means ten rupees, a very different thing from the English pound.

"The Accounts of 1875-76 show a surplus on the ordinary account of £1,668,882. If the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works be included, this surplus becomes a deficit of £2,601,740.

"In 1876-77 a deficit is expected on the ordinary account of £2,278,300. Including the extraordinary expenditure, the deficit is £6,078,300. The result on the ordinary account is worse than the original estimate by £2,422,300. This is due to the famine in Madras and Bombay, which is now expected to cost in loss of revenue and in direct expenditure £5,250,000. Of this sum, £3,100,000 belong to 1876-77, and £2,150,000 to 1877-78. If there had been no famine, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800 which exceeds the original estimate by £480,800.

"I come now to the Estimates of *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1877-78, and the *Ways and Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year.

"We estimate that the Revenues of 1877-78 will amount to £52,192,700, and the Expenditure to £56,442,400. Thus we expect a Deficit in 1877-78 of £4,249,700, of which, however, £3,628,000 has been granted for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. Excluding this outlay, we expect a Deficit on the Ordinary Account of £621,700. We estimate the cost of the Famine in 1877-78 at £2,150,000.

"Thus it appears, *primâ facie*, that, but for the Famine, our Estimates would show a Surplus of £1,528,300. I am obliged, however, at once to dispel the flattering impression that might be gathered from this statement, by the observation that one of the indirect consequences of the Famine is the reduction of the entry under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange* by an amount which I cannot estimate at less than £700,000: there would, however, be a set-off to this, if there were no Famine, in a lower charge for interest by perhaps £100,000: thus I am led to think that, but for the Famine, our Estimates, as they stand, would have shown a surplus of £928,300. But this really represents the facts in too favorable a light, because the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works includes a sum of £1,206,300 to be spent on works which will not be remunerative, and which, as I shall explain further on, ought, therefore, in my opinion, to be looked on as ordinary: if these charges had been so treated, the estimated Surplus of £928,300 would have been converted into a Deficit of £278,028. It will also be seen, immediately, that I am estimating Opium at net £250,000 more than it was estimated for the current year; and also that the causes of apprehension in regard to the value of silver are, unhappily, by no means removed.

"Still, making all allowances, these general results are decidedly encouraging: the expenditure on unremunerative public works has never been hitherto treated as an Ordinary Charge; and it is highly satisfactory that the Estimates of the year should give us reason to believe that our income will not only cover the whole of the charges which have always been classed as Ordinary, but will go far towards paying for those great public works which, although required for the service of the Empire, are not expected to be directly profitable.

"The Famine is, altogether, so serious a disturbing cause, that it seems hardly worth while to make general comparisons; however, I place together the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years as follows:—

	Revenues.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.		Excluding Public Works Extraordinary and Famine.
	£	£	£		£	£
						Surplus.
1875-76	52,515,789	55,117,536	2,601,747	Surplus	1,668,882	2,177,437
1876-77, Regular Estimate	51,206,700	57,285,000	6,078,300	Deficit	2,278,300	624,800
1877-78, First Estimate...	52,192,700	56,442,400	4,249,700	Deficit	621,700	928,300

"*I. Land Revenue*, shows an improvement, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £934,500, but is still below the Original Estimates of 1876-77 by £441,400. Elsewhere than in *Madras* and *Bombay*, there is a small improvement of £3,300 compared with last year's Estimates: the loss, therefore, is entirely caused by the Famine, which is expected by the Local Govern-

"*II. Tributes.*—Compared with the present year's Original Estimates, the decrease is only £2,100, which is owing to the postponement of the Nawanagar Tribute in Bombay on account of the Famine.

"*III. Forest,* shows a decrease of Revenue, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £32,800, and a decrease of charge amounting to £20,600: the decrease of Net Revenue is thus £12,200. It occurs in *Burmah,* where we cannot depend upon a continuance of the high Revenue of the present year.

"*IV. Excise.*—The increase of Revenue (£74,200) is due partly to the arrangements made with Local Governments, which I shall presently describe, whereby an increase of £15,000 is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury in *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh;* but chiefly to the expectation that the *Excise* Revenue will not suffer in 1877-78 from the Famine so much as it is expected to suffer in 1876-77: the increase compared with the Original Estimates of 1876-77 is only £36,700; which is not nearly equal to a full year's normal growth of the revenue under this Head.

"*VI. Customs.*—The small increase of £17,700 is in *Burmah,* where the Revenue is, this year, unusually low, owing to the export of rice being late.

"*VII. Salt.*—Following the usual custom, I do not propose to estimate any increase of *Salt* Revenue.

"*VIII. Opium.*—The recent Estimates under this important Head have been for net round sums, as follows:—

	Millions.
1874-75	5¼
1875-76	5¾
1876-77	6

"The details of the Estimates have, in fact, been adjusted to the total Net Estimate, instead of the Estimate being based upon the details. The actual Net Revenue obtained in past years seems to me to justify the expectation that we shall receive at least (net) £6,250,000 in 1877-78; and I have entered this sum. I am aware that it is important to those engaged in the trade to know the number of chests of Bengal Opium that the Government intends to sell in future; and that, at the present moment, a peculiar interest attaches to the intentions of the Government, owing to the large reserve of 35,315* chests which it already possesses, with the prospect of another good crop this year.

"This reserve has been accumulated in the pursuit of a policy long ago deliberately adopted, the object of which was to enable the Government to make the supply of Bengal Opium to the market as far as possible steady, and independent of calamities of season. The great crop of 1876 has placed the Government in a position to obtain this object earlier than there was any reason to expect; and we have been, for some time past, engaged upon an enquiry what number of chests we can, hereafter, offer to the market without risk of failure and without objection in other ways. It has been, once again, satisfactorily ascertained by the independent testimony of the Revenue Officers, that the cultivation of the poppy is a source of prosperity to the agricultural population in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and is popular with them, and that it does not tend to any objectionable consumption of the drug by them. But the enquiries necessary to enable the Government of India to determine its permanent policy are not quite completed; and I regret that I can say, at present, nothing more definite than that, in the calendar year 1878, the Government will certainly not sell less than 50,000, or more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium. We shall not leave the market in uncertainty as to our intentions for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

"*IX. Stamps.*—It is usual to estimate no increase under this Head, although a normal increase is to be expected: the increase of £32,400 which I enter to-day, is the consequence of the engagements with the Local Governments of *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh,* which I shall presently describe, and is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury by these Governments.

"*X. Mint.*—The net revenue from the Mints is estimated to be about the same as this year, the decreased receipts being counterbalanced by decreased charges.

	Chests.
* Behar	18,087
Benares	17,228

"*XI. Post Office* shows an increase of Revenue, £22,100, and a rather larger increase of charge, £30,600: this occurs in England, and is chiefly for the manufacture of the half-anna envelopes, the popularity of which is so great that we have been unable to supply the demand for them: the Government of India was aware that the concession of a labelled envelope for the price of the label only was a substantial reduction of the rate of postage: we may be well satisfied with the complete success of this measure, which will, I doubt not, eventually affect the revenue favorably.

"*XII. Telegraph.*—The provision for this Service is £180,000 net: the Telegraph Department would have been very glad of a larger grant; but we could not, under the circumstances of the year, supply it: it has been arranged, however, that if the Revenue should, as is not improbable, grow during the year, the excess may be added to the grant for expenditure; in other words, we have made a quasi-contract with the Department for a net grant of £180,000 for the year.

"*XIX. Gain by Exchange.*—The decrease of £74,800 follows the decrease in the Revenue from the *Guaranteed Railways*, which I shall presently explain.

"*XX. Miscellaneous.*—The Regular Estimate contains an item of £49,500 for premium on Government shares sold to the Bank of Bengal: this will not be repeated; sundry exceptional receipts in England also are not expected to recur: hence the decrease of £97,900 under this Head.

"*Public Works Ordinary Receipts.*—Of the increase (£65,400) £18,000 is in consequence of a contract to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 36,000 tons of coal from the Warora Colliery at Rs. 5 a ton. The rest is in Bombay, the Government of which Presidency has resumed for Provincial purposes certain tolls on roads estimated to yield £53,348, which have hitherto been recorded under Local Funds.

"*Irrigation.*—The improvement of £50,900 under *Irrigation* is the ordinary growth of this source of Revenue.

"*Provincial Contributions* are expected to produce £415,100: of this, the sum of £374,700 is contributions from the Governments of Bengal (£274,700) and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000) in discharge of the responsibility which, as I shall presently explain, the Government of India is about to impose upon them for the interest on the capital expended on Extraordinary Public Works; the Balance (£40,400) is the estimated draft upon separate provincial Resources in support of the Services administered by the Local Governments.

"Including a further grant of £25,000 to Burmah, *the Balances of the Local Governments* are expected to increase by the net sum of £69,100.

"On the EXPENDITURE Side, the sum of £101,700 has been retrenched, as will presently be explained, from the Grants to be made over to the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, for the additional Services to be entrusted to them. This retrenchment has been *pro formâ* thus shown in the Estimates; but the Local Government may redistribute it at their discretion—

	Bengal. £	N. W. Provinces. £	Oudh. £	TOTAL. £
Land Revenue	...	5,000	...	5,000
Law and Justice ...	10,000	5,000	...	15,000
Police	20,000	...	...	20,000
Education	4,000	...	...	4,000
Stationery and Printing ...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Public Works ...	20,000	9,400	...	29,400
Balances Decreased ...	...	16,000	7,300	23,300
TOTAL ...	59,000	35,400	7,300	101,700

"*Interest* shows an increase of £235,800, which will be explained by the proposed loan operations of the year.

"The satisfactory decrease of £26,500 under *Interest on other Accounts*, is owing to the relief obtained by the Treasury from the charge for interest upon the Guaranteed Railway Revenue Balances; the Government of India had never admitted the right of the Companies to this interest: Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the force of the arguments used by the Government of India; and the Railway Companies have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the privilege. The charge was only real when the Com-

Guaranteed Interest, and so diminished the net charge upon the Revenues for that item; therefore, in its bearing upon the Estimates of the year, this saving must be taken in connection with the estimated charge for *Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts*, which must show some corresponding increase. The measure is, however, calculated to save at least £6,000 a year.

"*3. Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The Imperial portion of this Grant is always fixed at £300,000; the increase of £15,000 is the amount necessary to make up this sum.

"*4. Land Revenue.*—The decrease of £20,600 is owing to the completion of settlements, and the retrenchment of £5,000 in the North-Western Provinces.

"*8. Salt.*—The increase of £32,200 is nominal, the decrease in 1876-77 having been casual: it occurs chiefly in *Madras*, to provide for petty construction and repairs omitted this year.

"*14. Administration.*—The decrease of £36,000 is estimated in the hope that the expenditure in 1876-77 may prove to have been abnormally high: the amalgamation of Oudh and the North-West Provinces has caused some saving under this Head.

"*15. Minor Departments.*—The excess of £9,500 is for Chinchona operations in Darjeeling.

"*16. Law and Justice.*—The excess of £37,300 would have been £52,300, but for the retrenchments in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces: the excess is to some extent balanced by excess receipts (£34,400): the remainder is for a large increase to the establishment of Law Officers in Bengal, the result of the recommendations of an influential Committee under the presidency of our colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

"*17. Police.*—The decrease of £22,400 under *Police* is owing to the *pro formâ* exhibition under this Head of part of the retrenchment from the Government of Bengal: that Government may, possibly, effect the retrenchment in some other way.

"*18. Marine.*—There is a decrease of £21,700, which is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £6,700 under Receipts.

"*19. Education.*—Including the grant for *Education* from Local Funds (net £274,000) the net expenditure on education is estimated at £913,400.

"*20. Ecclesiastical.*—Adding the Grant under this Head in the *Army* Estimates, the total Grant for *Ecclesiastical Services* is £196,600.

"*21. Medical.*—The increase of £6,500 is almost entirely in the Provincial portion of this Grant, and does not, therefore, require explanation: adding the Grants for *Medical Services* in the *Army*, net £324,300, and from Local Funds, net £93,500, the total estimated expenditure under this Head in 1877-78 is £1,016,400.

"*22. Stationery and Printing.*—The excess of £19,000, notwithstanding the retrenchment of £5,000, is in the Provincial portion of the Grant; it is evident that the expenditure in 1876-77 has been unusually low.

"*23. Political Agencies.*—The expenditure connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title in 1876-77 explains the decrease of £137,100 in 1877-78. In the review of the Regular Estimates for the current year, in my separate Minute, I have shown that the total charges incurred throughout the whole of India on this account, under all heads, will probably not exceed £100,000: the exact net cost of the Delhi Assemblage cannot now be stated, but, according to an estimate lately made, it will be about £50,000: considering the great political importance of the event, I think that this expenditure was very moderate.

"*26. Superannuations.*—The excess of £12,200 is for the most part in England, where the payments on account of the Military Funds and of the annuities of Covenanted Civil Servants are still increasing.

"*27. Loss by Exchange.*—I have already said that the large diminution under this Head is connected with the loan operations of the year. The estimate here is that the Secretary of State will raise 12¼ millions Sterling by Bills for Rs. 18,85,00,000: any one can, of course, calculate that these figures involve an estimate that our Bills will yield 1*s.* 9·23*d.* the rupee; but it is uncertain how much will really be drawn; and the estimate is not intended to indicate that the Government expects that its remittances will be effected at any particular rate.

for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and I cannot say, with certainty, how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing.

"The rate for the adjustment of transactions with the Imperial Government and of furlough allowances and family remittances during the year is fixed at 1*s.* 9½*d.*

"28. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77, will be absent in 1877-78: this is the chief item of the decrease of £40,100 under this Head: the remainder is in the provincial portion of the Estimates.

"*Famine Relief*—Is expected to cost £486,000 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have given in my review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, details showing the estimated charges for the famine in the current and in the coming year. The gross estimated cost is £3,735,400 in Madras and £1,809,700 in Bombay, making a total of £5,545,100, of which £2,209,100 is loss of revenue and excess cost of army supplies, and £3,336,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. Deducting the estimated addition to the earnings of the railways, consequent on the famine, the total estimated net cost of the famine is £5,250,000, of which £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78.

"*The Army* shows no improvement in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77; but, on the contrary, an increase of net charge amounting to £49,500. The other items in the Statement which I have explained in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, are, however, more favorable; and the true net cost of the Army, according to that Statement, will be £145,907 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have entered at some length in that Minute into the question of Army expenditure, and have shown how extremely serious the question is.

"*Public Works Ordinary.*—The decrease of £70,000, as will be apparent upon reference to the Table given in the review of the Regular Estimates, is partly nominal, and partly in the *Irrigation* Grant.

"The entire Grants for expenditure on Public Works in India during 1877-78 aggregate £11,489,774, as follows:—

	At Home.	In India.	Total, converting Pounds into Rupees at the average rate of exchange for the year.
	£	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Ordinary ...	102,700	3,86,69,000	3,98,30,139
Less Receipts	18,100	18,14,000	20,18,641
Net ...	84,600	3,68,55,000	3,78,11,498
Net grant from Local Funds ...	...	1,37,57,000	1,37,57,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	734,500	2,89,35,000	3,72,39,347
Guaranteed Railways; Current Account; as calculated in my separate Minute	...	1,39,24,964	1,39,24,964
Ditto Capital Expenditure ...	747,200	—12,83,600	71,61,964
Loans to Public Bodies... ...	...	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total			11,48,9[illegible]

"*State Railways* show a net improvement of £87,600, the Net Revenue of the year being estimated at £191,800, a satisfactory improvement: as I have shown in reviewing the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, the growth of the revenue from these lines is highly encouraging.

"*Land and Supervision.*—Decrease, £13,200: this item must now diminish as the Guaranteed Railways approach completion: but the charge for Supervision alone is upwards of £50,000.

"The *Guaranteed Interest* payable by the Government is expected to increase by £580,700, and the Gain by Exchange to diminish by £74,300; altogether the Estimate for 1877-78 shows a burden of £610,700 in excess of that of 1876-77. The true burden is, as I have shown in my remarks upon the Regular Estimates, £1,392,496, and the true excess, owing to a more favorable estimate of exchange, only £443,260. Some portion of the decrease of the Net Traffic Earnings is nominal: the half-yearly Accounts of the Railway Companies are made up on the 30th June and 31st December, when any surplus found due to the Companies is paid to them: but the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India do not, in this respect, follow the contracts, but record the transactions of the financial year: thus the

the Railways to the 31st March 1877. Moreover, it takes some time to complete and audit the Accounts of the Railway Companies and to send them to England; and the surplus due to the Companies is not paid until they have been examined and accepted there. Thus it happens that the large surplus of £400,000 due to the Railway Companies in respect to the period embraced in our Regular Estimates will not be paid till next year, when it will appear in reduction of the Net Traffic Receipts recorded in the Finance Accounts of that year. The surplus payments recorded in the Finance Accounts in 1876-77 are estimated at £299,400, so that the Estimates of 1877-78 are adversely affected by this item to the extent of £100,600.

"I beg to call the special attention of the Council and of the public to the facts and figures regarding these railways which are given in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute; I will not repeat them here; but they possess the highest importance and interest; the increase in the traffic, the decrease in the working expenses, and the diminution of the burden imposed on the Revenues of the Empire, are most satisfactory; and I look upon the progress of these Railways as one of the most hopeful and important facts connected with the future of our finances.

"The Delhi Assemblage is estimated to have added a sum of £90,000 to the Net Traffic Earnings of 1876-77, and lastly, the chief part of the Famine Traffic will, it is believed, fall into 1876-77.

"*Public Works Extraordinary.*—The Grant is £3,628,000, of which £128,000 is to cover a payment at Home postponed from 1876-77 to 1877-78: the effective Grant is thus only 3½ millions, of which £2,500,000 is for Railways, and £900,000 for Canals. We are most anxious not to check the progress of these beneficial works, and we shall be glad to grant a little more money in the course of the year, if we find ourselves in a position to do so. Of the present Grant of £3,628,000, £1,206,300 is for expenditure on the *Punjab Northern* and *Indus Valley* State Railways. There will still remain the sum of £1,487,800 to be spent before these Railways, which are not reproductive works (although we hope to reap a small revenue from them) are completed. The programme of State Railway construction operations during the year is as follows:—

	£		£
Rajputana line ...	150,000	Northern Bengal ...	290,300
Western Rajputana ...	100,000	Tirhoot	95,600
Neemuch	196,000	Rangoon	158,500
Holkar	100,000	Punjab Northern ...	272,500
Warda Valley ...	22,700	Indus Valley	933,800
Sindhia	205.400		

I am very glad that the Government is at last able to commence the important work of connecting the lines from Northern India and Rajputana with those of the Bombay Presidency, by Ahmedabad and Neemuch; and I trust that it may be found possible to push the work forward rapidly to completion.

"The total grant for Irrigation Works in 1877-78 is as follows:—

	Grant, 1877-78. £
Ordinary	900,600
Extraordinary	900,000
TOTAL ...	1,800,600

Of the Ordinary grant £143,808 is to be spent on Works, £401,579 on Repairs, £342,292 on Maintenance, Conservancy Establishment, and Establishment for collection of revenue, and the balance on tools and plant and State expenditure on guaranteed Irrigation Works. The Extraordinary expenditure (£900,000) is to be incurred principally on the following projects:—

	£		£
Sirhind Canal ...	140,900	Sone	191,000
Western Jumna ...	74,900	Orissa	63,400
Baree Doab ...	24,800	Midnapore ...	20,500
Swat River ...	30,500	Godavery Deltas ...	28,600
Ganges	80,000	Kistna Deltas ...	14,800
Agra	10,000	Moota Canal ...	31,900
Lower Ganges ...	170,000		

invite attention to the Abstract Tables in the right-hand corner at foot of Statements IV, V, and VI, which contain the figures of which I have now to speak.

"I have stated that the Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the Revenue by the sum of £4,249,700; £283,300 must be provided from the remaining Balances of the Military Funds to supply the difference between the subscriptions to the Funds recorded under XVIII, *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances*, and the payments to the beneficiaries of the extinct Funds for which the State is now liable: £500,000 is required for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*, such as Municipal Corporations, Port Trusts, and the like: the *Guaranteed Railway Companies* will draw upon us for £618,900.

"It is expected that the Balances of these Companies in our Treasuries on the 31st March will be only £421,000: it is satisfactory to observe that we now owe the Companies little; and that, in the course of a few months, we shall owe them nothing.

"The *Deposit and Remittance Accounts* are estimated to result in the net withdrawal of £470,900 from the Public Treasury.

"Lastly, we want the sum of £823,400 in order to raise our Balances to the lowest amount necessary for carrying on the service of the year. The Government of India is not responsible for the management of the Home Treasury by the Secretary of State in Council; but I remark that the transactions of that Treasury during the year are expected to end in a reduction of the Secretary of State's Balances by £136,900, leaving them at only £1,011,200. With reference to the large transactions of the Home Treasury (aggregating £34,000,000 a year), and to past experience, this amount cannot but be considered moderate.

"The amount of the working balance that the Government of India ought to have at its credit or in its treasuries in India at the beginning of the financial year, has been the subject of frequent discussion: like the balances which any private individual keeps ready at his command, the amount which the Government of India requires must obviously depend upon the sum of its transactions and upon their geographical distribution, and upon various other considerations: if transactions are concentrated in one or two treasuries, a much smaller aggregate working balance will suffice than if they are spread over a multitude of treasuries scattered over vast distances.

"The following Statement of the public Receipts and Disbursements since 1869-70 will be useful in an investigation of the proper amount of the working balance of the Government of India:—

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India at Home and in India.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Balances at close of the year.		
	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.
	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	17,621,823	90,30,62,700	107,92,80,920	17,755,320	86,54,16,230	104,29,69,430	2,892,483	13,94,04,510	16,83,29,340
1870-71 ...	19,473,577	99,68,89,680	119,16,25,450	19,060,088	96,81,06,760	115,87,07,640	3,305,972	16,81,87,430	20,12,47,150
1871-72 ...	15,740,339	118,45,72,750	134,19,76,140	16,235,230	113,27,83,030	129,50,35,230	2,821,091	21,99,77,150	24,81,88,060
1872-73 ...	15,712,672	107,36,30,160	123,07,65,880	15,535,319	110,57,39,380	126,10,92,570	2,998,444	18,78,76,930	21,78,61,370
1873-74 ...	16,121,090	105,08,05,300	121,20,76,200	17,105,896	109,84,07,810	126,94,66,770	2,013,638	14,03,34,420	16,04,70,800
1874-75 ...	17,194,897	106,35,17,120	123,54,66,090	16,412,165	105,20,73,400	121,61,95,650	2,796,370	15,17,78,140	17,97,41,840
1875-76 ...	15,693,341	103,05,46,292	118,74,79,702	17,509,812	101,27,99,495	118,84,97,615	919,899	16,95,24,949	17,87,23,930
1876-77 ...	19,166,300	99,50,32,000	118,66,95,000	18,938,100	104,91,60,000	123,85,41,000	1,148,100	11,53,97,000	12,68,73,000
1877-78 ...	16,851,100	101,33,58,000	118,18,69,000	16,988,000	100,37,55,000	117,36,35,000	1,011,200	13,50,00,000	13,51,12,000

"There are in India 233 treasuries, besides 1,048 revenue sub-divisions of districts, at many of which there is some kind of a treasury, and besides outlying treasure-chests.

"A preponderating share of the land revenue is received in India in the spring; but the expenditure and the bills of the Home Government go on, more or less evenly, all the year round: the result of this peculiarity is that the balances of the Government in India, if not recruited by loans, or sustained by interruptions of the Secretary of State's drafts, subside rapidly from about June, till they reach their lowest point about the end of October, the

"Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at our Public Treasuries, (aggregating upwards of £200,000,000 a year), the vast extent of the territories administered by the Government of India, the numerous separate receptacles of public money scattered over the country, and the unequal distribution of the revenues over the year; remembering also the liability of the Government of India to sudden demands upon its treasury for war, famine, or other public necessities, and the scanty resources of the Indian money market, Lord Northbrook's Government determined, a year ago, that it was only prudent to provide for balances at the end of the year aggregating £13,500,000 for ordinary purposes, besides a reserve which Lord Northbrook thought should be substantial: but, under the present financial pressure, we must put up with the inconvenience of a smaller balance, and I propose, therefore, to provide for a closing balance of only £12,500,000. Enquiries are now in progress as to the smallest working balance necessary in each Province: when these investigations are completed, and further experience is gained of the working of the Reserve Treasury, the Government of India will be in a position once more to consider what is the proper amount of balance, altogether, to provide at the beginning of each financial year.

"Before leaving the subject of the balances of the Government of India, I wish to make a few remarks upon some of the misapprehensions that often prevail concerning them. Some people seem to suppose that the Government of India can spend money from the public balances without entering the transactions in the Public Accounts, and that these balances are a mysterious hoard from which we can help ourselves without the inconvenience of justifying or explaining our proceedings: others have gone the length of gravely proposing that the Government of India should credit its balances, or a slice of them, as revenue.

"But there is really no mystery at all about these balances, which do not differ in character from the balances at credit of any private individual: not a rupee of public money can be spent, or is spent, which does not come from the public balances; and not a rupee can be taken from these balances without the fact being recorded and brought to account. The plain truth is, that the Accounts and Estimates which it is my duty to review and explain to-day, exist only for the purpose of recording what money has passed, or is expected to pass, into and out of these balances, and to explain and justify every addition to, and every reduction of, these balances: if the disbursements recorded in the Accounts of the year exceed the receipts, the balances are reduced; if the receipts exceed the disbursements, the balances are increased. Thus, by submitting to a reduction of the public balances, the Government of Lord Northbrook was able to pay some part of the cost of the Bengal famine, without borrowing; but this did not enable the Government to keep a single item of the expenditure out of the Public Accounts: it seems almost absurd that I should gravely say this; but the strange misconceptions that often appear seemed to demand some such explanation.

"Our liabilities in excess of the produce of our revenues aggregate £6,946,200.

"Of this sum we expect to receive £81,000 from the *Civil Service Funds*, £50,000 from *Savings Bank Deposits*, £139,700 *Surplus of Local Revenues*, and £175,500 from certain other deposits called *Sundry Obligations*, which include the Nizámat Stipend Fund, the Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, and certain Guaranteed Railway Funds.

"The balance is £6,500,000, and this is the net sum which I now estimate that we may have to borrow in the course of the year. I do not forget that the ten year debentures of 1867, the outstanding balance of which amounts to £458,100, are due and payable on the 1st June 1877; but I am not yet prepared to make any special announcement regarding them.

"Of the net sum of £6,500,000 which the Government thus estimates that it may have to borrow in the course of the year, £250,000 is expected from His Highness the Maháráját Sindhiá for the Gwalior Railway: our present hypothesis is that of the residue, $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling will be borrowed by the Secretary of State in England and $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in India.

"But I must here give an important warning: upon the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI will be found, for the first time, the following note—

'The estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1877-78, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject

that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be.

This note is added under instructions from the Secretary of State. In order to make these *Estimates of Ways and Means* for the Service of the coming year, it is necessary to set down the amount that it is proposed to borrow, and to frame a hypothesis whether the money will be borrowed in India or in England: but the Government of India is not authorised to commit the Secretary of State to borrow or not to borrow any particular sum during the year: and it is not usually possible to communicate the prospects of the year to the Secretary of State with sufficient fullness to enable him to decide, finally, upon the proposals of the Government of India.

"These important Statements must, therefore, be understood henceforth to be, so far as prospective loan operations are involved, only provisional forecasts; and must not be held in any way to commit the Government of India or the Secretary of State to borrow for the service of the year, either the particular sum set down, or in particular proportions in India and England.

"Moreover, the Secretary of State for India can borrow no money in London without first obtaining authority from Parliament: and at the present moment he has no such authority, having exhausted the statutory powers granted to him on the occasion of the Bengal Famine. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to say that Parliament will authorise the Secretary of State to borrow more money in London; and the Government of India is not even at liberty to pledge the Secretary of State to make application to Parliament for fresh powers to borrow. What I have said, therefore, must be distinctly understood as expressing only the views and intentions of the Government of India, and must not be construed as implicating the Secretary of State, or pledging him to any course of action. I am afraid that this will not be considered altogether satisfactory; but the Government of India is not now in a position to state more definitely how provision will be made for the service of the year.

"The Government of India is fully alive to the importance of satisfying its requirements in India without resorting to the London market more than is absolutely necessary; and if, in the course of the year, circumstances should favor such an arrangement, and the Government of India is in a position to act upon its own judgment, a larger share of the whole amount than £2,500,000 may be offered to the market in India. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and, if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavorable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

"Supposing that the Secretary of State borrows $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling in England, it will be necessary for him to raise by bills upon India $12\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. To effect this, it is calculated that he must sell bills for about $26\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees a week throughout the year: the Government of India is accordingly authorised to announce that bills for $26\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees will, according to present intentions, be offered for sale, weekly, during April and May.

"I will begin what I have now to say to the Council with a brief review of the results of the financial administration of the last seven years, ending with 1875-76, the last year for which the Accounts are completed. I think that this will be useful in enabling us to form a correct judgment of our present position; and the period which I have taken is a convenient one, because, while it was one of general peace and prosperity, a serious famine occurred in it, and a large expenditure took place on unremunerative public works: the results of the seven years may be fairly assumed to contain few elements of a specially abnormal character. In saying this I do not forget the great expenditure on the Bengal famine; but, on the other hand, it must be remarked that, since this period of seven years closed, we have already to meet another famine which will not cost much less; nor have we any right to assume that we shall escape more easily in future.

"The gross revenues during the seven years ending with 1875-76 aggregated

"During the seven years the sum of £19,654,000 was spent upon works classified as extraordinary, and £6,500,000 was spent from the imperial revenues, on the relief of the famine in Bengal.

"Out of the sum spent on Extraordinary Public Works, £4,771,000 was expended on the construction of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. These railways belong to a class of works of which I shall again speak; they were not undertaken as reproductive works; and, although it is anticipated that they may yield a net return of 2 per cent. on their capital cost, I shall, in a review which I wish to be severe, exclude their cost from the extraordinary head of account, and treat it, as I think strictly speaking it ought to have been treated from the first, as ordinary expenditure. This correction will leave the sum of £14,883,700 as fairly representing extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works; and, if there had been no famine, we should have been able to pay for the whole of these unremunerative works, and there would have been a surplus in the seven years, according to the Accounts as they are now constructed, of £8,401,700.

"But, in order to obtain a true conception of the financial results of the seven years, some further adjustments are necessary; included in the Gross Revenues is the sum of £2,443,300 transferred from the Book Capital of the extinct Military Funds: great doubts are felt whether it is right to reckon these transfers as Revenue at all, unless, indeed, interest be charged *per contra* as if the Funds were still in existence; and, for my present purpose, I prefer to exclude them. I will also exclude the sum of £986,900 by which the financial results of the seven years are estimated to appear better than they really are, owing to the peculiar mode in which the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury are combined with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries.

"If these two disturbing causes be eliminated, the true financial result of the seven years, including the cost of unremunerative public works, and excluding the cost of famine relief, would be a surplus of £4,971,500. But it has to be remembered that during the same period, the income tax, which has ceased to be one of our sources of revenue, yielded, net, £4,364,900: if, therefore, there had been no income tax, there would have been a surplus of £606,500, after meeting the charges for unremunerative public works, but excluding the charges for famine.

"Another consideration favourable to the finance of these seven years deserves mention: we accumulated a reserve stock of 35,315 chests of Bengal opium, the cost of which will be recovered in future years, with the profit or revenue yielded at auction: the cost of these 35,315 chests may be reckoned at £1,412,600, of which about £850,000 is included in the recorded expenditure of 1869 to 1876.

"On the other hand, a substantial benefit accrued to the revenues upon the redemption, on the 30th April 1874, of the capital stock of the East India Company. The Sinking Fund created by Act 3 and 4, William IV, Cap. 85, Sec. 12, amounted, on that date, to £7,876,439, and its appropriation towards the redemption of the stock relieved the Revenues from the payment of about £315,000 a year.

"Upon the whole, it may be said that this retrospect is satisfactory. From the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1876, not only was no addition made to the debt of the country, except for reproductive works, but a substantial portion of the money invested for these works was really provided from current revenue.

"If we look at details, we shall find further encouragement: the growth of the Net Revenue under its main Heads was as follows:—

		1869-70.	*1875-76.*	*Improvement.*
		£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	*19,603,000*	*20,142,800*	*539,800*
Excise	..	*1,997,100*	*2,407,000*	*409,900*
Customs	...	*2,167,200*	*2,470,000*	*302,800*
Salt	...	*5,463,000*	*5,702,200*	*239,200*
Stamps	...	*2,224,900*	*2,692,400*	*467,500*
Opium	...	*6,130,900*	*6,252,000*	*121,100*
Total	...	*37,586,100*	*39,666,400*	*2,080,300*

"The Net Yearly Imperial Expenditure during the same period was as follows:—

	Civil, except Famine Relief.	Famine Relief.	Military.	Grand Total.	Total, excluding Famine Relief.	Total, excluding *Loss by Exchange*.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869-70	...23,242,400	...	15,250,800	38,493,200	38,493,200	38,314,000
1870-71	...23,246,200	...	15,119,400	38,365,600	38,365,600	37,797,800
1871-72	...22,178,000	...	14,733,700	36,911,700	36,911,700	36,515,700
1872-73	...23,797,000	...	14,596,800	38,393,800	38,393,800	37,628,700
1873-74	...22,494,100	3,864,700	14,217,400	40,576,200	36,711,500	35,725,000
1874-75	...22,258,800	2,237,900	14,386,400	38,883,100	36,645,200	35,747,300
1875-76	...23,226,400	508,500	14,262,900	37,997,800	37,489,300	36,059,600

"Thus the net revenue increased during the seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year, while the net expenditure, excluding famine relief, showed no tendency to increase at all, and was actually less in 1875-76 than in 1869-70. Excluding also *Loss by Exchange*, an element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure in 1875-76 was less than the net expenditure in 1869-70, by £2,254,400, of which about £1,000,000 was in the Army, and the rest in the Civil Department: I wish to call special attention to this fact, for it is very important and very encouraging, and reflects great credit on the past administration of our finances.

"Notwithstanding the large amount borrowed during this period, the net charge for *Interest* rose only from Rs. 4,60,67,220 in 1869-70, to Rs. 4,61,69,190 in 1875-76. This favourable result is due to the redemption of the East India Company's Stock already explained; to various successful operations for the reduction of the rate of interest on our Loans; and to the progress of the investment of the Reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

"I think that the facts and figures which I have given for these seven years* show that the finances were administered during this period with great care, economy, and success: I look upon them as highly honourable to the Governments of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and to my predecessors Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir: nor must I omit to give due credit to Mr. Chapman, who, during the whole of this period, was Financial Secretary, and who, fortunately for the Government and for me, still holds that post. It is not now my object to enter into a detailed review of the Financial Administration of past years; but if I were to do so, I might say much more to show the extreme care with which it has been directed. It must be remembered, also, that during this period considerable reductions in taxation were effected; besides the abolition of the Income Tax, which for my own part I regret, the Customs Tariff was revised, and some of its most objectionable features removed: a great portion of the duties on exports have been swept away; the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and the whole of the tariff valuations have been carefully corrected.

"It is no doubt very encouraging to find that since 1869-70 we should have paid our way so well: we must not, however, deceive ourselves into supposing that the facts which I have stated prove that the Finances are in a condition which leaves nothing to be desired: it ought clearly to be understood that, if such charges as those for famine and for unremunerative public works cannot be provided out of the ordinary revenues, the state of our finances must be unsound.

* The following abstract shows how Ways and Means were provided for the Public Service during these seven years. It will be seen that besides the *Deficit of Imperial Revenue*, Rs. 12,98,20,550, we had to find Rs. 1,52,03,280 for the several *Service Funds*, Rs. 5,20,04,100 for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies* (including Rs. 2,01,27,802 for the purchase from the Bombay Port Trust of the Elphinstone Company's Property), and Rs. 1,66,20,930 for the *Guaranteed Railways*. Moreover, we raised the *Balances in our Treasuries at Home* and in *India* from Rs. 13,20,17,840 by Rs. 4,67,06,090 to Rs. 17,87,23,930. Thus altogether our obligations in excess of our Revenues amounted to Rs. 26,03,54,950. Of this amount, the *Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues* yielded Rs. 51,96,530. *Savings Bank Deposits* supplied Rs. 88,28,280; the net result of the *Deposit* and *Remittance* transactions was in our favour by Rs. 1,79,07,790 (chiefly repayments by Her Majesty's Government of advances made in India for the Abyssinian Expedition), and we borrowed Rs. 22,84,22,350.

Abstract of Ways and Means Account, 1869—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues ...	51,96,530	*Deficit of Imperial Revenues* ...	12,98,20,550
Savings Banks Deposits	88,28,280	*Balance of transactions with Service Funds*	1,52,03,280
Balance of Deposit and Remittance Accounts	1,79,07,790	*Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*	5,20,04,100
Borrowed	22,84,22,350	*Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn*...	1,66,20,930
		Balances in Treasuries increased ...	4,67,06,090
			26,03,54,950

96 03 54 950)

"These questions are so serious that I wish to refer to them before going further; for, unless we have clear conceptions regarding them, it will be impossible to understand what our financial position really is.

"It cannot be too distinctly stated that charges for the relief of famine must be looked upon as ordinary charges; they are so shown in the Accounts of the present year, and in the Estimates now before the Council; and they were shown in the same way for the Bengal famine by the Government of Lord Northbrook. In the Financial Statement for 1874-75, Lord Northbrook showed very clearly that, whatever means we may take to obviate or mitigate these calamities, famines cannot, under present circumstances, be looked upon as occurrences of an extraordinary character; he said that, in the ten years which had elapsed before 1874, there had been three serious famines in India—the Orissa famine in 1866, the famine in Northern India in 1869, and the famine in Behar in 1874. We have now, unhappily, to add a fourth to the list, that from which a vast tract of country is now suffering, and which will, I fear, prove a not less serious calamity than those which preceded it. Such being the facts with which we have to deal, we cannot, as Lord Northbrook stated, safely depend upon loans for meeting the charges on account of famine. 'It is necessary,' he said, 'that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines:' if this condition, he said, were fulfilled, and a sufficient surplus secured in years of prosperity, deficit might be endured with less objection in occasional years of adversity. The Government of India, it was stated, had, therefore, resolved to use its best endeavours to maintain for the future a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which were likely to arise on account of famines. This resolution on the part of the Government was undoubtedly wise; but, since the charges for unremunerative public works cannot rightly be excluded, the conditions laid down in 1875 have not, in my judgment, been fulfilled: and considering that we have lost the income tax, it is impossible to anticipate that they will be fulfilled in future, unless we take some further steps for ensuring a larger surplus of income over ordinary expenditure.

"I must now mention the other great Head of expenditure regarding which, if we wish to form a correct idea of our real financial position, it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding: I refer to those great public works undertaken to meet the political and military necessities of the empire, but which are not expected to be directly remunerative.

"As an illustration of the kind of works to which I now refer, I will take the railways already mentioned, which are under construction in the Punjab and on the Sindh Frontier: these works will doubtless be very beneficial to the country through which they pass; but they are not undertaken on such grounds as this, but because they are considered, for political and military reasons, to be essential to the service of the Empire; there is no profession that they will be directly remunerative; and, if we have borrowed money for them, we have done so simply because it was held impossible to construct them in any other way; such works cannot properly be called Extraordinary in the technical sense in which we now use that term. They differ only in magnitude, and not in kind, from the works which we pay for out of the ordinary revenues, such as barracks, or fortifications, or other works which involve a heavy outlay and give no direct return. I am afraid that it can hardly be denied that the system which has hitherto been followed, under which these necessary, but not directly remunerative works have been mixed up with works which we expect to be directly profitable, has tended to make us less chary in spending money, than we should have been if the expenditure had been shown, as the famine expenditure is shown, among the ordinary charges of the year: our public Accounts ought to give a complete statement of the actual facts of our financial position, with no reservations or evasions, however unpleasant the appearance of the facts may be.

"I wish it had now been practicable to remove altogether from the Extraordinary head of account all the works of the class which I have

been describing: it has, however, been decided that we cannot now do this, and that we had better not attempt to correct past errors of classification: for the future, it has been resolved, in communication with the Secretary of State, that no work shall, under any circumstances, be classed as Extraordinary, unless we are satisfied that it will yield a net income sufficient to cover the interest upon its capital cost: it has also been decided, in respect to future works, that, if a work has been classed as Extraordinary, and it be ascertained, subsequently, that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as Extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges. I think, for my own part, that there is very much to be said in favour of the view that we might, with propriety, go much further, and do away with all distinction between Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure: this would involve no change in our policy; we should still borrow money for useful works; and, although our Budget Statements might usually close with the announcement of a deficit instead of a surplus, and would have a less agreeable appearance, the deficits would have no more real or serious existence than they have now: this, however, is a matter which I need not now discuss: the decision which I have now stated, and on which the Government is resolved to act, will, at any rate, place matters on a sounder basis in future.

"The figures which I have given show that, during the past seven years, we should have just managed, after meeting all charges for unremunerative Public Works, to bring our expenditure within our income, if there had been no income-tax and no famine: but we cannot omit famine from our calculations; and we have now no income-tax: it therefore follows, judging by the experience of these seven years, that our ordinary revenues are just sufficient to meet all ordinary charges excepting those for the relief of famine, for which we may consider that no provision is now made: I think that the estimates of the current and coming years tend to confirm this general conclusion.

"What, therefore, we now have to do, is to establish a sufficient margin of annual income over ordinary expenditure, to enable us to meet with certainty not only the charges for famine relief, according to the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and charges for unremunerative public works, but for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which will inevitably occur: this is the more important because, in India, we have, under present circumstances, almost no means, such as those which can always be applied in England for temporarily increasing the public income to meet a temporary necessity.

"Our financial position also requires improvement to enable us to carry out measures necessary for the regular progress and better administration of the country: there are administrative improvements which are very necessary; and, above all, there are urgent fiscal reforms, closely affecting the economical and commercial interests of India, which, for want of means, have hitherto been hardly touched. It is easy to give illustrations of my meaning: there are the duties on cotton goods, of which I shall have to speak again; and, independently of them, I do not think that any one will maintain that our Customs Tariff is in a satisfactory condition. Then, there are the Inland Sugar duties, to which also I shall refer again presently: six years ago I heard them called, in this Council, the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India: every one agrees in this judgment; but the Sugar duties still exist. Take, again, the system under which we levy our Salt revenue in Northern India: no one denies that it is a positive disgrace to a civilized Government; but it remains unaltered. The time is perhaps hardly come for talking of the repayment of debt as a practical object to be aimed at, or for hoping that we may be able to dispense with borrowing even for reproductive public works: for works which are not reproductive we ought not, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, to borrow a sixpence: the increase of debt is so serious an evil, that we must strive to reduce our borrowing to a minimum even for remunerative works, and provide as much money as possible for them from ordinary revenues; so always that we do not allow this determination to check the progress of necessary great works of public improvement, or to interfere with the execution of great fiscal reforms such as those which I have mentioned.

"There is another matter which obviously has a most important bearing on this subject—the question of the future value of silver: I am afraid that we cannot, with any confidence, expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals; and no one can now measure the future deranging effect upon our finances of these disturbances. In connection with this subject, I must mention the great importance of sparing no efforts to prevent the increase of the sum which we have to pay annually in England in gold. I have referred to this subject in my separate Minute, and have said that, although I do not now wish to give opinions in regard to the measures, if any, which ought to be adopted, the subject is receiving, and will continue to receive, all the attention which the Government can give it.

"In asserting that our financial position must be improved, I by no means desire to see the improvement pushed to an extreme: I wish for no such surplus of income over expenditure as would involve the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the country or might tempt the Government to launch out into extravagancies: I ask, only, for such a reasonable margin on the right side of the account, as will enable us to pay our way honestly, to avoid increasing the burden of debt, and to carry out, at a reasonable and moderate rate, necessary measures of administrative and economical progress.

"Now it is certain that we cannot bring about in the coming year any such improvement as I desire: with famine in a large part of India it is obvious that no time could be so inopportune as the present, not only for imposing fresh burdens on the people who are suffering, but even for measures involving serious administrative changes: we could not, at such a time as this, ask the Governments of Madras or Bombay even to undertake the examination of new financial schemes: all that we can now attempt is to lay down, as fully as we can, the principles by which the Government of India intends to be guided, and to take such steps as may be practicable for carrying out our programme in those provinces which are in a prosperous condition.

"The only means by which the necessary improvement in our financial position can be gained are fresh taxation, or reduction of expenditure, or increased productiveness of existing sources of revenue, or a combination of these means.

"It will be understood, from what I have already said, that I have no measures to propose at present for the imposition of any general taxation: it may be a cause of special relief to some of my audience to learn that the rumours which we have heard from time to time about the re-imposition of an income-tax have no foundation. As to the income-tax, I freely confess that I regretted its disappearance; but there has been no thought of restoring it. The Government is obliged to propose some other taxation, of which I shall speak further on.

"In regard to reduction of expenditure, the only head under which there has, lately, been any serious increase of charge is the Army; I have mentioned this in the Minute now before the Council as a cause of grave anxiety, over which the Government of India has comparatively little control: in regard to the possibility of future reductions of Military Expenditure, all I can say is that the Government of India will do everything that it properly can do to effect them. It is only in the great Imperial Services that we can now hope to see much done in this direction; for there is comparatively little room for saving on the ordinary charges of the Civil Administration carried on, for the most part, by the Local Governments: we have, however, every reason to believe that, under the system of provincial assignments established in 1871, and which we are now further developing, these charges will bring no fresh burdens in future on the Imperial Treasury; and the actual reductions of Imperial Expenditure, for which we are able to take credit in our Estimates for the coming year, in consequence of the extension of that system, are, as I shall presently show, not unimportant.

"I believe that much may be done to increase the productiveness of existing sources of income, and I will explain the measures by which the Government hopes that this may be effected.

"We all remember the schemes which a great Englishman put forth, some twenty years ago, for the better government of India. He told us, with an

eloquence which he alone possesses, of the folly of supposing that so vast a country, with its twenty different nations and its twenty languages, could ever be bound up into a single State. 'What you want,' he said, 'is to decentralize your Government: what would be thought if the whole of Europe were under one Governor who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands?' Now, much as I respect Mr. Bright—and no one has a sincerer respect for him than I have—I am not going to defend the projects by which he would have abolished the Governor-General-in-Council and would have established half a dozen separate Governments in India, having no connection with each other, and each of them directly subordinate to the Secretary of State at home: I believe that, sooner or later, the result of such a plan, if it were put in operation, would be the destruction of our Indian Empire; and I am not one of those people, who unfortunately are not wanting now-a-days, who can look with complacency on such a prospect; nor will I accept it as even a possible contingency.

"If there be one thing more essential than another in India, it is, in my opinion, a strong Central Government; and I utterly disbelieve that we can ever get such a Government out of India itself. Nevertheless, there was a basis of truth and wisdom in Mr. Bright's proposals: it is, in many respects, quite true that what we want is to decentralize our Government; although I dislike the term decentralize, because it conveys to many people the false notion that we desire to diminish the central authority of the Supreme Government: on the contrary, we desire to see that authority increased, and made the strongest possible reality; and I am convinced that we can only maintain true imperial control by refusing to meddle with details which the local authorities can alone understand, and with which they alone can intelligently deal: no Government, whether it be Imperial or Provincial, can ever really deserve to be called strong, unless it be conducted on these principles.

"As Your Excellency told us the other day, on a very different occasion from this, we have been far too much disposed to disregard the fact that India is no homogeneous country, but a continent containing many nations, the differences between which are at least as great as those which exist between the nations of Europe: it is farther from Lahore to Calcutta than from London to Naples; and, wide as the difference is between England and Italy, there is probably far less difference between those two countries in all their physical conditions, and far less difference between their inhabitants, than there is between the Punjab and Bengal. Nor is it at all true that our existing Indian Provinces are merely artificial divisions: there are, no doubt, varieties of race and language and customs to be found within a single Province; but Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have, nevertheless, each of them, a fairly well-defined and distinct character.

"I believe that the views which I have now been stating, and which Your Excellency has, on more than one occasion, publicly declared, are especially true in regard to measures of taxation and finance; we should think it very unreasonable to suppose that the same plans of taxation and financial administration are applicable to all the countries of Europe; and it is just as unreasonable to suppose that the same plans are applicable throughout India; a system which may be excellent in one Province may be as bad as possible in another.

"Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure. I have, nevertheless, a strong conviction that decentralization, leading, as I believe it, infallibly, will do, to improved administration, will bring about a great increase in the productiveness of existing sources of revenue, great diminution of the evils of fresh taxation if fresh taxation becomes necessary, and great economy in expenditure.

"In regard to expenditure, an important step was taken by Lord Mayo six years ago. I will ask Your Excellency, although I am afraid I have no better object than that of saving myself a little additional trouble which would be entailed by explaining my views over again to the Council, to allow me to read a passage from an old paper of my own, in which I endeavoured to describe the reasons for the measures taken by the Government of India in 1870: a clear conception of those reasons is essential to the proper understanding of the plans which are now proposed.

"Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility: everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible: 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is, at all events, in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.'

"For many years before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordinary financial condition of India had been one of chronic deficit; and one of the main causes of this state of affairs was the impossibility of resisting the constantly increasing demands of the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in the administration of their respective Provinces: their demands were practically unlimited, because there was almost no limit to their legitimate wants: the Local Governments had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated: they had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth; they saw, on every side, the necessity for improvements; and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own Provinces and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire; they found by experience that the less economy they practised, and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements: in representing those requirements, they felt that they did what was right; and they left to the Government of India, which had taken the task upon itself, the responsibility of refusing to provide the necessary means.

"The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy—to prevent the demands being made; and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances: there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means: it was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants: the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much of this Fund ought fairly to be given to one Province and how much to another, was impracticable. 'The distribution of the public income,' General Strachey wrote, 'degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage, with very little attention to reason: as local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum: so, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level.'

"The unsatisfactory condition of the financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments led to still more serious evils: constant differences of opinion about petty details of expenditure, and constant interference of the Government of India in matters of trivial importance, brought with them, as a necessary consequence, frequent conflicts with the Local Governments regarding questions of provincial administration, of which they were the best judges, and of which the Government of India could know little: the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were altogether inharmonious; and every attempt to make financial control more stringent, increased an antagonism, the mischief of which was felt throughout the public service.

"To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils: he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure; and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

"From the commencement of the official year 1871-72 the financial control of the following services was transferred to the Local Governments: Jails, Police, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings.

"The views of Lord Mayo were stated by himself in the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1871, as follows:—'Under these eight heads it is proposed to entrust the administration, under a few general conditions, to the Provincial Governments, and a fixed contribution will be made from Imperial Revenue every year. * * It is impossible to prophesy or say, at present, what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the Local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an

amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years: I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood; because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. * * But, in addition to the increased power of administration which it is proposed to give to the Local Governments, an administrative change will take place, which I think they will be able to exercise with advantage: they will have a large sum to devote to local objects; the power of allotment will be left absolutely to them; and they will be able to vary their grants for roads, civil buildings, education, and other heads, from year to year, as they may think most desirable; in some Provinces it may be desirable in one year to spend a larger sum on roads; in others it may be desirable to fill up some shortcomings with regard to education or other objects. The Local Governments will thus be able to exercise that power of allotment with much greater satisfaction to themselves and to the public, than they did under the old system, when they were obliged to consult the Supreme Government, not only as to the allotments that were made in the beginning of the year, but also with regard to any appropriations that were thought desirable within the year, provided that those appropriations exceeded a certain amount * * I have heard it stated that, by the proposals which we make, there may arise a separation of interests between the Supreme and Local Governments: I fail to perceive any strength whatever in this assertion: I believe that, so far from there being a separation of interests, the increased feeling of responsibility and the feeling of confidence which is reposed in them will unite and bind together the Supreme and Local Governments to a greater extent than before. * * I believe that we shall see, in place of greater uncertainty, greater certainty; we shall see works and objects carried on with more vigour, enthusiasm, and with less hesitation, when these works and these objects are effected under the immediate responsibility of those who are most interested in them.'

"The gross sum made over to the Provincial Governments for these services, and some few others transferred since the scheme was first introduced, amounted, including receipts given up, to about £5,600,000."

"After nearly six years' experience, we can confidently say that the results of the new system have been thoroughly satisfactory. Objections have been made to some of the details; and Local Governments have often said that the change did not go nearly far enough; but, in regard to the main principle and the general success of the new arrangements, I believe that neither the Government of India nor any Local Government has ever felt a doubt. Every object with which the change of system was made has more or less been gained: the old friction between the Supreme and Local Governments has been greatly diminished; the authority of the Supreme Government and its powers of general control, instead of being weakened, have become stronger and more real, since the attempt to interfere in all sorts of petty details was abandoned; the Local Governments have been able to carry out many measures of improvement which would otherwise have been impracticable; and, so far as I know, there has not been a single counterbalancing disadvantage.

"The most important object of all, so far as the Imperial finances are concerned, that of economy and preventing increase of expenditure, has been completely gained, as I think the following figures will show. The charges which were made over to the Provincial Governments were selected because they were especially liable to increase. In 1863-64 the net expenditure for the services afterwards transferred to the Provincial Government was £5,112,000; and, during the four following years, it continued to rise, until in 1868-69 it amounted to £6,030,000: in 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but a little less. In 1870-71, before the new system was introduced, a determined and successful effort was made by Lord Mayo's Government to reduce the charges which had been growing at so alarming a rate; and they fell, in that year, to £5,197,000. The new system of which I have been speaking was then introduced; and, after it had worked for five years, the result, in 1875-76, was that the charges for the assigned services were £5,305,000: there was practically no increase of expenditure; the total charges were only about £200,000 more than they were in 1863-64; they were less by £700,000 than they were in 1868-69. It is true, as I have just shown, that the great reduction took place before the change was actually made; but, if we may judge from what had happened before, the demands of the Local Governments for larger grants to carry out administrative improvements would certainly have gone on increasing; and I believe they would have been as irresistible as before.

"I will not take up the time of the Council with details showing the manner in which the charges for each of the assigned services have varied; but it may

be said generally that there has been no growth of expenditure under any heads, excepting *Education* and *Medical*: these charges, which were £458,000 in 1863-64, and £909,000 in 1870-71, rose to £1,007,000 in 1875-76: in other words, the people have got more Schools, and Hospitals, and Dispensaries, although less money has been spent on Jails and Police. The financial results of the new system have, thus, been entirely satisfactory; the constantly recurring demands, and the consequent embittering controversies between the Supreme and Local Governments have ceased; and, I repeat, that, not only has all this been attained without any sacrifice of financial authority on the part of the Government of India, but there can be no question that this authority is stronger and more efficient than before. From the time in which the new system was introduced until now, I do not believe that one single authority who has seen how it has worked has expressed anything but confident approval of the principles on which it was based.

"When the measures of 1870 were taken, there was a great deal of talk about local taxation; and it was loudly asserted that new burdens were being imposed on the country which were none the less serious for being called local. There was no foundation for this statement, nor did the Local Governments obtain any powers of taxation beyond those which they previously possessed: the truth is that, excepting in the Punjab and Oudh, where new rates for local purposes were imposed on land by Acts of the Imperial Legislature, and to a very small extent in Bombay, the measures of 1870 led to no fresh taxation whatever. The estimated revenue, throughout the whole of India, from local taxes, rates, and cesses in 1877-78 is only £2,233,000.

"The weak point in those measures was this, that, while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase, the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose, although not quite a fixed amount, had little room for development: the difficulty has perhaps not, hitherto, been generally felt to a serious extent, because it has been met by economy and good management: it must however, be felt hereafter; and, for this and for still more important reasons I have always maintained that the system of Provincial Assignments established in 1871 ought to be applied not only to expenditure but to income. What we have to do is, not to give to the Local Governments fresh powers of taxation, but, on the contrary, to do all that we can to render fresh taxation unnecessary, and to give to those Governments direct inducements to improve those sources of existing revenue which depend for their productiveness on good administration.

"I will take as an example the two great heads of income, Excise and Stamps (including the items under Law and Justice hitherto reserved as Imperial Revenue), which are estimated to yield together, this year, net, £5,393,800. The whole of this goes into the Imperial Treasury: the increase or decrease in the receipts depends entirely, in the long run, on good or bad management; and bad management means the wasteful throwing away of revenue without any relief to the country. The administration, although centralized in the Government of India, has to be carried on by the officers of the Local Governments, and I doubt whether there is a single Province in which great improvement in the administration is not possible: throughout a large part of India the evasion of the Excise and Stamp duties is notorious; and, although I will make no guesses about the amount of revenue which we are thus losing, my belief is that it is very large. I have a strong conviction of the financial importance of this matter; and the importance is not merely financial, if I am right in believing that better administration would give us a large additional revenue of a thoroughly unobjectionable character, without the country feeling that any new burdens had been imposed upon it.

"How is this better administration to be obtained? The answer seems to me simple: it can be obtained in one way only; not by any action which gentlemen of the Financial Department, or any other Department of the Supreme Government, can take while sitting hundreds or thousands of miles away in their offices in Calcutta or Simla; not by examining figures and writing circulars; but by giving to the Local Governments, which have in their hands the actual working of these great branches of the revenue, a direct and, so to speak, a personal interest in efficient management. It may

be very wrong, but it is true, and will continue to be true while human nature remains what it is, that the local authorities take little interest in looking after the financial affairs of that abstraction, the Supreme Government, compared with the interest which they take in matters which immediately affect the people whom they have to govern. When Local Governments feel that good administration of the Excise and Stamps and other branches of revenue will give to them, and not only to the Government of India, increased income and increased means of carrying out the improvements which they have at heart, then, and not till then, we shall get the good administration which we desire; and with it, I am satisfied, we shall obtain a stronger and more real power of control on the part of the Central Government than we can now exercise.

"We have not yet been able to work out in detail all the arrangements for carrying out this policy; and it is only with the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, that it has hitherto been possible even to communicate officially on the subject. Although there will be nothing in the proposed measures requiring legislation, their importance is so great that I will give to the Council some account of the plans which have been, in all points of importance, settled with the complete and cordial concurrence of the Local Governments which I have named.

"I will explain first the measures taken for the North-Western Provinces. We propose to transfer to the Local Government the Revenues derived from Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Collections from the Tarai and Bhábar and Dúdhí estates, and some miscellaneous items: the total amount which the Local Government will make good to the Imperial revenues on these accounts will be £698,400: this sum exceeds by £4,700 the amount estimated to have been actually received in the present year. The most important of the revenues transferred are Excise, Stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640,600; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India; and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also. In the North-Western Provinces, however, these particular sources of revenue have grown less, and fluctuated more, than elsewhere, and it is proposed that, for the two next years, the Local Government shall pay to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any net increase which may result under its management, the Government of India undertaking on its part to bear half of any deficit: two years hence, the arrangement will be open to revision. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Treasury will have to be reconsidered.

"As regards expenditure, it is proposed to reserve as Imperial those grants only which, for some particular reason, it seems inexpedient to transfer to provincial responsibility: these are as follows:—

	Estimated Grant, 1877-78. £
(1).—*Interest on other Accounts*	2,400
(2).—*Refunds (excepting refunds of Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, and Deposits)*	9,600
(3).—*Settlements*	102,800
(4).—*Allowances to District and Village Officers*	32,700
(5).—*Special temporary increase to the pay of Covenanted Civil Servants*	4,500
(6).—*Forests*	43,700
(7).—*Account and Currency Offices*	22,000
(8).—*Minor Departments*	8,800
(9).—*Ecclesiastical*	20,000
(10).—*Medical Establishments*	28,600
(11).—*Political Agencies*	3,000
(12).—*Allowances and Assignments*	52,000
(13).—*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances* ...	62,500
(14).—*Miscellaneous*	3,500
	396,100

"The reasons for the reservation will, in most cases, be self-evident; and I need not trouble the Council with them: I will only say, in regard to one of the heads, "Forests," that the question remains to be considered whether this ought not also to be transferred to local management. The amount provided for these reserved services in the Estimates of 1877-78 is altogether £396,100.

"The principal remaining services are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Administration, Stationery, and Law and Justice. These and some others were estimated to cost, in 1877-78, £736,300: the existing provincial allotment for Police, Jails, Education, and the other services transferred under the arrangements of 1870, is £651,100: the total charges for which the Local Government will be responsible amounts, therefore, to £1,387,400. The Local Government, however, is satisfied that it can undertake those services with a somewhat smaller consolidated grant; and the sum of £35,400 will, therefore, be deducted from the total assignment, and will be a saving to the Imperial Treasury, leaving as the net amount to be actually granted £1,352,000. The revenues made over being £698,400, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial revenues will be £653,600: subject to the conditions on which the transfer is made, the Local Governments will be entitled to add to its Balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which the provincial income in any year exceeds the provincial expenditure, and must, on the other hand, make good any sum by which that expenditure exceeds the income.

"It will be incumbent upon the Local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the Balance at its credit with the Government of India; the Government of India will not accept any Estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed; to enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the Local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, will always state its opening Balance, and the effect thereon of the estimates presented. Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the Local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. I need not describe these rules and restrictions in detail; but the most important of them provide that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the Supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the Supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the Local Government to keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings: the Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all Departments; but it will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

"I will not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the arrangements made for carrying out a similar change of system in Bengal and in Oudh, because they are, in all matters of principle, similar to those adopted in the North-Western Provinces. The scale, however, of the whole settlement with Bengal is much larger; the exact figures are not yet quite fixed; but the total amount of the revenue surrendered in 1877-78 for provincial uses will not be less than £1,910,000, and the total expenditure transferred for the same year will not be less than £2,430,000. A retrenchment of £59,000 from the existing grants has been made, with the consent of the Local Government; and the existing Imperial expenditure will consequently be reduced by this sum.

"Altogether, the immediate saving to the Imperial Treasury by the arrangements entered into with Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is

£101,700, besides the guarantee of normal increments to the transferred revenues, amounting to £44,000: the estimates of the year are thus better by £145,700 than they otherwise would have been. I hope that when it becomes possible to enter into similar arrangements in other Provinces, equally satisfactory results may be obtained.

"The measures of which I have hitherto spoken will, we confidently hope, lead to improvement in administration, to economy in expenditure, and to increase of revenue, while they involve no fresh taxation. There are other measures, closely connected with them, which the Government proposes to adopt, which cannot, I am sorry to say, be carried into effect without an increase to existing burdens, an increase which, although it involves no fresh imperial taxation, will not, on that account, be less real. We propose, so far as it may be practicable, to make each Local Government responsible not only for the management of many of the great public works which we are constructing with borrowed money, but for meeting the charges which these works entail.

"I must now refer to the system under which our so-called Extraordinary public works are carried on.

"No one is more alive than I am to the importance of providing the railways and works of irrigation which India requires; and, for my own part, nothing would induce me to support a policy which interfered with their progress. Our railways have, in my opinion, been constructed on a scale more expensive than was necessary, and the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended has led to extravagance: I believe that the money which has been actually spent on our railways would have been sufficient, if it had been spent in a more economical way, to cover India with a net-work of railway communication sufficient for all the commercial and political requirements of the country, if not for all the luxuries of locomotion: but it is easy to be wise after the event; the Government of the day had practically to choose between having these expensive railways, and having none at all; and its choice was perfectly right. Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable: I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us; I will only ask you to reflect on what would, at this moment, be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways: but for them, the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them, if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration.

"We may say the same of the great works of irrigation: the works already in operation have enormously enriched great tracts of country, and have provided for many millions of people security against famine: no one who has seen, for example, as I have, the irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, and who remembers what they were before the canals were constructed, can doubt the priceless value of the benefits which they have conferred. I will not now enter into the causes, arising, in my opinion, mainly from defective systems of financial management, which, in many instances, have prevented these great and admirable works from giving as speedy and as large direct returns as they ought to have given; but I have no doubt that these causes are removable.

"Although the value of our railways and canals is so immense, and the necessity of going on with their construction so obvious, I have always felt that the system under which we are incurring, on this account, a heavy load of debt is attended with very serious evils; and I hope that it will not be imagined

that in proposing the changes of policy of which I am about to speak, the Government intends to relax the stringency of the rules which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have prescribed in regard to the construction of public works with borrowed money: we desire, on the contrary, to make these rules more stringent, and to obtain more complete security that, except under special circumstances, and for the necessary protection of great imperial interests, no money shall be borrowed for any works in respect of which we cannot say, with certainty, that the direct receipts will, at the very least, cover the interest on the capital expended.

"The system under which our so-called Extraordinary works are now carried on was described in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in July 1873 and in June 1875: the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the former of these Resolutions was that we might continue, without fear of financial embarrassment, to borrow annually a sum of 4½ millions sterling for the extension of Railways and Irrigation works in India. The grounds of this belief were stated in the Resolution of 1875, in the following words:—

"In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of reproductive public works: the term reproductive is meant to imply, not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works: in the forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred."

"The Resolution goes on to say that the forecast of 1873 had been more than justified by the facts; but that it was deemed expedient to limit to four millions sterling, the annual outlay on reproductive public works classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which money might be borrowed,

"New tables," the Resolution continues, "have been prepared on this basis; they include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimates; the operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new forecast extends to the financial year 1879-80; the excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,806 in 1879-80: this charge is expected to average £20,203,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80: the result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works: it will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations. The result of the new forecast is satisfactory: it appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of four millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the Revenues of India."

"The appendices to the Resolution of 1875 show in detail the works which it was proposed to construct with borrowed money: for State Railways it was estimated that the total outlay from extraordinary funds up to the end of 1879-80 would be £22,183,675; for irrigation works up to the same date, the estimate of outlay was £14,125,363; making a grand total to be borrowed of £36,309,038: these figures include sums expended up to 1875. According to the Forecast, the net charge on the Revenues at the end of 1879-80 would be, as before stated, £1,939,806, and this sum was distributed as follows:—

	£
Guaranteed Railways	1,215,000
State Railways	568,265
Irrigation Works	156,541

"I believe that these forecasts were made with excellent care and judgment; and there is no reason for supposing that the anticipations of Lord Northbrook's

Government in regard to the growth of the income from the Railways and Canals will prove at all too sanguine; upon this subject I ask the attention of the Council to the facts stated in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute. Nevertheless, in the last Financial Statement made by my predecessor, Sir William Muir, about a year ago, the Government was obliged to admit that the difficulty of carrying on the existing system had become extremely great: it was explained that, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the situation had become so grave, and the future so uncertain, that the Government of India had felt bound to review its position in respect of the expenditure on reproductive works from funds raised by loans: the Government, it was said, felt that it was not justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative: and it would, therefore, if it had been practicable have altogether refrained, under the existing aspect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose: such a course, however, could not have been taken without great loss, and it was necessary to complete the works which were in course of construction, not only to prevent waste, but in order that the capital already expended might bring in a return of revenue.

"But," it was added, "the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations. * * * So long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually diminished, so as, in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose."

"The whole question of our policy of borrowing money for public works has thus been, to some extent, re-opened. The truth, I think, is that it is impossible to foresee so confidently the financial conditions of the future that we can pledge ourselves to go on borrowing money, for a number of years, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, without any fear that difficulties will arise. The progress of great works of improvement which, if carried out at all, ought to be carried out in a regular and systematic manner, thus becomes liable to interruption at any time by any temporary financial embarrassment: last year, our embarrassment was the depreciation of silver; this year, it is famine; next year, it may be something else.

"Lord Mayo, in his speech in this Council on the 31st March 1871, made some observations on this subject which seem to me very true and very much to the point:—

"Unless," he said, "the Government is supported in organizing a system by which these works can be constructed without placing further serious charges upon Imperial Revenue, I greatly fear that many of these important operations may not be undertaken at all; or, if they are undertaken, they may run the risk of being stopped before they are finished."

and he went on to express his apprehension that we might otherwise have, in a few years, to witness either financial difficulty or the stoppage of some of these great and beneficial works. This anticipation has been exactly verified.

"I am not so foolish as to imagine that there is any panacea for dealing with the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; but I think that it is posssible to diminish them.

"The works which have hitherto been classed as Extraordinary may be divided into three great classes:—*First*, there are works of the class which I have already mentioned, which, although they are not expected to be directly remunerative, are undertaken because they are necessary for Imperial purposes. I have said all that I have to say at present regarding them; and have explained that, if any new works of this kind are undertaken, they will be treated as Ordinary, and not Extraordinary works.

"Between the *second* and *third* classes of Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have now to speak, there is no broad and distinct line of separation. They are, in both cases, works of improvement for developing the resources of the country, and for meeting its necessary requirements; and, in respect of them, it is anticipated that, besides the indirect advantages to the country arising from their construction, they will yield, within a moderate time, a direct income at least equal to the interest of the capital expended on them. Some of these works which I put into my *second* class are undertaken for objects of such general utility, that they may be fairly called

Imperial: the great trunk lines of railway, for instance, like those which connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Lahore, or that which we hope before long will be completed from Ajmere to the Bombay and Baroda Line, are works which not only confer immense benefits on the Provinces and Districts through which they pass, but are essential to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire: the cost of constructing them falls, properly, so long as private enterprise is not forthcoming, on the Empire at large.

"But there is another class, which I call the *third* class of great works of improvement, which are, primarily, works of provincial or local utility, undertaken for the special benefit of certain districts or places, with the object of increasing their wealth, or protecting them against famine, or for some other purpose: the Orissa canals, for instance, have afforded to that Province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given absolute immunity from famine to many districts of the North-Western Provinces; the Northern Bengal and the Tirhoot railways will be works of immense local value. There is, as I said before, no broad line of difference between such works as these and works of Imperial utility; Imperial works confer great local benefits; and works of local utility enrich the Empire; but, although the two classes of works thus run into one another, the distinction is, nevertheless, a real one, and it has not been sufficiently recognized.

"It has been frequently said, and I suppose no one denies it, that it is impossible to meet from the Imperial Revenues the obligation of providing all the works of local improvement which India requires; but we still go on as if we believed this to be false, and continue to take in hand, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, all sorts of works of little imperial importance, and the value of which is mainly and primarily local: these are the undertakings which cause so much financial difficulty.

"I will give a few examples of the practical results of the system which we have been following.

"The total capital outlay on Irrigation works in Lower Bengal up to the end of 1875-76 was £4,072,742; and not less than £1,494,000 will be required to complete the works that are in progress: the gross income from these works in 1875-76 was £23,043, and the working expenses were £52,949; there was a dead loss on the year's operations, independently of interest on borrowed capital, of £29,906: the net loss in interest and working expenses during the year was £203,700; and the total accumulated loss up to 31st March 1876 was £878,100.

"The Orissa and Midnapore Projects had cost, up to 31st March 1876, £2,482,039; and are so far completed that water for irrigation on a large scale has been obtainable for several years past: in 1875-76, these canals yielded an income of £17,953, while the working expenses were £41,406: including interest, the net loss on these canals was £122,567, and the total loss up to 31st March 1876, was £666,131. The further works which it is proposed to undertake in Orissa will cost about £368,000 more; and no one, I believe, pretends that, within any time which can now be foreseen, there is the remotest chance, if things are left as they are, that we shall get any adequate return from this great expenditure.

"The Sône Canals in Northern Bengal had cost, to the end of 1875-76, £1,521,366; and more than £1,185,000 will be required to complete them: they will be, in the highest degree, beneficial; but I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay the interest on the capital outlay: the income in 1875-76 was £5,090, and the working expenses were £11,543. I do not lay stress on these figures, because the works are not finished; but it is a curious and most significant comment on them to be told, as we have been on the highest official authority, that the value of the crops saved by these unfinished canals in the single year of drought, 1873-74, was estimated at £480,000.

"The lowest sum at which it is possible to estimate the capital outlay in Bengal on canals and local railways now in operation or in progress, exceeds £8,000,000. After expending £4,072,742 on canals, there was, as just shown, a dead loss to the Imperial Revenues in the year 1875-76 of £203,700. I do not wish to speculate on the results that would probably be obtained under the existing system when the total expenditure reached £8,000,000; but the prospect could hardly be more unsatisfactory: and in spite of all this, the works

"I might give similar, although less extravagant, examples from the works in other Provinces; but I think that enough has been said to show that there must be something radically unsound in our existing policy.

"I come now to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have been describing.

"Six years ago, there was much discussion on the subject of compulsory water-rates; and I wish to refer to that question, before going further, because it is more or less connected with the proposals which I am about to make. So much has been said and written in past times about it (and I am afraid that my own share in the discussion would fill a small volume), that I can hardly say anything which has not been said before: the question, it will be remembered, was one in which Lord Mayo took a deep interest; his views on the subject are well known, and I believe them to have been thoroughly sound. I must explain that, in what I am now about to say regarding compulsory rates for irrigation, I express my own opinions only, and in no way commit the Government at large. The practical measures which are now proposed may, however, be consistently approved by those who disagree with the views which I hold regarding compulsory water-rates; and, if I refer to this subject now, I do so chiefly because I wish to guard myself, personally, against the charge which might otherwise have been brought against me, that I was introducing a measure which I hoped would lead to results very different from those which were apparent on its face.

"The proposals which were made, some years ago, to impose compulsory rates for meeting the charges for works of irrigation, took a definite shape in certain Sections of the Punjab Canals Act, which were passed, after much discussion, in 1871, but were subsequently vetoed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State: I should be sorry to see those Sections re-enacted now: their only merit, in my estimation, was that they recognised a true and important principle; but they could not have been worked in practice, and I do not regret their loss.

"The principle for which I contend is simple: under our existing system, almost the only direct returns which we obtain from our canals are those derived from the voluntary payments of the cultivators who take water for irrigating their fields: I assert that this system is wrong and irrational. In a country like India, exposed not to the chance, but to the certainty, of periodical drought and famine, the construction of works of irrigation is often an absolute necessity: it is a necessity, whether the people in ordinary seasons take the water or not, and whether the canals pay or not.

"I take as an illustration the case of the Orissa Canals, to which I have just referred: there has been an immense expenditure of money; and the result is that an insurance has been provided against the recurrence of any such terrible calamity as the famine which happened some years ago: but, in ordinary years, when the rainfall is sufficient, the people will not pay for the canal water; they know that, in case of necessity, the water is there, and that they can get it; but, under ordinary circumstances, they think they can manage well enough without it: the result is that, although the Province of Orissa is secured against famine, the canal gives no direct return on the great sum of money borrowed for its construction, and does not pay even its working expenses; and the whole burden of the charge falls, not on the people really benefited, but on the Imperial Revenues, or, in other words, on the tax-payers of the Empire.

"I have just given similar figures for the Sône Canals in Behar; the Province is rich and prosperous, and well able to pay for the great local benefits conferred upon it; but, for some reasons which I, for my part, have never been able to understand, or in the least degree to appreciate, we choose to give these advantages to the people of Behar at the cost of the people of India: the people who are to get the benefit are to pay as little as they please; the people are to pay who get almost no benefit at all.

"What I want to know is why irrigation works, which, in many parts of India, are, incomparably, the most beneficial works which it is possible to undertake, and the works which have the greatest possible local utility, are to be singled out as the only local works for which the people immediately benefited are to pay nothing: why are districts and towns to pay for their

own roads, and schools, and hospitals, for the paving and drainage of their streets, and their supply of drinking water; and why is it wrong that they should pay something for the irrigation works on which the actual existence of the people depends?

"It is idle to say that, in the one case, the people are themselves consulted before the expenditure is incurred, whereas, in the other case, the works are undertaken without any reference to their wishes; every one knows perfectly well, that, whatever may be the theory, the fact is, putting aside some altogether exceptional cases, that the people at large have no more to do with the regulation of local and municipal expenditure than with the expenditure on canals and railways; and that, for many years to come, this must continue to be true.

"As it cannot be denied that we cannot go on, for ever, constructing at the expense of the Imperial Revenues, works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes virtually, under our present system, to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals, and whether we are or are not to save millions of people from misery and perhaps from actual starvation, is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interests.

"Almost everything that I have been saying about canals is, in regard to some parts of India, just as applicable to railways: there are many districts in which irrigation works are not wanted or cannot be made, and where cheap local lines of railway are the proper and only effectual means for preventing or relieving famine.

"I will not now discuss this subject further, because the Government of India has no propositions to bring forward in regard to it: all that we now desire is to enforce provincial responsibility for works of provincial utility; and it will be left to the Local Governments to take, if they should think fit to do so, the initiative in proposing the adoption of more complete measures under which a really local responsibility shall be enforced for meeting local wants: I do not disguise my own opinion; and it is my hope that the system which we now desire to introduce, will lead to results in the direction which I have indicated.

"Our present plan is this: we desire to throw upon every Province, so far as this is now practicable, the responsibility for meeting the cost of its own local requirements.

"It will be objected that to enforce strictly local responsibility in such a matter may be right; but that it is quite another thing to throw such a responsibility on a whole Province: this, it may be said, is, in principle, as bad as making the responsibility Imperial. Now, I fully admit that, in my own opinion, our proposed measures, if they be taken by themselves, are imperfect; and that they ought to be supplemented by others in the manner which I have suggested: but, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for the Government of India to do more than distribute between the various Provinces the burden which now improperly rests on the Imperial Revenues; and, in doing this, and obliging each Province to meet the charges for its own works of local utility, it will have taken a great step in the right direction. It is, for instance, at any rate, less unfair that the cost of the Ganges Canal should fall upon the people of the North-Western Provinces than upon the people of Madras and Bombay.

"When Local Governments find that this responsibility has been imposed upon them, and that the only means of obtaining, without fresh taxation, the works of improvement which they require, is the wise and economical management of the works themselves, and the development of the income which they yield, they, and their officers, will take an altogether different interest in these matters from that which they feel now, when the only apparent practical result of careless financial administration is diminished profit to the distant treasury of the Empire. When new proposals to construct works of improvement with borrowed money are brought forward, the incentives to economy and care on the part of the Local Governments will be especially strong, and a powerful check will be placed on extravagant projects and enthusiastic estimates of profit. Under the present system, every Province desires to get for its own useful works as large a share as possible of borrowed money, knowing that, whether the anticipations of future income prove to be accurate or not, there

the Province, and loss to the Imperial treasury alone.

"The principle on which we base our proposed measures is strictly just: we start with the fact that each of our great Indian Provinces has an individuality of its own; that it is something more than a mere geographical expression; and that its people have, in a great measure, common wants and common interests. I will take as an illustration of my meaning, and of the manner in which our plans will work, the North-Western Provinces and the Ganges Canal: the people who actually take the water to irrigate their fields are the first who profit; the people who, although they do not take the water, can do so whenever they choose, and for whom an insurance against drought has been provided, are those who profit next: but these are not the only people who derive a positive benefit from the canal; it not only gives protection against famine to a great agricultural and non-agricultural population in the tract through which its immediate influence is felt, but, now that the country is intersected with railways and roads, there is hardly any part of the North-Western Provinces which does not receive from it more or less advantage, or which may not fairly be expected to contribute something towards the cost of its construction and its maintenance: in times of drought, it provides food not only for the districts through which it passes, but for those which are less fortunately situated, and it prevents the price of grain from rising to a point which would cause privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the population.

"So far, therefore, as the Government of India is now concerned, the unit with which we shall deal will be the Province which is benefited: it will be the duty of the Local Governments to endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to distribute the charges imposed upon them, so that the burden on any district, or any class of people, shall be proportionate to the benefits received.

"These plans cannot be carried out without imposing fresh taxation in the Bengal Presidency: they will scarcely affect Madras and Bombay, except in regard to new works which it may be proposed to construct hereafter; and the application of these principles to those Presidencies must be reserved for future consideration: it may be added that the present time would obviously be inopportune for imposing fresh burdens in Provinces suffering from famine.

"I do not assert that it will now be possible to apply these plans strictly to all cases in which canals and railways of local utility have, in past times, been constructed at the expense of the Imperial Revenues: all that we say is that they shall be applied, so far as this can now be done, without unwisely and unjustly throwing fresh burdens on provincial resources, and always bearing in mind that there is, as I have said before, no real distinction between imperial and provincial taxation.

"I can do little more, now, than explain the general principles of the policy which the Government proposes to adopt; and I can only describe in detail the plans for carrying it out in the North-Western Provinces: they are the only measures which it has been possible to bring to completion in concert with the Local Government; and they alone will at present require legislation in this Council.

"The capital expended on canals in the North-Western Provinces and classed as "Extraordinary," will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to £5,291,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to £5,560,000: these figures do not include anything on account of the accumulated interest paid in past years in excess of the net income derived from the works: for our present purpose, there is no propriety in making such an addition to the capital, because the interest has in fact been discharged, from year to year, as it became due, and no longer constitutes any burden on the Revenues.

"The revenue of these canals from water rates, navigation, and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at £310,100; and the indirect revenue, consisting of land revenue due to the works, at £92,300; so that the estimated gross revenue derived from the canals in 1877-78 is £402,400: the working expenses are estimated at £146,100: thus the Net Revenue will be £256,300 or £164,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the capital hitherto expended is estimated to be £244,000; according to these calculations, therefore, the works will, in 1877-78, after providing for interest on the capital, and taking credit for the indirect Revenue, yield a surplus profit of £12,300.

"These figures do not really exhibit any close approximation to a real profit and loss account: on the one hand, the sum shown as Capital Expenditure includes no interest during construction, nor does it, or the sum shown as working expenses, include any provision for Absentee Allowances and Pensions, or for incidental charges, such as Stationery, Printing, Medical Stores, Imperial Supervising Offices, &c., which are not recorded in the Public Accounts as expenditure on Public Works, but under other heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as Capital Expenditure includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not yielding revenue.

"The following statement shows the estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed to the end of 1876-77, and the Net Revenue expected to be derived from those works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,80,00,000	(a) 22,16,000	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000

(a) Including Rs. 43,000 from Owners' Rate.

"It appears from this Statement that out of the total capital expended to the end of 1876-77, no less than £2,040,700 has been spent on works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing Net Revenue, and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz.*, £3,250,000, is, at 4½ per cent., £146,250. These completed works are thus estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of £115,650, including the indirect revenue, or £23,350 if we exclude it: making all allowances for the omissions from the Capital Expenditure and Working Expenses above noticed, there can be no doubt that these results are very satisfactory: it must, however, be remembered that they were only arrived at after the canals had been in operation for a long period of years.

"The exigencies of the Supreme Government will not admit of the surrender of any part of the Net Revenue which it now receives from these works: it has been decided that the most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury the indirect returns from the canals, which are now credited as Land Revenue: they amounted last year to £92,300: this leaves a further sum of £23,350 to be made good; but, as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed contribution of £20,000 in addition to the indirect revenue. It must be remembered that the Imperial treasury, in thus claiming the entire profits on capital hitherto expended, only claims what it receives already; and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure before referred to. The Local Government will thus be responsible for making good to the Imperial treasury every year the interest on the whole capital expended, plus the sum of £20,000; and to meet these charges the Local Government will receive the whole of the Net Revenue from the works, excepting that portion of it which is credited as Land Revenue: some special arrangements, with which I need not trouble the Council, have been made regarding that portion of the Canal receipts known technically as *Owners' Rate.*

"The amount which will thus be due from the Local to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at £100,000: subject to this payment, and to certain further conditions which I shall notice presently, the Government of India will make over the whole of these works to provincial management, and the whole of the revenue derived from them to provincial uses. The Government of India will advance from the Public Treasury the funds required for completing the irrigation works now in progress or proposed, and for the construction of Railways for local purposes. During the next three years, the account between the two Governments will, it is proposed, be settled in the manner that has been described: the arrangements will then be open to

"It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at such a rate that the works shall go on regularly to completion with no avoidable delay: the amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone must decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments: the demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise, absolutely, to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years.

"It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about £8,500,000; so that, to complete the whole, there will still be £3,000,000 to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide £400,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of £264,000 to £315,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase, during the same period, at an average rate of £20,000 a year, or from the present amount of £164,000 to about £264,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now £100,000, would have fallen to a little over £80,000 at the close of the five years: the prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is, therefore, never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of £3,000,000 for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, the term for spending the money would no doubt be extended also.

"As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it is necessary that the Local Government should contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage: it would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government; but, as a temporary arrangement, open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government will surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction that it may be able to effect in the charge of £100,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to £300,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to £240,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from £100,000 to £60,000, and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, £40,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to past profits accruing prior to the transfer now proposed: it is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments; because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantage from the works.

"I must add that some of the figures which I have now given may be somewhat modified before final arrangements are made; but in this case the changes will tend to diminish, and not to increase, the burden placed on the Local Governments.

"Although I hope that the Local Government will endeavour to secure from the land more or less directly benefited by the canals, larger returns than those which are obtained under the existing system, several years must elapse before the completion of the great irrigation works now in progress; and, until they begin to yield income, some general contribution from the Province will be unavoidable.

"As a matter of principle, I think that the larger portion of charges such as those of which I am speaking, ought to fall on the owners of land, rather than on other classes, because the benefit conferred by these works will be permanent: the whole community, however, derives great advantage from them, and it is equitable that the non-agricultural class should contribute also: it is not thought desirable, at present, to impose fresh burdens on the land in the North-Western Provinces; and, without doing this, we can obtain what we want.

"I will now give a sketch of the plans which are proposed, leaving it to my Honorable friend, Mr. Bazett Colvin, who may now be held to represent the North-Western Provinces in this Council, to describe, hereafter, the details of the measures which will require legislative sanction.

"The first of the proposed measures will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. Although these rates were only placed on a strictly definite and legal basis in 1871, they have been levied, for many years past, in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces: every estate in which the settlement of the Land Revenue is subject to revision, is liable to the payment of a local rate, not exceeding five per cent., on the annual value of the land: in permanently settled estates, rates are levied for the same purposes at an amount not exceeding annually two annas for each acre under cultivation. All these rates are, in the first instance, credited to a General Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes: these are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District Post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

"The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, all that is proposed is to authorise the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation works and Railways of provincial utility: it is proposed to fix the maximum amount of such assignments at 10 per cent. of the total sum levied under the Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present: but I see no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £130,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

"The second measure now proposed is the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped. The original Bill imposed small duties on certain specified trades, and the amount of the duties in no way depended on any trader's means: although, in this respect, the new Bill will not be so satisfactory as the old one, which would not yield as much money as we require, and the estimated receipts from which are admitted to have been greatly over-rated, no inquisition will be made into any man's actual profits, and the measure will not be an income tax in disguise: it will be similar to the License Taxes actually imposed for local purposes in many large Indian towns, and to the Pándhri tax, which has long been levied in the Central Provinces. The principal trades, as the Council will see from the Bill

which I hope to be allowed to introduce to-day, have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and Wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32. It is extremely difficult to say what this measure will probably yield, but, for my present purpose, I will assume it to be £50,000 a year.

"If the plans which I have described are carried into effect, the first step for the Local Government to take will be to look thoroughly into its Public Works Establishments, and to consider whether the existing system under which the canals are managed, and under which the canal revenue is collected, cannot be improved and made less costly: it will then have to consider what means can be taken for increasing the income yielded by the existing canals: there will, therefore, I hope, be no necessity for depending only upon new taxation and on the assignments from local rates, for the means of meeting the new charges.

"The measures which I have thus described will, it is believed, enable the Government of the North-Western Provinces to satisfy, without difficulty, the obligations imposed upon it.

"The whole of these arrangements have been settled in communication with Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor, and have received in all respects his cordial approval.

"In the imposition upon Bengal of similar responsibilities for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works, similar principles will be applied; but, as the existing works are at present unprofitable, the sum to be made good annually by the province will be larger than in the North-Western Provinces: it will amount at present to about £275,000.

"The Government of India is in communication with the Local Government on this subject: the Lieutenant-Governor will consider what portion of the whole burden can be recovered from the people who are primarily benefited by the works which have been constructed, and what portion must be raised by fresh taxation upon the province at large: I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned, there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery. Although the amount to be raised is in itself considerable, the increase of taxation which it involves will really be very small, when distributed over an enormous population: I have no doubt that the Local Government will be able to adapt successfully its present system to meeting this increased demand: I am sure that it will be the universal feeling, not only of this Council, but of the public, that the initiation of the necessary measures could not be in better hands than in those of my honorable friend Mr. Eden; and in regard to this matter the views of the two Governments are completely in accord.

"In regard to the Punjab, I can say nothing definite at present: it is thought desirable to wait until the Government arrives at Simla, when it will have the advantage of the presence and co-operation on the spot of the Lieutenant-Governor and some of his most experienced officers: meanwhile, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my honorable friend and present colleague, Mr. Egerton, who will, before long, assume charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, will give his cordial support to the principles which have been laid down, and that he anticipates no serious difficulty in their application to the Punjab.

"The total amount of the contributions thus made to the Imperial Treasury for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is estimated to be, in 1877-78, £375,000.

"The combined result of the arrangements made with the Local Governments in regard to both Ordinary and Extraordinary income and expenditure is that the estimates of the coming year have been improved to the extent of £520,000: it will be understood, from what I have already said, that it is not now possible to state exactly what portion of this amount will be provided by new taxation; but it will not exceed £325,000, and will probably be less.

"The questions of which I have been speaking are closely connected with another subject of great importance. In a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1875, the Secretary of State called attention to the question of the proper incidence of the charges which have to be incurred for the relief of famine: he said that, however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible towards preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the General Revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time. The Secretary of State fully admitted the difficulty of a satisfactory solution of the question of how local resources can be applied to aid in meeting local wants; but he said that this difficulty ought not to be allowed to obscure the perception of the vital importance of such a solution to the future well-being of the country, and the necessity for establishing some system under which shall be suitably recognized the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support.

"In the instructions lately issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple, in respect of the inquiries which he is now conducting with signal ability and success in the famine-stricken districts of Madras and Bombay, the same doctrine of the necessity for enforcing some system of local responsibility for providing local relief was recognized by the Government of India; and I wish that it were now in my power to inform the Council that some practical conclusions had been arrived at. This I cannot do; but the question will receive the careful consideration of the Government, and I hope that a useful solution of it may be found, by which, while the Imperial revenues are duly protected, no unjust or excessive burdens shall be imposed upon local or provincial interests: this last condition is obviously essential. Meanwhile, the measures which I have been explaining are a step in the direction which I have mentioned; by throwing upon each province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the canals and railways required to protect its own people against famine, we give practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State has insisted, and we obtain, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenue which he thought so necessary. This at least is certain, that the relief of famine must be looked on as an ordinary charge to be met from revenue, and not from borrowed money.

"The question has often been raised of late, whether it is really possible for the State to undertake the responsibility of preserving the lives of the people during famines, the periodical recurrence of which in India must unhappily be looked upon as certain: for my own part I do not think the answer difficult: it seems to me idle to discuss whether the Government of India, on account of

financial considerations, can deliberately allow people to die of starvation: it is quite clear that it can do nothing of the kind: it is a fact which has to be accepted that life must be saved, whatever be the cost. It is conceivable that the performance of such a task might become impossible; but I can conceive many other causes which would make the Government of India by the English impossible; and I see no use in speculating on what may happen, in consequence of financial or other ruin, in some distant future, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen.

"I have tried to read for myself the lessons of the past, and they appear to me to show that if we treat this great famine question in a rational way, and base our measures on true principles, we shall find no insuperable difficulty in dealing with it. The first thing to be distinctly declared is that, while the State fully accepts the necessity of saving life, and of preventing extreme distress, it refuses to attempt to take upon itself, in time of famine, more than in any other time, the impossible task of preventing and relieving all human suffering; and that we will not allow the strong and natural desire to provide immediate remedies against present misery, to blind us to the duties which we owe to the people of the Empire at large, and to future generations. The task of giving relief to all those who suffer, offers the noblest opportunities of doing good to well-applied private charity and intelligence and zeal; but it cannot be undertaken by the State.

"So far from the experience of past and present famines showing that the performance by the Government of its proper duties in regard to the relief of famine is, on financial grounds, impossible, all the facts seem to me to point to an opposite conclusion: it is not only in the relief of famine that it is easy to throw away millions; and, whenever there has been a very heavy expenditure on famine relief, it has (such at least is my belief) resulted from causes which, we can now see, might have been avoided, and which we ought to be able to avoid in future.

"I earnestly hope that we shall not allow the present famine to pass away, without learning from it the necessity of adopting a clear and definite policy for dealing with such calamities in future: I believe that we can undertake to do everything that a Government ought to do, without any of the ruinous consequences which are sometimes predicted. Very serious obligations are undoubtedly imposed upon us: we must, and will, take measures for guarding against the dangers with which these periodical famines threaten our finances; and, although I cannot now say what those measures will be, the Government of India will not shrink from the duty which rests upon it.

"When, my Lord, only a few months ago, I accepted my present office, I looked forward confidently to proposing, in my first Financial Statement, several fiscal reforms of extreme importance: I hoped, among other things, that we should have been able to undertake measures which it has long seemed to me are more urgently required than almost any that can be named; measures for the reform of the system under which the salt duties are levied throughout India; for enabling the people, through vast tracts of country, to obtain what they cannot obtain now—plentiful supplies of cheap salt; for abolishing that opprobrium of our Government, the Inland Customs Line; and for getting rid, at the same time, of one of the very worst taxes ever levied by a civilised Government, the transit duty on sugar the produce of our own territories. I hoped, at the same time, that it would have been possible to take a really practical and decisive step towards redeeming the pledges given by the Secretary of State for the removal of the Customs duties on cotton goods: those pledges were, in my opinion, wisely given; and I looked forward with the greatest satisfaction to being able to take an active part in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government has approved. Unfortunately these hopes have been disappointed: the terrible famine, from which so large a portion of India is now suffering, and which causes such unceasing anxiety to the Government and imposes such serious burdens upon the finances, has rendered it impossible to deal with these questions. The next best thing, however, to bringing great measures into effect, is to prepare the way for their execution hereafter; and I desire to tell the Council and the public what the policy is which

the Government is firmly resolved to carry out: the Government has a distinct programme which it intends to keep constantly in view.

"There is, perhaps, no great Indian question which has provoked so much discussion as that of salt, and no question on which high authorities have come to more opposite conclusions: it has been declared, on the one hand, that among all the main sources of the existing income of the State, the tax upon salt is one of the best, and one of those least felt by the people, and that by means of it, we raise a great revenue with the least possible objection: it has been frequently declared, on the other hand, that of all taxes this is the worst and wickedest.

"If I were to attempt to repeat to the Council all that has been said in support of these contending views, I should not get through my Financial Statement to-day: all that I can do is to state the conclusions of the Government, and the reasons for them: having, for many years past, given to this subject a large share of my attention, I feel great confidence that the policy is right which the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, intends to pursue.

"It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether salt is or is not a proper subject for taxation in India; we, obviously, cannot do without the revenue which it gives us: for my own part, however, I believe the tax to be, on principle, open to no objection; and this is the view which was laid down by the Secretary of State when the question was before him some years ago. I will read to the Council an extract from a despatch from the Duke of Argyll on this subject, dated the 21st January 1869, not only because it appears to me to express, with great clearness, views which are statesmanlike and true; but because it contains, I believe, the last authoritative statement of opinion on this subject given by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of India:—

"On all grounds of general principles, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation: it is impossible, in any country, to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes: if they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a large revenue can be thus raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship upon them than in any other way whatever: there is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied: it appears to be the only one which at present, in that country, can occupy the place which is held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Salt tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.

"It is the duty, however, of the Government to see that such taxes are not so heavy as to bear unjustly upon the poor, by amounting to a very large percentage upon their necessary expenditure.

"The best test whether an indirect tax is open to this objection is to be found in its effect upon consumption.

"I observe that several of those officers whose opinions upon this question have been given in the papers before me, found that opinion upon what they have heard, or what they have not heard, in the way of complaint among the native population: but this is a very unsafe ground of judgment: it is one of the great advantages of indirect taxation, that it is so mixed up with the other elements of price, that it is paid without observation by the consumers: even at home, where the people are so much more generally educated, and more accustomed to political reasoning, the heavy indirect taxes formerly levied upon the great articles of consumption were seldom complained of by the poor: they were not themselves conscious how severely they were affected by those taxes, and how much more of the articles they would consume if the duties were lower. But whilst this peculiarity of indirect taxation makes it a most convenient instrument of finance, it throws additional responsibility upon all Governments which resort to it, to bring the most enlightened consideration to bear upon the adjustment of taxes which may really be very heavy and very unjust, without the fact being perceived or understood by those on whom they fall."

"The Government has endeavoured to give to this great question the consideration which the Secretary of State thus referred to: Does the Salt tax press heavily and unjustly on the people?

"I must state, in the first place, that, although the Government of India has adopted the conclusions which I shall presently describe, it must not be supposed that the Government is committed to every opinion which I am about to express: I do not know that, in fact, any difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government; but, on a question of so much difficulty, there may be many matters of detail in which unanimity can hardly be expected.

"The circumstances under which the Salt duties are levied vary greatly in different parts of India. Bengal and Assam, with sixty-seven millions of people, get nearly the whole of their salt supply from Cheshire, a result mainly of the fact that the exports which India sends to Europe greatly exceed the imports which she receives: salt comes virtually as ballast. Almost the only local source within easy reach, from which Bengal can obtain salt, is the sea, and the natural facilities for making salt on the Northern coasts of the Bay of Bengal are not great: the climate is so damp that salt cannot easily be obtained by the cheap process of solar evaporation; and owing to the vast quantities of fresh water poured in by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the sea is less salt than on the other shores of India.

"In Madras and Bombay, on the other hand, containing together about forty-seven millions of people, the manufacture of salt from the sea is cheap and easy; and, for these Presidencies, as well as for the greater part of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Southern India, the sea is the great source of supply.

"Coming to Northern India we find that the Punjab possesses inexhaustible supplies of rock-salt, which is consumed by about fourteen millions of people. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a portion of the Central Provinces and of the Punjab, on the other hand, although there are many places where more or less impure salts can be produced, the home sources for the supply of good salt could never be sufficient: forty-seven millions of our own subjects depend almost entirely for their salt on the Native States of Rajputana or on places on the confines of those States.

"The system under which the duty is levied, and the rate of duty, vary in the different provinces. In Madras and Bombay the rate of duty is Re. 1-13 per maund (82 lbs): in Madras, this is collected under a monopoly by which all salt is manufactured on behalf of the Government, and sold to the people at a price which gives a profit equivalent to the duty: in Bombay the duty is levied as an excise. In Lower Bengal the tax is Rs. 3-4 per maund, and is levied chiefly in the form of a Sea Customs Import duty. In the Upper Provinces of this Presidency the rate is Rs. 3 per maund: in the Punjab, this is included in the selling price of the rock-salt, which is the property of the Government; in the rest of the Upper Provinces, the duty is levied when the salt is imported from Rajputana.

"For this purpose, and to prevent the ingress of salt taxed at lower rates, a Customs Line is maintained, extending from a point north of Attock to near the Berar Frontier, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles: similar lines, some hundreds of miles in length, are established in the Bombay Presidency, to prevent untaxed salt from Native States entering British territory. Along the greater part of this enormous system of Inland Customs Lines, which, if they were put down in Europe, would stretch from London to Constantinople, a physical barrier has been created, comparable to nothing that I can think of except the great wall of China: it consists principally of an impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle, can pass without being subjected to detention and search: it is guarded by an army of some eight thousand men, the mass of whom receive as wages six or seven rupees a month. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to show the magnitude of the evil.

"Although I believe that every thing is done, which can be done under such circumstances, to prevent abuses, it may be easily imagined what inevitable and serious obstruction to trade, and annoyance and harassment to individuals, must take place: I remember a graphic account by Sir George Campbell, in which he described the evils of the system, and the instruments of the nature of cheese-tasters which are thrust into the goods of every one whose business takes him across the line. The interference is not confined to the traffic passing into British territory; for, owing to the levy of the export duty on sugar, to which I have still to refer, the same obstructions are offered to the traffic passing in the other direction. In spite, however, of the evils inseparable from the existence of an Inland Customs Line, it is practically impossible to dispense with it so long as we levy our Salt tax at different rates in different Provinces, and have no means of controlling the manufacture and

taxation of salt produced in Native States until the salt reaches the British Frontier.

"The great object at which the Government ought to aim is to give to the people, throughout India, the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

"Although much has been done, during the last six or seven years, towards this object, we are still far from its attainment: a comparison between the average consumption of salt per head in different parts of India proves, incontestibly, that, where salt is cheap and abundant, the consumption is much larger than where it is dear, and where the supply is restricted. In Madras, for instance, the recent inquiries of the Salt Commission show an average annual consumption of more than 12 lbs. per head; and, in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, the rate does not fall much short of this: in Bengal the consumption is about 9½ lbs. per head: while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although it is very difficult to speak positively on the subject, the rate can hardly exceed, if indeed it amounts to, 6 lbs. per head.

"The existing system in Northern India has not even the merit of being financially profitable: for instance, the Madras Salt Commission show that thirty-four millions of people in that Presidency pay Salt duty at Re. 1-13 per maund, amounting to £927,000: if these people, instead of consuming more than 12 lbs. a head, consumed, like the people of Northern India, less than half that amount, and paid a duty of Rs 3 per maund, the revenue would be only £750,000. There can be no doubt that, in the interests of the revenue, the best system would be that under which we should levy throughout India a low rate of duty on unrestricted consumption.

"I have a strong belief that more than a hundred millions of people fail now to obtain a full supply of salt: I do not for a moment assert, nor do I believe, that the actual supply is insufficient for the preservation of health; nor do I at all agree with those who maintain that the salt tax presses with extreme severity on the poorer classes: but, however this may be, it is a great evil that the supply of this necessary of life should be restricted; and the restriction is not only mischievous in respect of human consumption, but in this way also, that there is little salt for the cattle, and little for any of the manufacturing processes in which it would be useful.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of salt depends not only on the amount of the duty imposed, but on other charges: for example, as I have said elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces depend practically for their salt on the inexhaustible supplies which exist in the Native States of Rajputana: for a long time, the British Government acted as if it were its object to aggravate by artificial obstructions, the natural difficulties in bringing the salt into its own territories; we placed between our markets and the salt sources a great Customs Line; imposed on all salt crossing it a heavy duty; and ignored everything on the other side of that line: thus, for example, salt from Sámbhar had to find its way two hundred miles through Native States, with no roads or bridges, and subjected to imposts, and exactions, and hindrances of every kind, until, at last, it came to the greatest hindrance of all, our own preventive line.

"For such a state of things it was obvious that the mere reduction of the duty would do little or no good: the salt dealers, and not the consumers, would have been the chief gainers: with the existing means of communication, it was a physical impossibility to bring from Rajputana the salt required for some fifty millions of people: that task was one that could not be performed by any number of carts, and camels, and ponies which it was possible for the country to furnish; and these were the only means of transport: therefore it was that I have sometimes asserted that there was a salt famine in Northern India, meaning thereby, not only that salt was dear, but that sufficient salt could not be provided. For such a condition of things reduction of duty would no more afford a remedy than it would be a remedy in a food famine to give money to the people when no food existed in the markets: Lord Mayo saw

that there were two essential conditions to be fulfilled before relief could be found: it was necessary to provide cheap means of transport, to a practically unlimited extent, between the salt of Rajputana and our own markets; and also to make arrangements by which the price of salt to our people should be freed from influences outside our territory.

"The first condition could only be provided by making railways into Rajputana; the second condition rendered it necessary that our Government should obtain complete control over the manufacture and supply of salt at the chief places of production. The first of these two conditions has recently been fulfilled by the extension of Railway communication from Agra and Delhi to the Sámbhar salt lake: towards the second a great step was made when we obtained, under Lord Mayo's Administration, from the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the lease of this lake, the most important of the salt sources of Rajputana, and acquired, by an amicable arrangement which was as profitable to the Native Chiefs as to the British Government, the complete control over the local manufacture of salt.

"The practical result of these measures has already been, not only to facilitate the supply of salt to the Upper Provinces, but greatly to reduce its price: salt which, before 1869, was sold at Agra for Rs. 5-12 per maund, is now procurable for Rs. 4, and the price is still diminishing.

"During the Administration of Lord Northbrook, another important step in advance was taken: in 1874 about 800 miles of the Customs Line in the Central Provinces, maintained for the purpose of levying the difference between the duty on salt levied in the Central Provinces and that levied in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, was abolished: at the same time, the difference between the rates of duty levied in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was shaded off by a sliding scale down the Orissa and Ganjam Coast: the result of these measures has been greatly to reduce the price of salt in the Central Provinces and in Orissa, with practically no financial loss to the Government.

"Recently the extension of the Northern State Railway to Jhelum has stimulated the sale of rock-salt at the Government mines in the neighbourhood, and decreased its price to the people.

"We are, at present, engaged in further negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana, which, when completed, will enable us to abolish the greater part of the Inland Customs Line, and to establish, instead of it, a system of local management at the places of production: the measures now in progress will benefit not only the British Government, but the Native Chiefs also: there is no antagonism between our interests; and I confidently anticipate a successful issue. It will not, however, be possible to abolish the Inland Customs Line simultaneously with our obtaining the control over the manufacture of salt at the places of production: there will be, for some time, in Rajputana and Central India, large quantities of salt which have left the places of production and are scattered about in the hands of traders: if the Customs Line were removed, this salt might be brought into British Territory; and, if it could not be taxed, a corresponding loss would be occasioned to our Salt Revenue. Although, therefore, establishments on the Line may be, to some extent, reduced, the line will not be removed, or the pass system abolished, until the Government is satisfied that there do not exist outside the Line large stocks of salt which has not been taxed, and which cannot be otherwise prevented from entering British Territory until it is taxed. Nor would it be safe to abolish the Customs Line until we learn by experience whether our arrangements for controlling the salt manufacture are efficient or not.

"Moreover, before these objects can be accomplished, it will be necessary to take steps towards the equalization of the duties on salt; and this is also an indispensable preliminary to their general reduction: I had hoped on this occasion to have been able to announce some immediate measures in this direction; but, as I have already stated, this is rendered impossible by the famine. I should have been glad, had it been possible, to have seen an immediate reduction in the rate of duties in the Bengal Presidency to that in force in Madras and Bombay: but there is reason to fear that, before this point can be reached, it will be necessary that some temporary mea-

sures should be taken for raising the lower rates of duties while lowering the higher.

"I have alluded to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line: these are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is merely taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

"While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favour of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

"Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer: it is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country; and such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well: the Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties; but it is difficult to see with what consistency we can do this, so long as we retain our Sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line.

"My Lord, I have reserved to the end of my Statement the remarks which I wish to make regarding the Customs duties on cotton goods. I do not now wish to re-open the discussion which was finally closed last year by the Secretary of State: it was then decided by Her Majesty's Government that "the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation." The Secretary of State, while leaving to the judgment of the Government of India the mode in which the policy thus laid down should be carried out, declared his opinion that measures for the abolition of these duties should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian taxpayers. Financial embarrassments arising from the depreciation of silver prevented any practical steps being taken, last year, in this direction: it was thought unwise to give up any revenue at such a time; and the Secretary of State concurred in this decision. It is with great regret that I have to announce that, for reasons similar to those which prevailed a year ago, it has been decided that nothing can be done, at the present moment, towards the abolition of these duties: the financial difficulties caused by the famine are so serious that we cannot sacrifice any source of income.

"I regret this, not only because we are thus unable to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to which this Government owes a loyal and unhesitating obedience, but I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity.

"I altogether disbelieve that there is, in this matter, any conflict between Indian and English interests: I am satisfied that these interests are identical, and that they alike require the abolition of this tax. I will not speculate on what ought to have been done if the case had been different; but there is one thing which I wish to take this opportunity of saying: we are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours: for my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines: I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade in cotton, but of millions of Englishmen: I am not ashamed to say that, while I hope that I feel, as strongly as any man, the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation, than that which I owe to my own country. I believe that our countrymen at home have a real and very serious grievance, and that it is no imaginary injury against which they complain: I know that Your Excellency has resolved that the Government of India shall not shirk this business; and there need be no fear that it will be regarded in any half-hearted spirit. Your Excellency took the earliest opportunity which could be found, after you had assumed the office of Viceroy, to declare publicly your views upon this subject; and if I say no more regarding it now, it is mainly because I feel sure that Your Excellency will not lose the present opportunity of publicly declaring those views again: for myself personally, if I had not confidently expected to take part in this great reform, I doubt whether anything would have induced me to accept my present office; and I trust that I may still have a share in the performance of a task which I look upon as one of the most important which this Government has before it.

"It is important, in my opinion, not only on its own account, but for the results which may follow hereafter. The net Sea Customs Revenue proper of India amounted in 1875-76 to £2,475,530, of which the duties on cotton goods yielded £850,000: when the cotton duties are removed, there will remain export duties on rice, indigo, and lac yielding together £620,000; and import duties on a multitude of articles yielding £930,000. Excluding the duties on cotton goods, the export and import duties together give £1,550,000: many of these duties are so objectionable that it is impossible that they can last: and can it be supposed that we should long continue to maintain huge establishments for the purpose of levying the small remnant of revenue that might survive? The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production which the people of India largely consume, and there is no possibility of deriving a large customs revenue from anything else: I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached; but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world.

"I feel, my Lord, that the Statement which I have made to-day is open to this general objection, that I have said comparatively little of what has actually been done, and a great deal of what may be done in the future: I may be told that it is seldom wise for a Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to Measures which it intends to adopt hereafter, and which may turn out, after all, to be impracticable. Under our present circumstances, I do not think that this is applicable to us: a distinct conception having been formed of some at least of the great objects at which our financial policy ought to aim, it seems to me highly desirable that a clear and public avowal of those objects should be made: the Government may thus hope to obtain the greatest advantage which an honest Government can desire,—a full examination and discussion of its proposed policy: such discussion will either help it to carry that policy into effect, or will enable it to avoid errors into which it might otherwise fall.

"I have now, my Lord, finished my Statement: I have endeavoured to place before the Council and the public all the facts which it seemed to me might help them to form an accurate judgment on our financial position and on our

proposed policy: I have not attempted to keep out of sight anything which was unpleasant; but have perhaps rather been inclined to err in the other direction, and to bring almost too prominently into notice the weak points of our financial administration.

"The final result which seems to me to come out very clearly is that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous and satisfactory state; and, that although there are some serious defects of system, they can certainly be removed: while I do not disguise from myself the fact that there may be grave difficulties before us, I look forward to the future not only with hope but with confidence."

MINUTE, DATED 15TH MARCH 1877, BY THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1875-76, AND THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1876-77.

I PROPOSE, in this Minute, to review the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, which are now completed for the year 1875-76, and the Revised Estimates for 1876-77, the year which is now about to close. My explanation of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, 1877-78, will, on this occasion, be made in the Legislative Council.

I must, in the first place, explain that the Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 which I have now the honor to place before the Council, differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support; and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented, there, by a single net entry under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, or their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72.

Accordingly, in the Abstract Statements which I now present to the Council, the heads of *Police* and *Education* appear again on each side of the Account, and the head *Allotments for Provincial Services* disappears, its elements being distributed among the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure from which they were originally subtracted. Moreover, the Statements contain three new Adjusting Heads which are necessary in consequence of the arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and which will, I believe, usefully illustrate the practical working of these arrangements.

The Local Governments are entitled to keep for provincial uses any surplus, while they must make good from provincial resources any deficit, upon their Provincial Accounts as a whole; such surplus is added to, and such deficit, in the first resort, supplied from, the Balances of the Local Governments in the hands of the Imperial Government. These additions and subtractions will henceforth be recorded under the Heads *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* and *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased.*

It may happen, however, that the balance at credit of a Local Government does not suffice to cover a deficit in its Provincial Accounts; or, for other reasons, a Local Government may think it right to contribute funds from its separate provincial resources in support of the Imperial services which it administers. Whenever such contributions are made, they will be recorded under the Head *Provincial Contributions*. It is not deemed expedient to open on the expenditure side a corresponding account of *Contributions to Local Funds*, because, although such contributions are frequent, and might be found to counterbalance some substantial part of the *Provincial Contributions*, their object and destination can always be classified under some Service Head, and it is considered better thus to classify them, than to show them under a mere Transfer Head, which would give no information as to the nature of the service for which they are made.

Taking the three Adjusting Accounts *Provincial Contributions*, *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*, and *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* together, a very good idea can be formed of the financial working of the arrangements with the Local Governments.

The engagements between the Imperial and Local Governments will no longer affect the form of the Imperial Accounts and Estimates, except through the adjusting accounts which I have described. The Revenue and Expenditure under all other Heads will be recorded without any reference to the several responsibilities of the Imperial and the Local Governments, which will be matter for arrangement altogether apart from the Accounts. Thus, henceforth, any one wishing to ascertain the total imperial revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage; and that the re-combination of the Accounts and Estimates of the Imperial Revenues and Expenditure, whether immediately administered by the Imperial or by the Local Governments, into one Imperial Statement, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.

It will be necessary for the Local Governments to excerpt, for their own information, the items of Revenue and Expenditure for which they are primarily responsible: they will be required to publish the Accounts and Estimates thus compiled, which will be of great local interest; but such local Accounts will not form a part of the Accounts of British India.

A change is made in the manner in which the transactions of the Guaranteed Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies are exhibited in Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Hitherto these transactions have been there shown net after elimination of the effects of the conditions of the contracts as to the rate at which, in the accounts between the Government and the Companies, Rupees are converted into sterling. Henceforth these transactions will be shown gross, in Rupees, just as they occur.

I ask a passing notice for another change of importance in the character of the Abstract Statements. For the last ten years, these Statements have been prepared, ostensibly, in Pounds Sterling, on the hypothesis that the English Pound is equal to ten Rupees. Since the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India, are really calculated in Rupees, the value of which, compared with the English money of account, varies from time to time, it is plain that the Pound Sterling used in these Statements was not a real Pound Sterling, but a conventional money of account peculiar to this purpose. So long as the value of Rs. 10 did not much vary, as for many years it did not, from £1, there was a certain convenience in this arrangement; and the figures conveyed to English readers a meaning not very far from the truth: but, of late years, there has ceased to be any close or normal relation between Rs. 10 and £1, and Statements prepared upon the hypothesis of such a relation, are now untrue and misleading. I shall, therefore, revert to the use of Rupees in the Abstract Accounts and Estimates appended to the Financial Statement: the Secretary of State will use his own discretion as to the money of account in which the Accounts and Estimates presented to Parliament shall be stated. In combining the Sterling Receipts and Disbursements under each Head, at the

Home Treasury, with the Rupee Receipts and Disbursements under the same Heads at the Indian Treasuries, it is only a degree less incorrect to call the totals, under each Head, Rupees, than it is to call them Sterling: the consequent errors of detail, which, under the existing system, cannot be avoided, and which, as will appear in the course of this Minute, are often highly inconvenient, are neutralised in the Grand Totals by the entry of the sum of them under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange;* the errors do not involve some of the most important Heads or the Grand Totals; and, although I am unable at present to eliminate them, I prefer to state the Accounts and Estimates in Rupees, as, on the whole, much less misleading than if I were to state them in Pounds Sterling.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1871—76.

It would have been interesting to compare the Accounts of the Local Governments for 1875-76 as now re-incorporated in the Imperial Accounts, with the corresponding portions of the last Accounts (for 1870-71), before the introduction of the system of Consolidated Allotments for Provincial Services; I shall attempt such a comparison in my Statement before the Legislative Council; but I fear that it cannot be made quite completely.

As already explained, it is possible that a portion of the expenditure for Education and Public Works now recorded as Imperial in 1875-76, would have been treated as Local in 1870-71 and *vice versâ*. In any case, the growth of the expenditure upon these important Services in the five years was trifling; and the Imperial Government has been, certainly, set free from importunate claims upon its resources.

It will be remembered that the Governments of India inaugurated the Provincial system by granting to the Local Governments balances aggregating Rs. 20,00,000. Their receipts in the five years, apart from *Provincial Contributions*, have aggregated Rs. 29,57,31,568, and the sum of Rs. 55,93,660 has been contributed to the Delegated Services from Provincial Resources. The expenditure upon the Delegated Services has amounted to Rs. 30,03,76,338, and the balances of the Local Governments on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 29,48,890. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 15,27,296 is recorded as Contributions to Local Funds; but I am doubtful whether this can be accepted as accurately representing the relief to Local Funds by the transfer of expenditure from the Local to the Imperial category; the net burden upon separate Provincial Resources cannot, in any case, have been very heavy. Of the gross sum of Rs. 55,93,660 shown as *Provincial Contributions*, Rs. 8,98,434 is on account of *Famine Relief* in Bengal, and explains the abnormal amount recorded under this Head in 1875-76. The Abstract Account of the five years is as follows:—

Assigned Revenues of the Local Governments, and their Expenditure upon the Delegated Services, 1871—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1871	*20,00,000*	*Expenditure on Transferred Services*	*30,03,76,338*
Assigned Revenues	*4,13,05,938*	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1876*	*29,48,890*
Allotments from Imperial Revenues	*25,44,25,630*		
Provincial Contributions ...	*55,93,660*		
Total ...	*30,33,25,228*	*Total* ...	*30,33,25,228*

In 1875-76, the Local Governments spent net Rs. 33,72,860* more than their Fixed Allotments and Assigned Revenues together, of which Rs. 18,91,710 was taken from the balances at credit of the Local Governments in the Imperial Treasury, and Rs. 14,81,150 was provided from Provincial Resources.

	Rs.	Rs.
* *Provincial Contributions*		*14,81,150*
Balances of the Local Governments Decreased	*23,33,590*	
Balances of the Local Governments Increased	*4,41,880*	
		18,91,710
		33,72,860

I think it well to offer a few further explanations of the Provincial Contributions, to which much interest attaches. The Local Funds in any Province are of two kinds: many of these Funds belong exclusively to particular

districts or localities, and can be expended only for their benefit; but, in each Province, there is a more or less considerable residuum at the disposal of the Local Government for use, at its discretion, throughout the Province. When the system of Consolidated Allotments of Imperial Revenue for certain Delegated Services was adopted, it was, at first, thought convenient to amalgamate the Accounts of the Transferred Services and Revenues with those of the Local Funds at the disposal of the Local Governments for general provincial purposes, and unnecessary to maintain any separation between these two Accounts. But this amalgamation was found to be inconvenient; as it made it difficult for the Government of India to ascertain, from time to time, all the financial consequences of the new system as compared with the old. The Government of India determined, therefore, some time ago, to arrange for as complete a re-separation as possible of the transactions which would, under the old system, have been recorded in the Imperial Accounts, from those which would have been treated as transactions of Local Funds.

The abandoned system had made such progress that it is doubtful whether this separation can be completely effected as regards the past, or, even, whether it is, as yet, perfectly accomplished as regards recent and current expenditure. For this reason it cannot be said with confidence that the revenue hitherto recorded as *Provincial Contributions* is all of the nature of a demand upon separate Provincial Resources which would not have occurred under the old system. Indeed, it is certain that some considerable portion of these contributions is balanced by the record as imperial of expenditure which would, under the old system, have been a charge upon Local, or separate Provincial Resources. I hope, however, that the means will gradually be found of altogether removing from both sides of the Imperial Accounts, in future, all transactions which, under the old system, would, directly or indirectly, have been recorded under "Local Funds:" when this is effected, the demands upon local resources for imperial purposes will, I believe, be found to be, as yet, inconsiderable.

It will be seen from Statement No. VII that the whole sum raised in India in 1875-76 by Local Taxes, Rates, and Cesses was only Rs. 2,03,83,620: the estimated amount in 1876-77 is Rs. 2,07,32,000, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,23.29,000. This last amount is, however, exclusive of new taxation to be imposed under the measures which I shall this day describe in the Legislative Council.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.

I proceed to explain the differences between the Regular Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 made by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir on the 31st March last, and the Accounts of that year as since completed.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,99,10,000, and the Grand Total Expenditure Rs. 53,88,70,000; and that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 2,89,60,000; or (the Extraordinary Expenditure being estimated at Rs. 4,14,30,000), a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 1,24,70,000. The completed Accounts show the Revenue to have been Rs. 52,51,57,887, the Expenditure Rs. 55,11,75,355, and the Deficit Rs. 2,60,17,468, being less than the estimate by Rs. 29,42,532: the Extraordinary Expenditure having been Rs. 4,27,06,290, the Surplus on the Ordinary Account was Rs. 1,66,88,822, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 42,18,822.

The Revenue has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,52,47,887, and the Expenditure by Rs. 1,23,05,355. Of these excesses, Rs. 97,23,653 on each side of the Account is due to the re-incorporation, in gross, of the transactions of the Local Governments, which were represented in the Regular Estimates, by a single net entry; if this disturbing cause be abstracted, there remains an excess Revenue of Rs. 55,24,234, and an excess Expenditure of Rs. 25,81,702, of which Rs. 13,05,412 is in the Ordinary Section of the Account, and Rs. 12,76,290 is Extraordinary. This latter excess is due to the purchase of certain stores from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for the State Railways, a transaction not anticipated when the Regular Estimates were closed.

It is not necessary now to make any minute comparison between the details of Sir William Muir's Estimates and the Accounts, and I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal items of difference. Only two of the Heads of Revenue yielded, in a noteworthy degree, less than the estimate, *viz.*, *Salt*, Rs. 4,15,850, the clearances of Foreign Salt during March having been abnormally deficient, and *Irrigation*, Rs. 1,12,800, an old Account having been adjusted: all the other important Heads of Revenue show improvement, the chief items being as follows:

Land Revenue, Rs. 13,17,420, occurred in Bengal, where unexpected arrears were collected, and in Madras. So large a portion of the Land Revenue is collected at the close of the year, that it is impossible to secure absolute correspondence even between the Regular Estimates and the Accounts of Land Revenue.

Forest, net improvement Rs. 6,88,598, which occurred chiefly in British Burmah, and might perhaps have been foretold.

Marine, net improvement Rs. 5,35,639, chiefly in Bengal, where there was an unexpected transfer entry.

The only important failure in the Estimates of Expenditure is under *Refunds*, under which Head it became necessary to adjust a large erroneous credit of Land Revenue in Bombay.

The expenditure on *Famine Relief* was considerably less than the sum shown in the Regular Estimates. The Imperial Expenditure was, indeed, only Rs. 50,85,550, being less than the Regular Estimate by Rs. 14,74,450. But, under the new system of combining the two Accounts, the Provincial Expenditure, in 1875-76, upon the Famine, Rs. 8,72,243, is added to the Imperial Expenditure, and the whole becomes Rs. 59,57,793.

In the Original Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875-76 provision was made for a Surplus upon the Ordinary Account of Rs. 50,60,000. The actual Surplus was Rs. 1,66,88,822; and this, notwithstanding a revision of the Customs Tariff, in the middle of the year, with an estimated effect of Rs. 26,60,000 adverse to the Estimates; notwithstanding, also, an unestimated adjustment from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 50,85,550 for *Famine Relief*.

The Revenues exceeded the Original Estimates by Rs. 1,72,34,234, and the Expenditure exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 56,05,412. The principal items of improvement are *Opium*, Rs. 50,28,600, and *The Army*, Rs. 51,31,540: minor improvements are *Land Revenue*, Rs. 12,47,420; *Forest*, Rs. 10,30,080; *Excise*, Rs. 12,63,770; and *Customs* (notwithstanding the revision of the Tariff), Rs. 4,46,580. The chief items of deterioration are *Famine Relief*, Rs. 50,85,550, and *Public Works Ordinary*, Rs. 19,05,530.

Of the Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 3,16,51,840 was spent upon Railroads, chiefly as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	33,69,370	Punjab Northern ...	32,69,800
Holkar	28,39,730	Sindhia	5,57,810
Neemuch ...	20,03,080	Tirhoot	9,75,760
Wardah Valley ...	14,08,940	Northern Bengal ...	31,88,540
Indus Valley ...	1,00,62,100	Rangoon ...	40,95,180

and Rs. 1,10,54,450 on Canals, principally as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	10,50,430	Lower Ganges ...	25,22,870
Midnapore ...	3,35,730	Western Jumna ...	4,91,840
Sône	25,75,140	Bari Doab ...	3,27,090
Ganges	5,82,550	Sirhind ...	14,84,260
Agra	5,91,450	Godavery Delta Works	4,48,300
		Moota Lake ...	3,35,650

The Total Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works in India, to the end of 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 16,55,44,070, of which Rs. 8,70,80,510 was classified as Extraordinary as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contribution.	Capital value of land used for works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to the Canals has been ascertained—					
Bengal	14,63,490	3,92,12,490	...	51,440	4,07,27,420
North-Western Provinces ...	2,82,10,100	2,01,27,210	...	10,57,960	4,93,95,270
Punjab	1,63,22,770	1,27,68,910	41,80,090	83,260	3,33,55,030
	4,59,96,360	7,21,08,610	41,80,090	11,92,660	12,34,77,720
II.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to Canals has still to be ascertained—					
Madras .. .	1,20,36,200	67,34,780	...	...	1,87,70,980
Bombay	1,03,17,420	80,50,140	16,810	2,34,660	1,86,19,030
Rajputana	10,14,140	1,86,980	...	...	12,31,120
	2,33,97,760	1,49,71,900	16,810	2,34,660	3,86,21,130
III.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which Operations on Irrigation Works have been suspended—					
Central Provinces ...	3,40,860	...	...	...	3,40,860
Oudh	4,41,080	...	...	...	4,41,080
	7,81,940	...	...	...	7,81,940
Total of I, II, & III...	7,01,76,060	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,28,80,790
IV.—Capital Outlay on Embankment Works in British Burmah	26,63,280	...	...	...	26,63,280
	7,28,39,340	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,55,44,070

	Rs.
The total Receipts during 1875-76 have been	69,86,570
From this sum the amount to be deducted for working expenses is...	33,41,780
Thus leaving the Net Revenue at	36,44,790

which is 3·6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of £10,072,328, which is the amount spent on Canals now yielding revenue.

Of the Rs. 4,27,06,290 classified as Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 1,66,88,822, or 39 per cent., appears from the Accounts to have been provided from the Revenues of the year, leaving only 61 per cent. to be met from borrowed money. The financial results of the year 1875-76 would thus have been highly satisfactory if all the Extraordinary Expenditure had been on really reproductive works. Unfortunately, however, no less than Rs. 1,33,25,923 was expended under this head on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley Railways in 1875-76, and, as I shall have occasion to explain elsewhere, the direct returns which we shall get from these Railways will be very small.

The expenditure for the relief of the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, may now be said to have been completely brought to account: there may be still some outlying items; but they will not be important. The total is as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1873-74	3,86,46,730
In 1874-75	2,23,78,600
In 1875-76 (including Expenditure from Provincial Funds)...	59,57,793
Total	6,69,83,123

of which Rs. 8,98,434 was provided from Provincial Resources, and Rs. 6,60,84,689 from the Imperial Revenues. There was a set-off in increased Net Traffic Receipts on the *Guaranteed Railways* estimated by Sir William Muir, last year, at Rs. 17,00,000; but, on the other hand, there was some loss of *Excise* and other revenue, and a substantial expenditure from Local Funds. The whole net cost of the measures for the relief of the Bengal Famine cannot now be stated at less than 6¾ crores of Rupees.

If there had been no Imperial Expenditure for Famine Relief, the Surplus Imperial Revenue of the three years on the Ordinary Account would have been—

	Rs.
1873-74...	2,05,70,050
1874-75...	2,55,70,575
1875-76...	2,17,74,370
Total ...	6,79,14,995

Thus, according to the Accounts, the Revenues of the three years bore the whole cost of the Famine, and even yielded a Surplus of Rs. 9,31,872. If we add to this the sum of Rs. 8,98,434 contributed from Provincial Resources, the net Surplus of the three years on the Imperial Ordinary Account would be Rs. 18,30,306. This apparently happy result is marred by the fact that there was, during these three years, an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,26,565 upon the Railways which I have just mentioned, which, although treated as Extraordinary Works, cannot be expected to be, in any sufficient degree, reproductive. In speaking of the arrangements proposed for the coming year, 1877-78, I shall refer more particularly to this subject, and shall explain the resolution of the Government to treat, hereafter, expenditure of this kind as ordinary.

ACCOUNTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, 1875-76.

I have still to examine the Ways and Means by which provision was made for the service of the year 1875-76, and to compare them with the Regular Estimates. The figures which I am about to quote will be found, in a convenient shape, in little tables at foot of the page in the left hand corner of Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Those with which they are to be compared are in the corresponding little tables in the centre of the same Statements appended to Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement of 31st March last. If any one wishes for more details than these little abstracts contain, they are to be found in the body of the Statements themselves.

We have seen that the deficit of Imperial Revenue in 1875-76 was altogether Rs. 2,60,17,470, being an improvement upon the Estimate of Rs. 29,42,530. We lent, during the year, to Native States and Public bodies Rs. 38,74,876 more than we received: the sum is smaller by Rs. 7,40,124 than was expected. The Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies withdrew from our Treasuries the sum of Rs. 1,04,31,836, being less than was expected by Rs. 19,86,164. The disbursements from the balances of the Military Funds were Rs. 41,36,267, being Rs. 733 less than Estimate: the amount is abnormal, being due to the refund of their subscriptions to a large number of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. The Local Governments drew for separate provincial and local purposes Rs. 40,22,930, being more by Rs. 60,930 than was estimated. Altogether we had to make good from other sources than the public Revenues the sum of Rs. 4,84,83,379, being less than Sir William Muir estimated by Rs. 74,16,621.

Towards meeting this obligation we borrowed the net sum of Rs. 4,10,95,219, being more by Rs. 20,68,219 than was expected; the excess was in England. The money deposited in our Savings Banks exceeded the money drawn out by Rs. 8,40,206, being less by Rs. 1,22,794 than was estimated: the deposits of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service Funds were Rs. 11,18,471, being more by Rs. 85,471 than the Estimate, and the balance on the Deposit and Advance Account was in our favour by Rs. 20,18,538, being less by Rs. 30,25,462 than was expected. The remaining transactions yielded to the Treasury the net sum of Rs. 23,93,032, while it was estimated they would withdraw from the Treasury Rs. 18,08,000.

Thus it happened that, instead of the estimated reduction of Rs. 98,33,000, the actual reduction of the cash balances during the year was only Rs. 10,17,913, an improvement of Rs. 88,15,087, of which Rs. 70,93,000 was in India and the rest in the Home Treasury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76.

In the following table some important financial and commercial statistics belonging to the year 1875-76 are compared with the same statistics for the two preceding years.

(Values (excepting (*a*),) in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Net imports of gold	*1,38,00,000*	*1,87,00,000*	*1,54,00,000*
Net imports of silver	*2,47,00,000*	*4,64,00,000*	*1,56,00,000*
Total Net imports of Treasure ...	*3,85,00,000*	*6,51,00,000*	*3,10,00,000*
Public Debt incurred, including Guaranteed Railway Capital ...	*1,01,00,000*	*9,24,00,000*	*4,79,00,000*
Bills drawn by Secretary of State upon Government of India	*14,25,00,000*	*11,76,00,000*	*13,75,00,000*
Amount in sterling obtained for each rupee (a)	*22,37d.*	*22,12d.*	*21,62d.*
Average price of an ounce troy standard Silver in London (a) ...	*59,16d.*	*58,16d.*	*56,20d.*
Commodities excluding Treasure.			
Exports	*55,00,00,000*	*56,36,00,000*	*58,09,00,000*
Imports	*33,82,00,000*	*36,22,00,000*	*38,89,00,000*
Net exports	*21,18,00,000*	*20,14,00,000*	*19,20,00,000*

The excess net imports of silver, and the reduction of the Council Bills, in 1874-75, are due to the large amount borrowed in that year for the campaign against the Bengal Famine, and for Railways and other Public Works.

In 1873-74, for the first time for 23 years, the average price of an ounce troy of standard silver in London fell below 60*d.*: the continuous fall in 1874-75 and 1875-76 marks the course of a phenomenon that has already caused, and must, I fear, for some time to come, cause, grave anxiety to all interested in India: I shall have to refer to the subject hereafter.

The value of commodities (other than treasure) exported in 1875-76 exceeded the exports of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,73,00,000: but the value of Imports grew by the still larger sum of Rs. 2,67,00,000: consequently, the Net Exports of India (excluding treasure) fell off by Rs. 94,00,000.

Including treasure, the Net Exports of the three years were—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,33,00,000	13,63,00,000	16,10,00,000

So that the Net Exports of 1875-76 altogether, though less than those of 1873-74 by Rs. 1,23,00,000, exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 2,47,00,000.

The most important of our exports is *Cotton, Raw*, the statistics of which are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cwts.	45,00,000	56,00,000	50,10,000
Value (in Rupees) ...	13,21,22,000	15,25,73,000	13,27,90,000

The great exports of 1874-75 were thus not maintained in 1875-76: this is attributed, partly, to an abundant crop in the United States, and, partly, to increasing demands for this important staple for home consumption. In correspondence with this latter influence, the exports of *Manufactures of Cotton*, including twist and yarn, show an important development, as follows:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,26,000	51,24,000	66,34,000

The imports of Cotton Goods, including twist and yarn, were:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,78,46,000	19,42,13,000	19,25,87,000

The value of the imports of Cotton Manufactures, excluding twist and yarn, has not decreased. The figures are—

1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,15,57,000	16,26,36,000	16,46,39,000

There was, indeed, a decrease in the value of grey (unbleached) goods imported, on private account in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, amounting to Rs. 73,58,240; but it was more than counterbalanced by increases under other descriptions in both quantities and values. It should be mentioned here that the values of grey goods returned in 1873-74 and 1874-75 were tariff values, which were above the market values; while, in 1875-76, their recorded values have been the actual market values, exclusive of duty.

The following table contains the Statistics of our most important Exports for the three years:—

(Values in Rupees.)

			1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton Goods, Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	2,45,5,000	2,83,5,000	6,22,9,000
	value	...	12,84,000	14,76,000	26,69,000
„ *Manufactures*	value	...	39,42,000	36,48,000	39,65,000
Coffee	(cwts.)	...	364,000	312,000	372,000
	value	...	1,49,14,000	1,30,53,000	1,62,70,000
Hides and Skins, raw, dressed, and tanned ...	(value)	...	2,61,82,000	2,67,78,000	2,94,36,000
Indigo	(cwts.)	...	116,000	81,000	110,000
	value	...	3,55,53,000	2,57,63,000	2,87,51,000
Jute, raw and manufactured	(value)	...	3,63,77,000	3,18,55,000	3,29,15,000
Lac	(value)	...	25,77,000	25,10,000	75,57,000
Opium	(chests)	...	89,000	95,000	88,000
	value	...	11,34,19,000	11,95,70,000	11,14,84,000
Rice	(cwts.)	...	20,245,000	17,393,000	20,416,000
	value	...	5,54,98,000	4,76,53,000	5,31,11,000
Saltpetre ...	(cwts.)	...	4,51,000	5,53,000	415,000
	value	...	46,50,000	50,15,000	34,89,000
Seeds	(cwts.)	...	4,433,000	6,075,000	10,507,000
	value	...	2,36,14,000	3,23,59,000	5,46,20,000
Silk	(cwts.)	...	19,000	14,000	11,000
	value	..	1,14,37,000	76,65,000	41,60,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce	(value)	...	22,78,000	31,92,000	25,39,000
Tea	(cwts.)	...	1,72,000	1,88,000	2,17,000
	value	...	1,74,29,000	1,93,74,000	2,16,64,000
Wheat	(cwts.)	...	1,756,000	1,069,000	2,498,000
	value	...	82,76,000	49,04,000	90,10,000
Wood, Teak ...	(cubic tons)	...	51,000	43,000	61,000
	value	...	38,13,000	32,86,000	44,06,000
Wool, raw ...	(cwts.)	...	1,81,000	1,90,000	2,12,000
	value	...	93,83,000	95,99,000	1,09,42,000

This table shows a healthy condition of our export trade. The augmented exports of *Coffee*, *Hides*, *Seeds*, *Tea*, *Wheat*, and *Wool* are especially noteworthy. It is interesting to find that, as with *Cotton*, so with *Hides* and *Jute*, the export of manufactured articles is, in an important degree, superseding the export of the raw material; our chief customers for gunny bags are, *Australia* for wool packs, *California* for grain-sacks, and the *Eastern Asiatic Countries* for grain-bags, &c. The serious decline in the silk trade is

compensated by the growth of other items. I hope that the nascent demand for Indian wheat will not be checked by malpractices in India, or by the carelessness of exporters. There are complaints of the admixture in Indian wheats of barley, gram, and other grains; and, should this continue, India will fail in her competition with the United States, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Egypt, and other wheat-producing countries.

The following table contains statistics of our most important imports besides *Cotton Manufactures*. The growth of the imports of *Metals* and *Woollens* is interesting. The *Salt* figures indicate a serious decrease in the value of that staple, by which, however, consumers must have profited—

(Values in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Apparel	57,82,000	62,05,000	61,60,000
Coal, excluding coke and patent fuel			
(tons)	3,54,000	3,51,000	3,69,000
(value)	72,22,000	66,19,000	63,47,000
Liquors	1,39,27,000	1,52,93,000	1,70,22,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,00,23,000	1,18,59,000	1,43,99,000
Metals	1,73,85,000	2,60,71,000	3,30,92,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	88,960	78,090	1,07,910
Salt (tons)	2,79,000	2,77,000	3,65,000
,, (value	83,53,000	75,58,000	60,71,000
Silk (Raw) (value)	78,69,000	87,29,000	69,19,000
,, *(manufactured)* (value)	60,84,000	71,05,000	70,94,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	55,90,000	51,65,000	89,59,000
Tea (value)	18,29,000	17,00,000	24,76,000
Woollen Manufactures (value) ...	66,89,000	55,76,000	86,98,000

Upon the whole, the trade of India, at the end of 1875-76, seems to have been in a satisfactory condition.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

I come now to the present prospects of the current year, 1876-77, which I will first compare with the Estimates of Sir William Muir published on the 31st March 1876. As those Estimates have been recast in the form that I propose henceforth to use, I shall be able to enter into any detail that seems expedient.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,48,00,000; that the Grand Total Expenditure would be Rs. 54,09,50,000; and, thus, that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 3,61,50,000. These same Estimates recast in the new form are as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure	55,11,04,000
Revenue	51,49,54,000
Deficit ...	3,61,50,000

In both cases alike, the Deficit is converted into a Surplus of Rs. 14,40,000 if the Extraordinary Expenditure (Rs. 3,75,90,000) is excluded from consideration.

The present Estimates are—

That the Expenditure will be Rs. 57,28,50,000, exceeding the Original Estimates by Rs. 2,17,46,000.

That the Revenue will be Rs. 51,20,67,000, or less than the Original Estimates by Rs. 28,87,000.

And, thus, that the Deficit will be Rs. 6,07,83,000, or more than Sir W. Muir's Estimates by Rs. 2,46,33,000.

If the estimated Extraordinary Expenditure be excluded from the Account, the Deficit is reduced to Rs. 2,27,83,000, being a result worse than Sir William Muir expected by Rs. 2,42,23,000.

These Estimates may be compared thus :—

	Sir William Muir's Estimates. Estimates of 31st March 1876. Rs.	*Sir William Muir's Estimates.* As now recast. Rs.	*Present Estimates.* Rs.	*Worse.* Rs.
Grand Total Expenditure ...	54,09,50,000	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000
Grand Total Revenue ...	50,48,00,000	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	28,87,000
Deficit	3,61,50,000	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,75,90,000	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000
Result if Extraordinary Expenditure is excluded ... *Surplus*	11,10,000	14,10,000	*Deficit* 2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000

This untoward result is due entirely to the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Without describing afresh the extent and severity of this calamity, I will, here, simply state its effects upon the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, both for the current and the coming year, so far as they can now be traced. This will be most conveniently done in the following tabular form :—

Effects of the Famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, upon the Estimates, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

	Loss of Land Revenue. Rs.	*Loss of Excise Revenue.* Rs.	*Loss of Forest Revenue.* Rs.	*Direct Outlay for Famine Relief.* Rs.	*Excess charges in the Army.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
1876-77						
Madras ...	99,65,000	9,25,000	50,000	1,44,10,000	5,00,000	2,58,50,000
Bombay ...	38,80,000	...	1,50,000	17,00,000	3,00,000	90,30,000
Total ...	1,38,45,000	9,25,000	2,00,000	1,91,10,000	8,00,000	3,48,80,000
1877-78.						
Madras ...	31,84,000	3,33,000		73,50,000	6,37,000	1,15,04,000
Bombay ...	17,67,000	...		69,00,000	4,00,000	90,67,000
Total ...	49,51,000	3,33,000		1,42,50,000	10,37,000	2,05,71,000
Grand Total	1,87,96,000	12,58,000	2,00,000	3,33,60,000	18,37,000	5,54,51,000

The gross estimated cost of the Famine altogether is—

	Rs.
In Madras	3,73,54,000
In Bombay	1,80,97,000
TOTAL ...	5,54,51,000

of which Rs. 2,20,91,000 is loss of revenue and excess charges in the Army, and Rs. 3,33,60,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. From this gross sum of Rs. 5,54,51,000 must be deducted the gain to the Revenues from the increased earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways; and this I find it at present impossible to estimate with any accuracy. I shall presently have to speak of a very gratifying improvement in the net traffic earnings of these Railways; but how much precisely of the improvement is due to the Famine, it is impossible, as yet, to say. Perhaps, on the whole, as near an estimate as can now be made of the net cost of the Famine is five and a quarter crores of Rupees, of which Rs. 3,10,00,000 falls on this year, and Rs. 2,15,00,000 on next year.

The eventual cost of this Famine will depend upon how far it is found necessary wholly to remit the Land Revenue of which the collection is, for the present, suspended. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple is strongly of opinion that, if favorable seasons follow, the people will, hereafter, be able to pay at least Rs. 1,29,50,000 of the Rs. 1,87,96,000 Land Revenue which must for the time be left uncollected: but the Governor General in Council has considered it right to leave to the Governments of Madras and Bombay an unfettered discretion in this matter. These Governments will doubtless receive Sir Richard Temple's recommendations with all the deference which they deserve; and I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that, without any undue harassment of the people, the Local Governments may yet find themselves able to recover, for the benefit of the general tax-payers, from those on whose behalf this great expenditure is being incurred, more than they now think possible.

I cannot quit this part of my Statement without calling again to mind the zeal, energy, and ability with which Sir Richard Temple, abandoning a distinguished position of comparative ease and comfort, has devoted himself to those important public duties which he is now performing with admirable success.

If there had been no Famine, there would have been no Deficit in 1876-77, but, on the contrary, if the Estimates of the cost of the Famine are trustworthy, a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 62,48,000,* that is to say, an improvement upon the Original Estimate of Rs. 48,08,000. Here, however, it must again be remembered that the sum of Rs. 1,38,58,850 was expended on works classed as extraordinary, but which cannot be called reproductive.

The following are the explanatory remarks which seem called for regarding the various increases and decreases shown in the Abstract Statements.

I. Land Revenue.—The whole of the decrease, Rs. 1,37,59,000, is due to the Famine, but for which there would have been a small net improvement of Rs. 86,000.

II. Tributes.—The improvement of Rs. 50,000 is due to arrear payments by Banswara and Udhaypur.

III. Forest.—The Original Estimates were for a Net Revenue of Rs. 18,26,000; the Regular Estimates are for a Net Revenue of Rs. 17,31,000, being less by Rs. 95,000. The failure is in the *Bombay* and *Madras* Presidencies, and is attributed to the Famine, which is estimated to have reduced the Net Revenue from *Forests* by at least Rs. 2,00,000.

IV. Excise.—The Net Revenue from this source is now expected to be only Rs. 2,37,92,000, instead of Rs. 2,43,80,000. The decrease of Rs. 5,88,000 is much more than accounted for by the loss of Revenue from the Famine in Madras. But for the Famine, there would have been a considerable improvement. The Net Revenue from *Excise* in recent years (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 1,99,20,810	1873-74 ...	... 2,19,12,340
1870-71 ...	... 2,07,93,600	1874-75 ...	... 2,25,44,140
1871-72 ...	... 2,23,24,660	1875-76 ...	... 2,10,70,560
1872-73 ...	... 2,19,09,070	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,37,33,000

The steady improvement is satisfactory.

V. Customs show a serious decrease as compared with the Original Estimates of Rs. 15,08,000; the loss is generally distributed. It seems probable that the Original Estimates, which were based upon last year's Regular Estimates, were too sanguine. The net *Customs* Revenue of the last few years (deducting Refunds and Drawbacks) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 2,16,63,020	1873-74 ...	... 2,37,36,730
1870-71 ...	... 2,35,11,350	1874-75 ...	... 2,42,17,380
1871-72 ...	... 2,34,05,590	1875-76 ...	... 2,47,00,620
1872-73 ...	... 2,40,11,230	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,20,77,000

The net yearly Revenue sacrificed by the revision of the Tariff on the 5th August 1875 was estimated at Rs. 30,84,000: this sum deducted from the Net Revenue of 1874-75, the most productive recent year before 1875-76, would leave only Rs. 2,11,33,380, from which point the Revenue of 1876-77 shows a satisfactory recovery of 9½ lakhs of rupees. The *Customs* Revenue of 1875-76 was evidently abnormal; we cannot expect so speedy a recovery from the standard of 1874-75 as was estimated in March last.

Salt.—The Net Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,77,40,000: it is now estimated at Rs. 5,85,65,000, being a gross improvement of Rs. 8,25,000. The

* Estimated cost of Famine in 1876-77 ... ... Rs. 3,10,00,000
Deficit on ordinary Account 2,27,83,000

Surplus but for Famine ... 82,17,000
Deduct loss by Exchange saved by Secretary of State reducing his drafts 19,69,000

Remains ... 62,48,000

Net Revenue under this important Head (deducting Refunds) has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	5,46,20,160	1873-74	5,64,60,590
1870-71	5,68,52,590	1874-75	5,73,52,620
1871-72	5,45,57,090	1875-76	5,70,22,180
1872-73	5,64,28,950	1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	5,81,99,000

so that the Net Revenue of 1876-77 will, if the present Estimates are realised, be the largest yet obtained.

VIII. Opium.—The Net Revenue was estimated at 6 crores of Rupees ; it is now expected to be Rs. 6,37,50,000, an improvement of Rs. 37,50,000. The Gross Revenue has only once before been exceeded ; and the Net Revenue would have been much larger than is now expected, but for the unprecedentedly large crop of 1876. The cost of this great crop fell upon the Revenues of the year, its surplus yield being added to the reserve store in the possession of the Government, which now amounts to 35,315 chests more than the quantity which will be sold during the calendar year 1877. The recent figures of the Opium Revenue are as follows :—

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
1869-70	7,95,15,570	1,82,06,830	6,13,08,740	
1870-71	8,04,54,590	2,01,44,280	6,03,10,310	
1871-72	9,25,38,590	1,59,66,460	7,65,72,130	Short crops.
1872-73	8,68,16,910	1,81,12,680	6,87,04,230	Short crops.
1873-74	8,32,48,790	2,00,12,800	6,32,35,990	
1874-75	8,55,66,290	2,34,15,160	6,21,50,830	
1875-76	8,47,14,250	2,21,85,650	6,25,28,600	
1876-77	9,17,68,000	2,80,18,000	6,37,50,000	Great crop.
	68,16,52,990	16,60,92,130	51,85,59,860	

The average yearly Net Revenue for these eight years has been Rs. 6,48,19,982, the Net Revenue of particular years depending much upon the outturn of the crop paid for. The Net Revenue of 1876-77 is rather below the average of the eight years, but compares favorably with all but two of these years. Bengal Opium is now expected to yield net less than the Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000, the excess expenditure being, by this amount, larger than the large excess revenue. Malwa opium is expected to yield Rs. 38,90,000 more than the Estimates.

On the 19th December 1876, the Opium Act (No. XXIII of 1876) received the assent of the Governor General. This much-needed Law will enable the Government to regulate and supervise the growth of the poppy and all transactions with Opium throughout India : hitherto, in many parts of the country, either there has been no law, or the law has been doubtful.

IX. Stamps.—The Net Revenue from *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* (the portion now Imperial) is now expected to be Rs. 3,09,25,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,00,000, as at first estimated, an Improvement of Rs. 4,25,000. The Net Revenues from *Stamps* and the existing imperial items under *Law and Justice* (deducting Refunds) show a steady improvement as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72	2,68,40,230	1874-75	2,88,44,860
1872-73	2,84,31,580	1875-76	2,97,10,000
1873-74	2,89,55,410	1876-77, Regular Estimates	3,02,05,000

X. Mint.—Sir W. Muir estimated the Net Revenue from the Mints at Rs. 3,00,000 ; it is now expected to be Rs. 8,46,000, the excess (Rs. 5,46,000) being due to a large coinage of silver.

XIII.—The decrease of Rs. 3,37,000 under *Law and Justice* is in the Provincial portion (*Jails* and *Registration*), and is partly set off by a saving of Rs. 1,75,000 under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The large improvement in the Net Traffic Earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies entails the improvement of Rs. 11,57,000 here shown.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The improvement of Rs. 2,91,000 occurs mainly in England, the chief items being £9,600 for Cinchona bark sold, £6,400 from the exhibition of the presents taken home by His Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales, and £5,000 fines on contractors subsequently remitted, and shown under the corresponding Head of Expenditure. A curious item in India is the State share of nine ingots of gold, valued at Rs. 53,240, discovered in the Kistna District.

Irrigation.—The small decrease of Rs. 2,63,000 is due to the favorable season in the Punjab causing a loss of Rs. 1,37,200, and to disappointments in Bengal.

The probable Extraordinary outlay on Canals in 1876-77 is Rs. 1,01,20,000, as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	3,75,000	North-Western Provinces	33,00,000
Bombay	6,49,000	Punjab	20,00,000
Bengal	37,50,000	In England ...	46,000

In 1876-77 the total direct receipts from Irrigation Works are estimated to amount to Rs. 50,06,750. Of this sum, the amount expected to be derived from the completed Canals on which the Capital Outlay has been Rs. 10,07,23,280 is Rs. 47,01,000 : the estimated amount of Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works is Rs. 20,20,340 : thus the Gross Revenue is estimated at Rs. 67,21,340. The working expenses from which this Gross Revenue is derived is estimated to amount to Rs. 33,78,060 : so that the expected Net Revenue is Rs. 33,43,280, or 3·3 per cent.

State Railways.—The Net Revenue from State Railways was estimated at Rs. 11,80,000; it is now expected to be only Rs. 10,42,000; the decrease of Rs. 1,38,000 is owing to slackness of trade, especially on the Holkar Line, and also to the Northern Bengal and Indus Valley Lines not having been opened for traffic so soon as was expected.

The growth of the revenue from State Railways is, however, encouraging : as follows :—

	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	... 1,65,330	1,79,140	— 13,811
1873-74	... 3,99,140	7,28,240	— 3,29,100
1874-75	... 13,09,860	18,38,830	— 5,28,970
1875-76	28,95,120	21,47,130	7,47,990
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	... 36,96,000	26,54,000	10,42,000
1877-78, Original Estimates ...	... 67,48,000	48,30,000	19,18,000

The Capital Expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1875-76 was Rs. 11,78,34,920 ; the Expenditure in 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,95,80,970 ; and that in 1877-78 at Rs. 2,60,00,000, making the total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1877-78 Rs. 17,34,15,890.

Provincial Contributions and Balances of the Local Governments.—According to the Estimates, the Local Governments were to supplement their Assigned Revenues from separate Provincial Resources by Rs. 3,07,000, and from their balances by (net) Rs. 14,82,000 ; total Rs. 17,89,000. It is now expected that they will have to draw upon local resources for only Rs. 1,85,000, and upon their balances for only Rs. 7,84,000, *i. e.*, for (net) Rs. 9,69,000 in all : the amount would have been larger, but for a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 from Imperial Funds to British Burmah, the rapid expansion of which Province makes such assistance indispensable. The Punjab draws from its local resources more than any other Province ; it seems probable that some expenditure may still be classed there as Imperial, which, under the old system, was local.

I pass now to EXPENDITURE. The net charge for *Interest* is now expected to be larger than was estimated by Rs. 3,42,000. The excess is entirely in the Estimates of the Home Treasury, where a larger sum was borrowed than was intended in March last. The Estimate then was that £2,640,000 would be

borrowed; the actual sum raised was £4,600,000, besides £500,000 borrowed temporarily.

(In Rupees.)

Interest Estimates compared.

(1876-77.)	Original.	Present.	Worse.	Better.
Interest on debt ...	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000
Total ...	5,75,07,000	5,79,68,000	4,61,000	
Receipts ...	50,80,000	51,99,000	...	1,19,000
Net Charge	5,24,27,000	5,27,69,000	3,42,000	

The following Government Securities were purchased by the Government of India early in the year, before any cause of anxiety had arisen respecting the crops:—

	Capital. Rs.	Premium paid. Rs.
Bearing interest at 5½ per cent. ...	35,65,000	1,23,000
,, ,, 5 ,, (debentures) ...	3,75,000	3,000
,, ,, 4½ ,, ...	68,80,000	98,000
,, ,, 4 ,, ...	17,20,000	14,000
	1,25,40,000	2,38,000

These Securities have been cancelled, and will not be re-issued: the premium has been written off under the Head of *Interest*.

The Debt of the Government of India is estimated to be on the 31st March 1877 as follows:—

(*Debt of India; combining Sterling and Rupees on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.*)

Rate of Interest.	Capital amount outstanding. England. £	India. Rs.	Total. Rs.	A year's Interest thereon. Rs.
5½ ...	...	9,84,52,000	9,84,52 000	54,15,000
5 ...	17,200,000	1,05,84,000	18,25,84,000	91,28,000
4½ ...	...	15,44,96,000	15,44,96,000	69,52,000
4 ...	37,176,000	45,37,40,000	82,55,00,000	3,30,20,000
3½ ...	...	6,52,000	6,52,000	23,000
Nil ...	21,000	3,50,000	5,60,000	*Nil*
	54,397,000	71,82,74,000	1,26,22,44,000	5,45,38,000

Thus, the average yearly rate of interest upon the Registered Debt of India at the end of the current year is estimated to be 4¼ per cent. The Capital of the Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies, interest upon which is guaranteed from Indian Revenues, is £96,946,907, the interest thereon being £4,716,100. The total Debt of British India, therefore, of all kinds is £151,343,907, and Rs. 71,82,74,000, and the interest thereon is £7,063,104, and Rs. 3,10,68,600: if a Rupee is worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the entire Debt of India is Rs. 2,40,76,94,357, or £215,689,286, and the interest thereon, Rs. 10,99,12,551, or £9,846,333. The average interest upon the whole Debt of India, including the Guaranteed Capital, is 4·56 per cent.

The proportion of the Rupee Debt held by Natives of India on the 30th of December is estimated, from the distribution of the actual payments of interest, to have been as follows:—

1869	22,50	1873	25,29
1870	20,25	1874	25,23
1871	24,74	1875	24,34
1872	22,76	1876	25,87

The excess over the Grant under *Land Revenue* (Rs. 2,19,000) occurs chiefly in *Bombay*, and is nominal, being an increase in Village Allowances set off by increased Revenue under *I, Land Revenue*.

The excess of Rs. 2,13,000 under *Excise* is for stores (probably hydrometers for Madras) from England.

The saving under *Salt*, Rs. 3,95,000, is in the item Petty Construction and Repairs in *Madras*.

Post Office.—The estimated Net Expenditure on this Service was Rs. 9,11,000; it is now only Rs. 5,99,000, an improvement of Rs. 3,12,000. The following are recent figures of the Post Office:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	80,86,840	68,81,980	12,04,860
1874-75	80,75,960	73,94,000	6,81,960
1875-76	82,20,790	76,35,970	5,84,820
1876-77	86,37,000	80,38,000	5,99,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Post Office carries the correspondence of the State at a reduced rate. It is satisfactory to find that the loss from the reduction of the Overland Postage (from 8 annas to 6 annas *viâ* Brindisi, and from 6 annas to 5 annas *viâ* Southampton) has been almost made good already.

13. Telegraphs.—The estimated Net Cost of this Service was Rs. 19,80,000; it is now only Rs. 15,97,000. The improvement of Rs. 3,83,000 occurs chiefly in India, and is due to increased traffic. The following are the figures for the past eight years:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	55,34,000	25,71,340	29,62,660
1870-71	50,54,310	24,70,100	25,84,210
1871-72	44,99,110	22,83,680	22,15,430
1872-73	48,29,750	24,98,020	23,31,730
1873-74	41,18,180	25,06,380	16,11,800
1874-75	43,20,300	28,64,790	14,55,510
1875-76	49,06,240	30,90,400	18,15,840
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	49,18,000	33,21,000	15,97,000

The improvement since 1872-73 is satisfactory.

14. Administration.—The increase of Rs. 6,52,000 is due, for the most part, to an insufficient provision having been made for tour and staff expenses in India; but partly to increased charges at Home.

16. Law and Justice.—The saving (Rs. 1,75,000) is in the Provincial portion (*Jails and Registration*). The Imperial portion, which constitutes, as yet, the greater portion of this Grant, shows an increase of Rs. 6,16,000, the largest item in which is for the Convict Establishments on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

17. Police.—This grant is entirely under the control of the Local Governments, and the small excess (Rs. 1,56,000) does not require explanation from me. There is a corresponding excess receipt, amounting to Rs. 1,28,000.

19. Education.—This service, too, is entirely under the Local Governments The net saving of Rs. 3,57,000 is generally distributed: it seems probable that some economies may have been effected in consequence of the warning given by His Excellency the Viceroy in July last, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

22. Stationery and Printing.—This resuscitated Head shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,000, some portion of which occurs in the Central Press of the Government of India, the work of which is constantly increasing; but the greater portion is for Stores from England.

23. Political Agencies.—Of the excess of Rs. 18,39,000, the sum of Rs. 13,71,000 is for the ceremonies throughout the country attending the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. There are other items of increase which need not be explained.

The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this Head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army: total Rs. 19,54,000: there was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the Railways (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000), and under Telegraphs and other Heads: upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, and the cost of the ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at

every large station throughout India: such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained; but, in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State, it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate.

24. Allowances, &c., under Treaties.—The decrease of Rs. 1,71,000 is owing to sundry lapses.

25. Furlough Allowances in England.—The increase of Rs. 1,76,000 is attributed to an increase in the number of Officers on furlough, and, to some small extent, to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at 2*s.* the Rupee, which has been granted, with retrospective effect, to those Military Officers who, before 1st July 1871, elected, under the option given to them, the Furlough Rules of 1868. The charges under this Head have been as follows:—

	£
1873-74	260,556
1874-75	216,704
1875-76	229,199
1876-77, Regular Estimates	240,600

27. Loss by Exchange.—The present Exchange Estimates may be compared with the Original Estimates as follows:—

	Loss by Exchange.	Gain by Exchange.	Net Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	76,51,090	30,14,360	46,36,733
1873-74	98,65,300	39,51,680	59,13,620
1874-75	89,78,780	39,53,350	50,25,430
1875-76	1,42,97,220	39,53,650	1,03,43,570
1876-77, Original Estimate	2,33,20,000	34,70,000	1,98,50,000
1876-77, Present Estimate	2,13,51,000	46,27,000	1,67,24,000

Thus, the whole improvement compared with the Estimates is Rs. 31,26,000, of which Rs. 11,57,000 has been already explained as due to improved Guaranteed Railway Receipts. Almost the whole charge entered under *27, Loss by Exchange*, is incurred upon the Bills upon the Government of India, by which the Secretary of State supplies the Home Treasury with funds. The Estimate was that the sum thus raised in London would be £13,660,000, and that, to produce this amount, Bills would be sold for Rs. 15,99,20,000, being at the rate of Re. 1=1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{32}$*d.* It is now estimated that we shall pay Bills for Rs. 14,53,96,000, which will yield to the Home Treasury £12,418,000, the rate realised being still estimated at Re. 1=1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{32}$*d.* The cost now estimated of the £12,418,000 thus supplied to the Home Treasury is only Rs. 16,310 more than it would have been at the precise rate originally estimated: that the Original and Revised Estimates should thus precisely correspond, is only a curious coincidence; for no one could, in March last, have foretold what the average rate of exchange during the year would be, and the Government of India had certainly little confidence in its own Estimate. The gross saving of Rs. 19,69,000 under this Head is wholly due to our having paid for £1,242,000 less than we expected; and this, again, is due to the Secretary of State having borrowed more than was, at first, proposed: the reason for this excess borrowing was chiefly the state of the exchanges between England and India during the early part of the year.

This brings me to speak of the fall in the price of silver, which began to alarm the Government of India and all those interested in the prosperity of the country long before the last Financial Statement was made, and which, during the year, assumed formidable proportions. It is impossible for me, in making this Statement, to avoid reference to a subject so intimately affecting the interests of India: at the same time, I desire, on this occasion, to treat the matter historically only, and not to express any opinion of my own upon the causes of the divergence of the value of the two metals, or upon the remedies, if any, which ought to be adopted.

The fall in the value of silver dates from November 1872. For 22 years before that date, the price in London of an ounce Troy of standard silver had never been below 60*d.*, and for 18 years more, it had never been below 59*d.* In the calendar year 1873, the average price was 59·22*d.*, the lowest price (*13th November*) being 57$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* In 1874, the average price was

58·37*d.*, the lowest price (*31st December*) being 57¼*d.* In 1875, the average price was only 56·76*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*on the 3rd June*) 55½*d.* In 1876, the average price fell to 53·08*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*8th July*) 47*d.*; sales were reported even as low as 46*d.*: the recovery from this depression was rapid; the highest point since attained being (*18th January 1877*) 58⅝*d.*, the highest price quoted since 23rd July 1874: there has since been, again, a downward re-action, the latest quotation being 55*d.*

On the 17th July 1876 the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1*st.*—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the Country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2*nd.*—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also section 11, clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

On the 22nd July, the Secretary to the same Chamber forwarded, for the consideration of the Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Chamber.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarked that the uncertainty which had hitherto shrouded the action of Government had been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and would continue to embarrass their transactions so long as they were kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government proposed to take. The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government.

As to the second Resolution, the Committee pointed out that its object was not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at its discretion. It appeared to the Committee suicidal for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin was not only a wise and reasonable, but a necessary precaution for the Government of India to take, for the preservation of its own currency, and to support the credit of its own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations.

The Committee argued that the fact that the Government of India was compelled to put their Mint Stamp to all silver sent to India had given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law was suspended. Bar silver would then, gradually, fall to its own intrinsic value; and the extent to which it was depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas, as things were, it was impossible to say how much its value was appreciated by our 'open coinage system.'

When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seemed most impolitic, the Committee thought, to keep ours wide open for the reception of an unlimited quantity, costing the country, through our coinage laws, far more than its real intrinsic value. The Committee could see no valid reason against the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the Meeting, and considered that the objections brought against it were based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles ignored by other States; whereas the position of affairs was altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules did not apply. The Committee represented that the measures recommended in the Resolution were not more

stringent than, in fact, scarcely so stringent as, those which the first financiers in Europe had found it necessary to adopt.

Lastly, the Committee pointed out that there was a third proposition put before the Meeting, recommending the adoption of a gold standard, which, in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn; and they referred the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

On the 31st July the Government of India published a Resolution inviting attention to the immediately probable financial consequences of the fall in the gold-price of silver, and insisting upon the necessity for the utmost economy of the public resources.

On the 1st August the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association forwarded a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the Memorialists represented that they had, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange which bid fair to paralyse trade. The Memorialists joined earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intended to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and prayed that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver might receive the early consideration of Government.

The Memorialists further expressed great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggested a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government in India.

On the 22nd September 1876, after considering the "Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the depreciation of silver, with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876," the Government of India published a Resolution (No. 3044) upon the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association. The following is a summary of its arguments and conclusions.

1. The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes in the value of one metal or the other, or of both; before a fit remedy can be applied, it is essential to ascertain what exactly has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of each metal has changed. It cannot be assumed, without decisive proof, that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly, or even chiefly, to the fall in the value of silver.

2. The prices of commodities and of the precious metals, in London and in India, witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March 1873, and especially since December 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold: using these prices with all reserve, it must still be said that they afford evidence of this fact at least that a rise in the value of gold is one of the causes which has disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals.

3. The divergence of the values of the two metals seems due to three principal causes, of which the first appears to be the most efficient:

(1).—The substitution of gold as the standard of value, in Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, for silver; and, in the countries of the Latin Convention, for their customary alternative or compensatory standard of silver and gold.

(2).—The increased production of silver in the United States of America.

(3).—The decreased demand for silver in India.

4. The value of gold and silver, like that of any other commodities, depends, on the one hand, upon the supply, on the other, upon the demand for them; and this again depends upon the uses made of them: the long-continued equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, *i. e.*, the supply of legal-tender metallic money: this equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supersession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and there-

fore as the material of legal-tender metallic money: this supersession is calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

5. Excessive importance is not, *per se*, attached to the increased production of silver in the United States of America.

6. When India is in a normal condition, *i. e.*, when there is no abnormal demand for any of her staples, and she is not borrowing large sums from abroad, the amount of treasure required to settle her accounts with the world is not considerable; and a substantial proportion of the treasure received has always been gold: the large imports of treasure into India since 1850 are due to abnormal circumstances, as follows:

(1).—The Crimean War transferred to India large demands for produce theretofore obtained from Russia.

(2).—The American Civil War exaggerated temporarily the value of Indian cotton.

(3).—Great sums of money have been borrowed for—

(*a*) the suppression of the mutiny;

(*b*) the construction of railroads (Guaranteed and State) and canals;

(*c*) the Bengal famine.

It would be altogether misleading to treat the great imports of treasure in the last 25 years as normal, or to expect that they will, or can, continue: there is, therefore, no reason to expect that silver will be poured into India, although of course, if it falls in value, a greater weight of it must come to represent the same value.

7. To suspend the free coinage of legal-tender metallic money, as advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices; whereas prices are not yet risen.

8. The value of no substance can serve as a standard-measure of value unless its use as the material of legal-tender currency is freely admitted: if, therefore, the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions were disallowed in India, silver would no longer be the standard of value of India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it by the Government, or illicitly: if no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise, owing to the supply being cut off.

9. The stamp of a properly regulated mint, such as the Indian Mints, adds nothing, except the cost of manufacture and seignorage, to the value of the metal on which it is impressed; but only certifies to its weight and purity.

10. A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating: no civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or decreased; nor would it be justified in leaving the community without a fixed metallic standard of value even for a short time: it is a mistake to suppose that any European nation has rejected silver as a standard of value without substituting gold.

11. For all these reasons, the Government of India rejected as inadmissible the proposal that the Mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver for the public on fixed conditions, unless they were, at the same time, opened to the free coinage of gold as legal-tender money on fixed conditions.

12. The Government of India further concluded that there was nothing, as yet, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the conditions were so uncertain, as the adoption of a gold standard.

Thus, the conclusions stated in the Resolution were:

1stly.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributed only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable, in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India inter-

changes commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

3rdly.—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

This Resolution of the Government of India was issued some time before I took charge of my present office, and I do not now wish to offer any comments on its conclusions.

The only other representations received upon the subject by the Government of India have been complaints by various European officers in its service of the loss which they are suffering from the fall of the sterling-value of the rupee, and prayers for assistance from the State: some of these memorials are still under consideration: the Government feels much sympathy with its officers; but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to help them.

I am afraid that we cannot, by any means, conclude that the partial recovery of the value of silver which we have lately witnessed is permanent, and that our exchange with countries whose standard is gold will not be again, seriously, and perhaps frequently, disturbed. I can only say that the Government of India is devoting, and will continue to devote, anxious attention to the subject.

The representation of the Trades' Association in regard to stores is still receiving attention: it is the present policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to allow much greater freedom of resort to the local markets than heretofore.

I may mention, here, that the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of Interest in London by drafts upon India decreased, during the year, from Rs. 14,20,23,120 to Rs. 12,94,59,526, or by Rs. 1,25,63,594, and that the price of our Four per cent. Rupee securities fell, at one time, in India (13th January) to Rs. 96¼, and in London (16th July) to Rs. 77. Our Four per cent. Rupee securities had not been at a discount in India since March 1873, and had not fallen below 90 in London since May 1868; they are now again quoted there at 88½: our Sterling bonds did not share the depression of the Rupee paper in London, which was doubtless due entirely to the fall in the price of silver. In India, our Rupee paper did not fall to a discount till the 3rd October, and the fall since then may doubtless be partly attributed to the apprehension that the Government may have large demands to make upon the money-market on account of the Famine, and to the scarcity of money in India.

28. Miscellaneous.—The excess of Rs. 4,15,000 is accounted for by some charges connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having escaped record in the Accounts of 1875-76, and by the refund of £5,000 fines levied upon contractors in England and credited under the corresponding Head of Revenue.

The item of Rs. 1,91,10,000 for *Famine Relief* requires no further explanation.

The Army.—The following are the accounts of the Army in recent years compared with the Original and Revised Estimates of the current year—

	Established Strength of the Army.		Expenditure.	Revenues and Contributions from Native States.	Net Expenditure.	Loss by Exchange on sterling expenditure.	Cost of Military Buildings.	Cost of Military Secretariats.	True Net Expenditure.
	Europeans.	Natives of India.							
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	69,262	122,442	16,32,87,390	1,21,30,730	15,11,66,660	10,94,924	,84,94,790	5,29,720	17,12,86,094
1870-71 ...	67,150	122,122	16,07,47,990	1,05,01,630	15,02,46,360	21,69,448	,25,13,140	5,04,120	16,54,33,068
1871-72 ...	67,062	121,981	15,67,81,120	1,02,87,930	14,65,13,190	14,83,805	20,33,150	4,80,800	16,05,11,005
1872-73 ...	66,965	121,959	15,50,36,120	98,04,520	14,52,31,600	18,19,661	,16,65,58[illegible]	4,52,480	16,91,69,321
1873-74 ...	66,794	123,470	15,22,82,740	1,10,81,530	14,12 48,210	24,61,630	,12,29,[illegible]	4,61,780	15,54,01,170
1874-75 ...	66,701	123,474	15,37,51,920	1,07,47,740	14,30,04,180	28,75,739	,18,59,28[illegible]	4,88,420	15,92,27,199
1875-76 ...	66,908	123,479	15,30,84,[illegible]	1,12,46,240	14,18 38,350	37,81,659	,33,77,38[illegible]	4,63,180	15,94,50,540
1876-77* ... }	66,624	123,484	{ 15,97,90,000	93,73,010	15,04,16,990	70,35,435	,22,84,00[illegible]	4,71,070	17,02,07,495
1876-77† ... }			{ 16,20,77,000	97,00,010	15,23,67,990	72,00,897	,44,88,340	4,90,270	17,24,97,497
1877-78* ...	66,543	123,605	16,23,86,000	95,13,010	15,28,72,990	53,83,314	,23,19,850	4,64,270	17,10,40,424

The Revised Estimates of the net expenditure upon the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, exceed the Original Estimates by Rs. 19,51,000,

* Orig. Est. | † Rev. Est.

and the actual net expenditure of 1875-76 by no less than Rs. 1,05,29,640: if we use the true rate of exchange for converting the Home Expenditure into Rupees, this excess over 1875-76 rises to Rs. 1,39,48,878: if all the items entered in the preceding Statement are counted, the excess is Rs. 1,30,46,918.

It appears from this Statement, which does not quite exhaust the public expenditure upon the *Army*, that even its net cost in 1876-77, Rs. 17,24,97,497, exceeds one-third of the entire gross expenditure of British India, excepting the charge for Famine relief: the importance of our Military Finance is therefore pre-eminent; and I think it necessary to examine carefully the causes of the alarming growth of the cost of the Army.

The Army Receipts in 1875-76 were accidentally swollen by about Rs. 15,00,000, so that the increase to be explained upon the accounts of the Army, as recorded, is really the increase of gross expenditure (Rs. 89,92,410). Of this amount, again, it will be found that £300,000 is nominal, being due to the accidental transfer of payments at Home, amounting to £150,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77.

I proceed then to compare the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 with the Accounts of 1875-76, in order to ascertain how the residue of that increase, *viz.*, £764,505 in England and Rs. 13,47,360 in India, has arisen. The following table brings out clearly the causes to which this increase is due:—

	Effective.				Non-Effective.			Grand Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.
	England.		India	Total, taking £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.	
	Stores.	Other items.						
	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	878,491	1,436,207	12,19,32,870	14,50,79,850	1,190,403	63,54,630	1,82,58,660	16,33,38,510
1870-71 ...	929,782	1,461,809	11,91,43,760	14,30,59,670	1,140,556	63,49,270	1,77,54,830	16,08,14,500
1871-72 ...	936,730	1,331,853	11,10,84,790	13,67,70,620	1,373,431	62,76,190	2,00,10,500	15,67,81,120
1872-73 ...	811,736	1,432,806	11,34,64,880	13,59,10,300	1,279,743	63,28,390	1,91,25,820	15,50,36,120
1873-74 ...	852,635	1,248,208	11,21,38,690	13,34,47,120	1,254,645	62,90,720	1,88,37,170	15,22,84,290
1874-75 ...	1,124,644	1,056,314	11,08,12,280	13,26,21,860	1,436,820	67,61,530	2,11,29,730	15,37,51,590
1875-76 ...	1,096,917	1,027,986	11,06,15,180	13,18,64,510	1,458,262	66,37,160	2,12,20,080	15,30,84,590
1876-77, Estimate	1,996,100	1,335,600	11,20,89,000	13,64,06,000	1,916,000	65,11,000	2,56,71,000	16,20,77,000
1877-78 ...	996,000	1,215,100	11,41,29,000	13,62,40,890	1,957,500	65,70,110	2,61,45,110	16,23,86,000

It will be observed that the excess in 1876-77 over 1875-76 is about equally divided between the Effective and Non-effective branches as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Effective	45,41,490
„ in Non-effective	44,50,920
	89,92,410

The Effective increase is divided between India and England thus:—

England	£306,767
India	Rs. 14,73,820

The *Home* increase is mainly in the *Home charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, including *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the British Service*. The charges under these two Heads have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	725,233	1874-75	509,407
1870-71	658,710	1875-76	453,812
1871-72	590,805	1876-77, Regular Estimates...	750,000
1872-73	659,774	1877-78, Original Estimates...	700,000
1873-74	567,012		

Of the increase in 1876-77, £180,000 is attributed to the accidental transfer of certain payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, but for which transfer the figures would have been—

1875-76	£547,958	1876-77	£660,000

Still even this residue of increase which continues in 1877-78 is formidable: it is the result of much negotiation with the War Office at Home, and does not seem susceptible of definite explanation in India.

An increase of £7,655 in the *Furlough Allowances of Indian Officers* is doubtless due to the concession of the privilege of drawing Furlough Pay at 2*s.* the rupee, with retrospective effect, to Officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871.

The net cost of the passages of officers and troops and of the Overland Troop Transport Services has been as follows:—

	At Home.	Altogether at Home and in India, counting £1 = 10 Rupees.
	£	Rs.
1869-70	278,132	42,76,430
1870-71	311,652	82,56,750
1871-72	271,373	38,42,010
1872-73	329,395	44,22,090
1873-74	381,506	46,11,760
1874-75	292,859	47,01,140
1875-76	266,734	33,44,700
1876-77 } Estimates	316,600	35,61,000
1877-78 }	241,100	28,74,500

This charge has of late years been somewhat diminishing, but the cost of the transports is still great.

The recent charges for stores, the yearly cost of which has been stated already, have been very heavy: this is owing to the supply of Snider Rifles to the Native Army, of new rifled guns to the Artillery, and of Martini-Henry Rifles to the European troops.

Of the Effective charges in India the following items show, on the whole, till lately, no important increase of cost; *Army and Garrison Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, Ecclesiastical, Education and Volunteer Corps.*

The total expenditure for these items is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	7,79,97,350	1874-75	7,62,55,820
1870-71	7,58,73,910	1875-76	7,65,58,510
1871-72	7,63,10,110	1876-77 } Estimates ...	7,69,86,000
1872-73	7,58,66,690	1877-78 }	7,85,99,100
1873-74	7,57,65,150		

The growth in 1876-77, and still more in the coming year, is in the item *Regimental Pay and Allowances*, and is due to increased allowances to Native Troops (estimated in all at Rs. 14,22,840 a year) and to Non-Commissioned Officers of British Troops (estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 a year): only a small part of these new burdens falls on 1876-77.

The *Administrative Staff, Commissariat, Clothing* and *Medical Establishments and Services* also show rather a saving than an increase:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	3,19,24,510	1874-75	2,71,28,750
1870-71	2,91,67,380	1875-76	2,64,75,270
1871-72	2,66,86,370	1876-77 } Estimates ...	2,66,56,000
1872-73	2,75,12,120	1877-78 }	2,81,56,310
1873-74	2,79,07,690		

The increase in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is chiefly in Commissariat supplies due to the Famine, which is estimated to add, in the two years, Rs. 18,00,000 to the cost of the Army, and to the purchase of malt liquor in India instead of in England, to the relief of the account there. Contracts have been made for 18,714 hogsheads of beer brewed at Murree, Kussowlie and other stations; and it is estimated that, in 1877-78, Rs. 3,62,220 will be thus transferred from the Home Accounts to India. Improved pay to British Medical Officers is calculated to cost Rs. 2,24,000 a year.

The remaining Heads are *Remounts and Cattle, Barrack Establishments, Martial Law, Sea Transports and Miscellaneous Services*, and they show a nominal diminution as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	1,20,11,010	1874-75	74,27,710
1870-71	1,41,02,470	1875-76 ...	75,81,400
1871-72	1,10,88,310	1876-77 } Estimates ...	84,47,000
1872-73	1,00,86,070	1877-78 }	73,74,180
1873-74	87,65,850		

The decrease, as compared with earlier years, is, to a great extent, nominal, owing to the establishment of the Troop Transports, the cost of which is recorded in the Home Accounts, and to the transfer of Barrack Establishments to the Public Works Department. The excess in 1876-77 is in the item *Miscellaneous Services*, and is due to a charge of Rs. 10,00,000 awarded under revised instructions from the Secretary of State as compensation for loss of sums paid, up to the 1st February 1861, for the purchase of promotion; to the charges throughout India connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title (Rs. 3,00,000); and to compensation for dearness of provisions in Madras and Bombay (Rs. 4,00,000) included in the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 already stated.

Thus, of the increased Effective charges, £180,000 is due to accidental transfers of payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, and the remaining Rs. 27,41,480 appear to be essentially due to the increased charges at Home for Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, and to the improved pay and allowances granted to the Native Troops and to British Non-Commissioned and Medical Officers.

I will now examine the increases in the *Non-effective* charges, which increases all occur at Home.

The first item is *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India*, the charges for which have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	217,000	1874-75	318,388
1870-71	239,562	1875-76	350,000
1871-72	479,974	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	605,500
1872-73	371,635	1877-78 }	598,500
1873-74	288,300		

This item shows an increase in 1876-77 of £255,500, of which £120,000 is attributed to the postponement of payments, amounting to £60,000, from 1876-77 to 1877-78. But for this postponement, the figures would have been—

1875-76 ... ... £410,000 | 1876-77 Estimate ... £545,500

the increase being £135,000. Like the *Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, these charges are the result of long negotiations with the War Office, and are beyond the control of the Government of India. The item *Deferred pay to discharged or deceased soldiers for service in India subsequent to 1st April 1876*, which is entered at £2,000 in 1876-77 and £40,000 in 1877-78, is expected to rise to £200,000 a year.

The next item appears for the first time in 1876-77, *viz.*, *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the capitalised value, from 1st April 1874, of the proportion chargeable to Indian Revenue of the pensions granted between 18th February 1861 and 31st March 1870 to soldiers transferred from the Indian Local Army to the British Army*. This charge, which we do not expect to recur, is estimated to be in—

1876-77 ... ... £100,000 | 1877-78 ... ... £130,000

The third item is *Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances and including also the capitalised value of pensions granted to Indian Officers on retirement, representing the estimated value of the proportionate claim to the Colonels' Allowances*. The charges for this item, which accounts for £119,086 of the increase, are as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	759,867	1874-75	982,209
1870-71	754,347	1875-76	982,114
1871-72	750,575	1876-77, Estimates ...	1,101,200
1872-73	765,004	1877-78 Do. ...	1,120,
1873-74	816,598		

of which the capitalised payments, which are calculated to prevent a still larger increase hereafter, are:—

	£		£
1874-75	147,040	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	111,200
1875-76	75,775	1877-78 }	100,000

The pensions from Lord Clive's Fund are diminishing, thus:-

	£		£
1869-70	204,384		133,462
1870-71	131,478	1875-76	121,908
1871-72	131,535	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	108,500
1872-73	132,730	1877-78 }	108,000
1873-74	133,167		

Thus it appears that, of the whole increase of £457,738 in the Home non-effective charges, £120,000 is due to an accidental transfer of payments from 1875-76 to 1876-77, £119,086 to the growing charge for *Retired Pay of Indian Officers, including Colonels' Allowances*, and £218,652 to increased demands by the Imperial Government for the retired pay and deferred pay of the troops serving or having served in India.

In concluding this Review of the Army Expenditure I have only to add that the Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other Departments of the Military Service: their endeavours must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts shows the gratifying improvement of Rs. 84,07,000.

The following Statement exhibits the whole effects recorded in the Public Accounts and Estimates upon our Revenues, of the transactions with the Companies upon whose capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

Transactions as recorded in the Finance Accounts, upon the hypothesis that £1 = Rs. 10.

								1876-77, Original Esti	1876-77, Regular Esti	1877-78 Original Esti-
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	1,54,70,640	1,83,48,110	1,72,32,180	2,11,05,010	1,43,73,520	1,24,45,620	97,53,100	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	1,00,00,000
Land and Supervision ...	9,13,000	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Total Expenditure ...	1,66,63,084	1,94,15,032	1,81,51,051	2,29,46,933	1,61,67,237	1,33,55,991	1,09,35,930	1,38,38,000	54,25,000	1,07,89,000
Deduct Net Gain by Exchange	4,02,170	13,18,670	20,96,760	28,66,150	33,34,890	36,14,520	35,71,610	32,41,130	42,43,000	35,00,000
Net Cost of undertakings to the Indian Revenues as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts ...	1,62,60,914	1,80,96,362	1,60,54,291	2,00,80,483	1,28,32,347	97,41,471	73,64,320	1,05,96,870	11,82,000	72,89,000

According to this Statement, the improvement in 1876-77, compared with the Original Estimates, is, altogether, no less than Rs. 94,14,870, and the net cost of the undertakings in 1876-77, only Rs. 11,82,000: but this Statement does not exhibit the true effect upon Indian Revenues of the transactions with these Companies: the system by which we combine the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries upon the hypothesis that Rs. 10 = £1, and call the totals pounds sterling or rupees, has many inconveniences; and especially obscures the truth as regards the important transactions with which I am now dealing.

In the following table I have collected the facts of the last seven years, and the estimated facts of the present and coming years, as regards these

undertakings, from which the results to the Indian Exchequer have to be ascertained: these facts are, in themselves, well worthy of a place in this review.

Transactions of the Companies upon whose Capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

		1869-70.							1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Original Estimates.
Traffic Earnings	... Rs.	7,05,79,320	7,21,90,590	7,30,57,340	7,61,09,761	8,32,02,792	8,93,11,870	8,66,63,756	8,55,75,000	10,31,73,000	9,27,91,000
Working Expenses	... Rs.	4,12,04,040	4,35,61,240	4,11,74,569	4,64,57,192	4,70,78,350	4,74,87,392	4,70,31,569	4,59,55,000	5,35,13,000	4,84,51,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings	... Rs.	58·379	60·312	56·359	61·86	56·582	53·170	52·156	53·701	51·896	52·215
Net Traffic Receipts	... Rs.	2,93,75,280	2,86,29,350	3,18,82,771	2,86,43,269	3,61,24,442	4,18,24,478	4,26,29,187	3,96,20,000	4,96,30,000	4,43,40,000
Surplus paid to Companies	Rs.	8,13,050	7,09,600	5,95,940	8,53,950	9,15,010	42,75,610	22,72,510	10,50,000	29,94,000	40,00,000
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian	.. Rs.	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,40,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in sterling at Home	£	4,138,15	4,352,712	4,546,230	4,619,249	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,980	4,700,000	4,686,000	4,692,000
Do. do. do. paid in Rupees in India	Rs.	4,12,303	4,22,773	4,01,729	4,21,153	3,91,011	3,67,092	3,34,135	3,28,000	2,41,000	2,61,000
Equivalent of total Guaranteed Interest in Rupees, at Contract Rates	Rs.	1,54,11,983	1,76,08,600	1,98,34,366	5,41,20,570	5,06,18,932	5,08,96,887	5,08,13,729	1,73,00,000	4,70,83,000	4,71,61,000
Equivalent of total guaranteed interest in Rupees, sterling payments being converted at yearly average rates obtained for Secy. of State's Bills	Rs.	1,30,94,883	1,66,37,388	1,78,37,577	1,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Net Capital paid in by Companies in India	... Rs.		..	...	8,92,330	11,75,020	21,54,820	21,25,840	8,00,000	39,07,000	16,22,000
Net Capital withdrawn by Companies in India	... Rs.	2,63,32,272	1,51,66,000	1,14,86,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
The foregoing net Capital converted into pounds at Contract Rates	£	2,434,128	1,407,359	1,097,811	27,760	75,369	137,307	176,991	50,116	339,092	128,478
The foregoing re-converted into Rupees at yearly average rates of Secretary of State's Bills	Rs	2,51,06,598	1,19,42,532	1,14,32,204	2,02,020	8,09,452	14,82,968	19,62,462	5,90,229	39,58,759	14,52,962

From the foregoing table we can deduce the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues as follows:—

True Cost to the Indian Revenues of the undertakings upon the Capital invested in which Interest is guaranteed.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates	1877-78, Estimates
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Guaranteed Interest at the average rates obtained for Secretary of State's Bills ...	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Land and Superevision ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,21,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,70,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Loss Exchange on Capital Transactions				5,40,310	3,65,568	6,71,852	1,63,378	2,09,771	...	1,69,638
	4,42,87,327	4,77,04,310	4,87,56,448	5,13,95,355	5,22,93,195	5,22,77,365	5,33,15,515	5,67,89,489	5,61,80,120	5,42,67,964
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,40,000
Gain by Contract Rates of Exchange on Capital Ac ...	12,25,671	2,23,468	53,976	...					51,759	
Total sets off ...	2,97,87,901	2,81,43,218	3,13,40,807	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,87,759	4,03,40,000
Net cost to Revenues	1,44,99,426	1,95,61,092	1,74,15,641	2,36,06,036	1,70,83,763	1,47,28,497	1,29,58,838	1,91,19,489	94,92,361	1,39,27,964

The last table which I shall give is the following comparison of the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues compared with the results shown in our Accounts:—

	Net cost to Indian Revenues according to Finance Accounts.	True net cost.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,62,60,914	1,44,99,423	...	17,61,491
1870-71	1,80,96,362	1,95,61,092	14,64,730	
1871-72	1,60,54,291	1,74,15,641	13,61,350	
1872-73	2,00,80,483	2,36,06,036	35,25,553	
1873-74	1,28,32,347	1,70,83,763	42,51,416	
1874-75	97,41,471	1,47,28,497	49,87,026	
1875-76	73,64,320	1,29,58,838	55,94,518	
1876-77, Original ...	1,05,96,870	1,91,29,489	85,32,619	
1876-77, Revised ...	11,82,000	94,92,361	83,10,361	
1877-78	72,89,000	1,39,24,964	66,35,964	

Although the true estimated net cost, this year, of these undertakings thus exceeds the amount shown in our Accounts by Rs. 83,10,361, still it is by far the smallest burden that has resulted from them to our Revenues for many years; and the relief of Rs. 96,37,128 compared with the Original Estimates is most acceptable: the particulars of this improvement are as follows:—

	Better. Rs.
Net traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ...	89,66,000
Exchange on Capital transactions	2,61,530
Reduction of Interest on Capital	4,03,598
Land and supervision	18,000
TOTAL ...	96,49,128
Interest on Revenue Balances, worse	12,000
Net improvement ...	96,37,128

Of the improvement in the Net Traffic Receipts, about 9 lakhs of Rupees is attributed to the Delhi Assemblage, and about 29 lakhs to the Famine; the remainder is said to be due to a great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce, corresponding with the increased exports which we shall presently observe: the saving in interest is owing to the discharge of some debentures and to the renewal of others at lower rates.

The fact that the gross traffic earnings are expected, for the first time, to exceed ten crores of Rupees, appears to me to be full of promise, and to be a signal demonstration of the services which these Railways already perform for India: there can be no question that multitudes will owe their lives to them this year. The gross traffic earnings of 1876-77 exceed those of 1869-70 by no less than Rs. 3,25,93,680, or 46 per cent., and the Net Traffic Receipts applicable to the relief of Indian Revenues in 1876-77 exceed the amount so applicable in 1869-70 by Rs. 1,80,73,770, or 46 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of working expenses is highly creditable to the management of these great undertakings, and to the supervision of the Government in the Public Works Department. Altogether, I have found nothing so gratifying in my present review of our finances as the progress of these Railways.

Their net financial result is burdened by the inclusion of the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, which is, as yet, an absolute failure and a dead weight upon the Revenues, not nearly even paying its way.

The true cost of the Madras Irrigation Company's Works to the Revenues in 1876-77 is estimated to be Rs. 6,77,729, so that the whole cost of the Guaranteed Railway system (5,866 miles) to India in 1876-77 is now estimated at Rs. 88,14,632.

The following is the Net Revenue earned (including Companies' Surplus) by each line:—

	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	2,34,81,000	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	22,00,000
Great Indian Peninsular	1,43,00,000	Eastern Bengal	18,88,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	28,00,000	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	11,86,000
Madras	28,00,000	South India	9,75,000
		TOTAL ...	4,96,30,000

Public Works Ordinary.—The excess over the Net Grant in the Imperial portion of this Head is Rs. 9,28,000; but savings in the Provincial portion reduce the net excess to Rs. 5,57,000. The following figures show the Imperial expenditure of recent years compared with the present Estimates; they include the Estimates for 1877-78, which I shall presently explain:

	Original Estimate, 1876-77.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Original Estimate, 1877-78.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,22,84,000	1,24,69,000	1,23,19,850	1,33,77,380	1,18,59,260	1,12,29,600
Other Services	27,14,000	29,68,000	32,34,650	32,06,110	30,05,750	29,97,970
Collieries	1,57,000	1,30,000	2,59,000	1,16,270	1,83,370	2,12,720
Furlough Allowances ...	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,71,960	4,47,750	4,99,940
Royal Civil Engineering College, England	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,37,650	2,67,190	3,97,690
Miscellaneous payments .	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,050	25,130	— 21,080
Irrigation Works ...	91,00,000	95,88,000	90,06,000	1,07,02,400	92,56,330	82,40,390
Delhi Assemblage ...	...	2,83,000	...	...	..	...
	2,53,20,000	2,62,58,000	2,56,39,500	2,82,44,820	2,50,44,780	2,35,57,230

The excesses over the Grant are as follows: *Military Works*, Rs. 1,85,000 attributed to expected saving not being realised; *Other Services*, Rs. 2,54,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 is for the new Government House and other Offices at Simla, and the rest is more than accounted for by the transfer of certain Light Houses from Provincial to Imperial Funds with a grant of Rs. 64,000; *Furlough Allowances*, Rs. 50,000; *Irrigation Works*, Rs. 1,88,000. It has been found necessary to grant, in all, Rs. 3,47,350 for urgent irrigation works not provided for in the Estimates; of this sum, Rs. 1,59,350 is made good by savings on items included in the grant; the excess of Rs. 1,88,000 remains. The only important item remaining is Rs. 2,83,000, which I have included in the Estimate given under the Head of *Political Services* of the total cost of the ceremonies of the 1st January 1877 throughout India.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant was increased in the middle of the year by Rs. 20,00,000; that the excess now expected is only Rs. 1,10,000 is owing to the accidental transfer, at the last, of a payment in England of £128,000 for stores from 1876-77 to 1877-78. Of the whole Grant, Rs. 2,83,00,000 is being spent upon Railways and the rest on Canals.

The Railway expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	13,99,000	Sindhia .	18,90,000
Western Rajputana	81,000	Northern Bengal .	42,69,000
Neemuch ...	18,63,000	Tirhoot .	15,10,000
Holkar ...	15,50,000	Rangoon .	31,04,000
Wardha Valley ...	7,59,000	Punjab Northern .	38,59,000
Chatisgarh ...	76,000	Indus Valley .	1,00,00,000

This completes my review of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1876-77 as now estimated. Compared with the Original Estimates, the general result is that, but for the Famine, the Original Estimates, although they were in some respects more sanguine than is usual, would have been more than made good. In the midst of the gloom that the Famine casts upon the financial situation to-day, we must not forget that this result was, at one time, little expected: in July 1876 the Government was justly so alarmed at the continued fall in the price of silver, that the Viceroy deemed it right to issue a general warning to all authorities throughout India that every possible economy was called for: I am hardly prepared to say that the comparatively favorable results which, apart from the Famine, I have

now set forth, can be directly traced to that warning; but I know that, in some cases, it led to vigorous measures of retrenchment, which have already facilitated certain important financial measures which I shall describe in speaking to the Legislative Council of the arrangements proposed for the coming year.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

I must next compare the Regular Estimate of *Ways and Means* for 1876-77 with the Original Estimate, using, as before, the abstract tables in Statements IV, V, and VI.

The *Deficit of Imperial Revenue* has grown, as we have seen, from Rs. 3,61,50,000 to Rs. 6,07,83,000. The *Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue* is now estimated at Rs. 28,77,000, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 1,07,000. The payments on account of the *Military Service Funds* are now estimated at Rs. 27,69,000, being Rs. 89,000 more than we expected. The net *Loans to Native States and Public bodies* are expected to be Rs. 61,30,000 being Rs. 16,50,000 more than was expected.

As these transactions possess considerable interest, I present the following account of them :—

Loans to Native States and Public bodies.

		Advanced.	Recovered.	Net advances.
1872-73	...	43,88,360	17,89,690	25,98,670
1873-74	...	58,08,490	12,36,850	45,71,640
1874-75	...	80,16,540	19,00,270	61,16,270
1875-76	...	55,87,980	17,13,110	38,74,870
1876-77	...	75,10,000	13,80,000	61,30,000
TOTAL	...	3,13,11,370	80,90,920	2,32,91,450

During these five years, the sum of Rs. 2,32,91,450 has been for the most part (the loans to Native States being inconsiderable) invested, by the agency of various public bodies, in works of local improvement. The Grand Total outstanding due to the Government of India on this account, on the 31st of March 1876, was Rs. 5,67,78,790, full details of which are given in the 70th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for 1875-76. The largest items are Rs. 2,14,75,860, due from the *Bombay Port Trust*; Rs. 92,05,560 from the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation*; Rs. 59,83,420 from the *Calcutta Port Fund and Port Trust*; Rs. 57,51,000 from the *Bombay Municipality*; and Rs. 21,26,670 for the *Hooghly Bridge*.

The Guaranteed Railway Companies were expected to withdraw net Rs. 10,43,000: they will, it is believed, actually withdraw Rs. 1,21,42,000. Deposits and Remittances shew an adverse balance of Rs. 78,00,000, being more than Estimate Rs. 53,70,000. Thus, we now expect to have to provide, otherwise than from the Revenues, Rs. 9,25,01,000, being more than Sir William Muir's Estimate by Rs. 4,19,08,000.

Of this large sum, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted *Civil Funds* will yield Rs. 11,40,000, being more than was estimated by Rs. 2,50,000. *Savings Banks Deposits* are expected to supply Rs. 10,60,000 instead of Rs. 5,00,000.

This item is not important financially; but it has so much interest of its own, that I will state the past figures :—

	Savings Banks.		
	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Net Deposits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	89,89,940	65,75,820	24,14,120
1873-74	1,17,73,520	91,86,580	25,86,940
1874-75	73,08,730	72,09,370	99,360
1875-76	73,75,390	65,35,180	8,40,210
1876-77	57,60,000	47,00,000	10,60,000
	4,12,07,580	3,42,06,950	70,00,630

The balances in the hands of the Government on the 31st March 1876 are shown in the 65th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76 to have been Rs. 1,83,08,140, of which Rs. 1,15,19,370 were in the

Presidency Savings Banks (Rs. 93,86,040 in Bombay alone); Rs. 17,13,540 were in Regimental Savings Banks; and Rs. 20,75,230 in District Savings Banks. It was ascertained in 1873 that the Presidency Savings' Banks were being used, especially at Bombay, for purposes for which they were not intended; and means were taken to prevent the abuse. The *District Savings Banks* have made some progress during the year, but they are still quite in their infancy.

Rs.
borrowe[illegible]
by the purchase of securities already described.

If some unimportant items are omitted, the rest of our requirements for the year have been supplied from the Balances in our treasuries, which have been reduced by Rs. 5,41,27,937 in India, and raised by £228,200 in England. Sir William Muir calculated upon a reduction of only Rs. 1,76,23,000: he expected the Government of India to reduce its Balances by Rs. 2,69,06,000, and the Secretary of State to increase his Balance by £928,300. I have shown that the Opening Balances proved to be larger by Rs. 88,16,000 (*viz.*, Rs. 70,93,000 in India, and £172,300 in England) than was at that time expected. But making allowances for this, the net reduction amounts to the formidable sum of Rs. 2,54,07,000 in excess of Sir W. Muir's estimate, of which Rs. 2,01,29,000 is in India, and £527,800 in England. I cannot speak for the Secretary of State as regards the Balances in the Home Treasury, but the estimated Balances in India on the 31st March next (Rs. 11,53,97,000) are decidedly too low; and we have only submitted to them under the pressure arising out of the Famine.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores but excluding treasure) during the ten months from April to January, in the years 1872-73 to 1876-77, were—

April to January.		Exports (including re-exports).	Imports.	Net Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	*43,78,45,284	25,52,53,692	18,25,91,592
1873-74	...	*43,09,58,722	26,43,52,662	16,66,06,060
1874-75	...	44,31,72,208	29,42,86,036	14,88,86,172
1875-76	...	46,30,93,697	30,82,62,938	15,48,30,759
1876-77	..	48,26,54,961	30,24,29,230	18,02,25,731

* These figures are for private trade only, those for Government Stores not being available.

Including treasure, the Net Exports during the same periods were—

April to January.		Net Exports of Merchandise.	Net Imports of Treasure.	Net Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	18,25,91,592	2,90,97,380	15,34,94,212
1873-74	...	16,66,06,060	1,15,05,223	15,51,00,837
1874-75	...	14,88,86,172	5,01,96,376	9,83,89,796
1875-76	...	15,48,30,759	2,45,25,580	13,03,05,179
1876-77	...	18,02,25,731	5,21,85,306	12,80,40,425

The Gross Exports of commodities (other than treasure) in the ten months of 1876-77 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1875-76 by nearly 2 crores, whilst the imports were 58 lakhs less: the Net Imports of treasure in the ten months of 1876-77 were 276 lakhs more than in the corresponding period in 1875-76.

The exports of the principal articles of Indian produce were as follows :—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Coffee	(Cwt.)	226,000	234,000	167,000	165,000	169,000
	(Value)	64,72,000	86,17,000	74,04,000	66,23,000	72,25,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1,529,000	2,009,000	2,143,000	4,587,000	6,817,000
	Value	8,23,000	10,53,000	11,11,000	19,68,000	31,66,000
Manufactures	Value	27,17,000	35,37,000	31,46,000	32,62,000	37,59,000
Indigo	(Cwt.)	94,000	88,000	65,000	78,000	83,000
	(Value)	2,83,82,000	2,76,12,000	2,10,75,000	2,03,80,000	2,45,04,000
Rice and Paddy	(Cwt.)	17,373,000	13,829,000	10,048,000	13,046,000	11,656,000
	(Value)	4,25,58,000	3,82,53,000	3,15,43,000	3,54,97,000	3,39,77,000
Wheat	(Cwt.)	320,000	1,338,000	998,000	2,156,000	4,839,000
	(Value)	13,52,000	61,16,000	45,76,000	77,56,000	1,67,34,000
Hides and Skins	Value	2,30,71,000	2,09,52,000	2,05,66,000	2,37,88,000	2,30,98,000
Jute, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	3,63,27,000	3,06,90,000	2,94,91,000	2,63,96,000	2,89,54,000
Lac	Value	15,65,000	19,44,000	19,24,000	59,36,000	42,53,000
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	8,514,000	8,559,000
	Value	1,29,41,000	1,90,73,000	2,45,19,000	4,41,45,000	4,68,86,000
Opium	Chests	69,000	72,000	81,000	73,000	82,000
	Value	9,67,05,000	9,23,48,000	10,18,01,000	9,18,68,000	10,49,10,000
Saltpetre	Cwt.	396,000	390,000	423,000	301,000	370,000
	Value	40,77,000	40,64,000	38,70,000	25,50,000	30,27,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,11,61,000	1,08,14,000	87,27,000	53,19,000	80,14,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	46,77,000	19,17,000	27,91,000	22,66,000	60,60,000
Tea	lbs.	15,710,000	16,800,000	17,231,000	21,255,000	25,186,000
	Value	1,40,33,000	1,52,02,000	1,59,09,000	1,89,99,000	2,36,18,000
Wood, Teak	Value	32,53,000	33,16,000	26,39,000	35,63,000	27,32,000
Wool, Raw	lbs.	16,344,000	16,062,000	17,924,000	19,507,000	19,815,000
	Value	66,58,000	74,55,000	80,68,000	89,93,000	89,10,000

The export of *Cotton Goods* continues to grow remarkably. There are now, or will immediately be, fifty-two mills at work in India for spinning and weaving cotton, *viz.* :—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Throstles.	Looms.
Bombay ...	40	932,530	21,476	8,390
Bengal ...	4	101,194	3,352	100
North-Western Provinces	2	27,350	...	275
Madras ...	3	26,800	...	44
Nagpur ...	1	30,000	...	450
Hyderabad ...	1	15,172	...	200
Indore ...	1	*No information.*		
Total ...	52	1,133,046	24,828	9,459

The increase in exports of *Wheat*, *Seeds*, and *Tea* is very considerable; and, after three years of depression below the amount in 1872-73, the export of *Sugar* in 1876-77 has greatly exceeded that in 1872-73.

The following table of imports of principal articles during the ten months from April to January in 1872-73 to 1876-77 shows a slight improvement in *Cotton Goods* and a material improvement in *Metals*, which two classes of goods form the bulk of the imports. Grey cotton goods, of which the quantities in 1875 declined below the imports in 1874, show an improvement in the ten months, compared with the corresponding period in 1875-76. In the remaining articles there is, on the whole, a falling off in comparison with 1875-76 :—the decline of machinery and mill-work being considerable : woollen manufactures, though less than in 1875-76, are in advance of the corresponding amounts in 1872-73 to 1874-75. I reserve for my Statement in the

Legislative Council the remarks which I have to make regarding the import duties levied on cotton goods.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Apparel	Value	52,04,000	49,15,000	52,36,000	53,17,000	44,43,000
Coal	Tons	233,000	240,000	220,000	243,000	336,000
	Value	32,69,000	49,62,000	42,17,000	41,60,000	62,67,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	25,642,000	25,358,000	31,708,000	25,924,000	26,692,000
	Value	2,14,09,000	2,16,42,000	2,70,55,000	2,28,61,000	2,23,04,000
Manufactures ...	Value	11,99,17,000	12,76,16,000	13,55,07,000	13,08,42,000	13,03,80,000
Liquors ...	Gallons	28,08,000	33,28,000	38,93,000	32,45,000	49,56,000
	Value	1,23,14,000	1,11,22,000	1,19,68,000	1,19,48,000	1,26,86,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	38,93,000	75,10,000	96,02,000	1,20,04,000	73,06,000
Metals	Value	1,51,23,000	1,30,65,000	2,00,73,000	2,47,22,000	2,77,08,000
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	Value	44,44,000	93,61,000	80,89,000	1,33,78,000	1,20,26,000
Salt	Tons	239 000	2,39,000	199,000	303,000	256,000
	Value	70,95,000	70,33,000	54,57,000	50,52,000	36,37,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,02,30,000	1,13,66,000	1,31,54,000	1,12,68,000	83,27,000
Spices	Value	19,19,000	12,41,000	15,31,000	31,57,000	36,79,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	30,75,000	39,08,000	36,16,000	61,88,000	34,98,000
Tea	lbs.	1,961,000	1,233,000	1,364,000	2,268,000	1,537,000
	Value	19,61,000	12,33,000	13,64,000	19,72,000	12,18,000
Woollen Manufactures ...	Value	63,62,000	60,08,000	48,15,000	74,39,000	72,59,000

The Net Imports of gold and silver were as follows :—

April to January.	Net Imports of Gold.	Net Imports of Silver.	Total Net Imports of Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,18,65,723	72,31,657	2,90,97,380
1873-74 ...	1,13,64,648	1,40,575	1,15,05,223
1874-75 ...	1,63,00,406	3,41,95,970	5,04,96,376
1875-76 ...	1,48,62,220	96,63,360	2,45,25,580
1876-77 ...	-41,02,337*	5,62,87,643	5,21,85,306

The condition of Trade in 1876-77 is understood to have been flourishing: doubtless the expansion of the Net Imports of Silver and the fact of there having been, for the first time, a Net Export of Gold, are closely connected with the fall in the gold-price of silver, and the consequent depression of the sterling exchange.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of interest on loans payable on demand has varied from 11 per cent. (from the 13th to the 27th April) to 5 per cent. (from 4th August to 21st September). Money has thus been scarce and dear, a fact which may be attributed, partly, to the contraction of the Government Balances and the creation of a separate Government Reserve Treasury, but, to a much greater degree, probably, to the apprehensions felt by banks and capitalists as to the future value of silver. There is reason to believe that much capital was for a time, and may again be, withdrawn from the East in consequence of these apprehensions.

The Government Securities held by the Presidency Banks have fallen from Rs. 2,44,71,000 on the 1st April and (by the latest returns) Rs. 1,64,73,000. The largest amount held by these institutions was at the end of June Rs. 2,69,15,000, since which date they have sold securities for Rs. 1,04,42,000. The following Statistics of the transactions of these Banks at the close of the 8th week (the latest date for which we have complete Statistics) of each calendar year are interesting.

	Assets.					Liabilities.			
	Government Securities held.	Advances on Government Securities.	Mercantile bills discounted.	Cash Balances.	Other Assets.	Reserve Funds.	Public Deposits.	Bank Post bills.	Other deposits and liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	151,28,000	128,57,000	351 48,000	995,08,000	58,94,000	25,14,000	624,14,000	21,76,000	677,75,000
1872	145,84,000	424,70,000	432,26,000	945,63,000	35,04,000	25,91,000	1,160,19,000	10,07,000	451,05,000
1873	219,52,000	145,01,000	370,13,000	896,36,000	55,11,000	29,79,000	795,65,000	3,83,000	520,64,000
1874	163,06,000	188,92,000	403,20,000	516,16,000	29,04,000	34,92,000	531,81,000	7,33,000	390,27,000
1875	231,93,000	170,92,000	380,22,000	579,90,000	38,07,000	35,56,000	512,00,000	6,61,000	471,00,000
1876	257,07,000	152,11,000	347,73,000	598,52,000	39,31,000	41,78,000	514,41,000	10,28,000	452,35,000
1877	164,13,000	148,87,000	325,91,000	472,81,000	33,02,000	41,96,000	305,74,000	3,86,000	443,18,000

* Net Exports.

The public Deposits fell at one time (second week of January 1877) to Rs. 2,54,66,000. Their depletion is due to the decrease of the general Balances of the Government, and, latterly, to the demands for money for the operations against the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The Presidency Banks' Act No. XI of 1876 came into operation on the 1st of May 1876, and is understood to have worked satisfactorily. New agreements have been completed, under this Act, between the Government and the Banks for the conduct of the public business at the Presidency Towns, and at the Branches of the Presidency Banks at country towns; and these agreements, too, have worked smoothly and well.

A Government Reserve Treasury was opened in Calcutta on the 11th May 1876. The largest Balance accumulated in this Treasury was Rs. 1,66,25,677 (*on the 1st November*): this amount rapidly decreased; and, since the middle of December, the contents of the Reserve Treasury have been nominal. Local revenue is not received at this Treasury, which is supplied only by remittances from the Calcutta Mint and from the interior of the country. It is considered important to concentrate the spare resources of the State, as far as possible, in one Government Reserve Treasury, in order that they may be more readily available for use, in case of need, than they would be if they were deposited, as heretofore, in the Presidency Banks and employed in their ordinary business. The Government intends always, in ordinary times, to leave with each Presidency Bank a balance calculated upon a liberal scale with reference to the public transactions at each Bank.

The rates of exchange at which the Secretary of State sold his bills upon the Government of India have ranged from 1*s.* 6·57*d.* the rupee on the 5th July to 1*s.* 10·33*d.* on 24th January, following, of course, the Sterling price of silver: the average rate, as we have seen, is 1*s.* 8½*d.*

The rate fixed for the adjustment during the year of transactions with the Imperial Treasury is 1*s.* 9¾*d*: this rate is fixed once a year, according to the state of the exchanges in London on the date on which the calculation is made: hitherto, no forecast of the probable course of the exchanges during the year has influenced the determination of the rate: this year, the rate has been so much above the market rate that the Treasury has lost heavily by it. The amount to which the rate applies, directly, in 1876-77 (apart from furlough allowances, the proportion of which affected by the rate I cannot exactly calculate) is estimated to be net £1,371,000. At the average rate of the year we should have received in India, in exchange for this sterling sum, Rs. 1,60,52,236; by the operation of the adjusting rate we have received only Rs. 1,51,28,275; the difference (Rs. 9,23,961) is loss to the Indian Treasury arising from the adjusting rate; and perhaps Rs. 1,50,000 may be added for loss on furlough allowances. The furlough allowances of our civil and military officers and the family remittances of military officers are affected by the adjusting rate; and, in so far as the high rate of the year has mitigated the loss sustained from the depreciation of silver, by our military officers and by our poorer civil officers, the Government does not grudge its loss. One consequence of the advantage enjoyed, this year, by these officers is to be observed in the remittance by them to their families through the India Office of £275,000 more than was expected.

The Paper Currency circulation during the first ten months of 1876 was only marked by the ordinary fluctuations due to season: towards the close of the year the circulation was increased by the issue of notes against bullion,—a measure authorised by the law but not hitherto adopted. The lowest point of the circulation, Rs. 10,53,22,945, occurred, as in 1875, in May: the recovery, however, which is observable in the dull season, took place earlier and more rapidly than in 1875: this agrees with the movements of the money-market; in 1875, the highest point of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was reached on the 13th May, and the first reduction took place on the 27th May; in 1876, the highest point was reached on the 13th April, and the first reduction took place on the 27th April. At the close of 1876, the amount of the circulation was almost exactly 12 crores of rupees. The largest circulation, Rs. 12,27,36,080, was on the 15th December.

The Money Orders issued by the Government fell to a lower number and amount than has been reached for several years, as follows:—

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Average amount of each Order.	Profit.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	210,781	1,16,63,338	55 5 4	60,891
1870-71 ...	242,702	1,30,55,924	53 12 8	64,891
1871-72 ...	251,213	1,25,14,115	49 13 5	58,017
1872-73 ...	269,435	1,29,21,632	47 15 4	58,387
1873-74 ...	245,879	1,07,20,240	43 7 3	66,825
1874-75 ...	242,001	1,01,67,465	42 2 3	56,919
1875-76 ...	231,907	91,26,625	39 5 8	55,664

The low average amount of each order is satisfactory, as showing that these orders are being used for the purpose for which they were intended, *viz.*, to make small remittances: the diminishing use of the orders seems to show that the means of remitting money in the interior are becoming cheaper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN-PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE begged leave to make a short statement with reference to the course which the Government proposed to take with the Civil Procedure Code. He said:—"I said nothing on the subject yesterday, because I expected to speak so soon on the subject at large. It has however been suggested to me that that was a mistake, and that it would be more satisfactory if I were to state publicly what would be the course of business. What the Government propose then is, that the list of business for Wednesday, the 28th instant, shall contain notices of motion in my name for taking the reports into consideration and for passing the Bill. If then it is found that this discussion more than exhausts the day, or if amendments are carried which necessitate a careful examination of the draft, there will be time for an adjourned debate, and His Excellency the President will doubtless appoint some convenient day for the purpose.

"I am afraid that it may occasion some inconvenience and hurry to Members of Council, that so large a measure should be debated within so short a time after the last report has been presented. But it is important to pass a

measure which has reached such a stage of maturity as is the case with the Civil Procedure Code; and having regard to the movements of the Government of India, it will be difficult to perform that operation during the present year if it is not performed during the present sittings in Calcutta. Moreover, it will be recollected that a large proportion of the Members of this Council, no less than eight, are also Members of the Select Committee, and they are acquainted with at least the larger details of the Bill. Still there is hurry, but our Secretary is hard at work, preparing the new prints of the Bill, so as to get them into the hands of the Members as early as possible, and I believe that every one will have time to study such portions of the Bill as interest him.

"As regards those who are outside this Council, the case stands thus. The Committee have made many alterations in the current draft, Bill No. IV, but the great bulk of those alterations relates to technical or professional matter, which is not only not interesting to the general public, but which requires a long period of study for anybody to digest and to comment on. In fact there are only two subjects which have attracted anything like general interest, one being the remedies given to creditors against their debtors, and the other being the distribution of business between District Courts and Subordinate Courts.

"On those two subjects some alterations were proposed by Bill No. IV, which have received a great deal of comment adverse and other. But in settling Bill No. V, the Select Committee, with an eye to the passing of the Bill during these sittings, have carefully abstained from widening the field of alteration opened by Bill No. IV. Such alterations as they have made have distinctly narrowed that field of alteration, and have travelled back again in the direction of Bill No. III. There is therefore nothing, so far as regards the two subjects I have mentioned, which is contained in Bill No. V and which was not contained in distinctly greater force in Bill No. IV.

"Now Bill No. IV was published at the end of September last, so that by the time we come to debate it will have been six months before the public. Moreover, it was not published as a rude and undigested mass of details from which each man might pick what suited him if he could find it. It was accompanied by comments proceeding partly from myself and partly from my friend Mr. Cockerell, for the very purpose of calling attention at once to the material alterations, so that those who had comments to offer on them might offer them without loss of time. Surely the time which has passed is sufficient for the purpose. In point of fact we have received some very able and efficient comments on our proposals, and I can hardly think we should get much more if more time were allowed."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1877.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

STATEMENTS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNME

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 187 compared with Regu Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decre
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	..
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	..
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	.
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	.
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	..	56,6
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	.
X.—Mint	11,04,890	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,9
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	.
XII.—Telegraph ...	30,90,400	29,00,000	33,21,000	4,21,000	...	31,55,000	..	1,6
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	..	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	
XV.—Marine	23,04,310	20,01,000	20,86,000	85,000	...	20,19,000	..	
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	
XVII.—Interest	56,11,890	50,80,000	51,99,000	1,19,000	...	51,25,000	...	
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	74,91,660	59,40,000	59,68,000	28,000	...	59,74,000	6,000	
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	..	7.
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	36,82,710	34,81,000	37,72,000	2,91,000	...	27,93,000	.	9.
Total ...	50,14,34,640	49,35,13,000	49,15,45,000	...	19,68,000	49,42,59,000	27,14,000	
Army	1,04,56,130	87,80,000	91,06,000	3,26,000	...	89,20,000	...	1
Public Works Ordinary ...	13,80,053	12,84,000	13,41,000	57,000	...	19,95,000	6,54,000	
Irrigation	51,77,200	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,18,000	30,52,000	
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	
Balances of Local Governments decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	
Deficit, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000	...	62,17,000	...	1,6
Deficit	2,60,17,468	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000	...	4,24,97,000	...	1,8

Fort William:

EDWIN KELLNER,

Offg. Deputy Comptroller Gene

DIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

[£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
·erest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,17,81,080	5,36,00,000	5,11,07,000	5,07 000	...	5,61,65,000	23,58,000	...
·terest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,58,600	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
FUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	31,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
ND REVENUE ...	2,53,31,500	2,48,79,000	2,50,98,000	2,19,500	...	2,50,66,000	...	32,000
REST ...	40,36,682	11,71,000	43,89,000	2,15,000	...	41,83,000	...	2,06,000
CISE ...	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,83,000	2,13,000	...	10,71,000	...	12,000
STOMS ...	18,67,571	18,92,000	19,51,000	59,000	...	19,33,000	...	18,000
·T ...	50,75,796	52,60,000	48,65,000	...	3,95,000	51,87,000	3,22,000	...
UM ...	2,21,85,650	2,20,00,000	2,80,18,000	60,18,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
MPS ...	10,61,716	10,30,000	9,77,000	...	53,000	9,82,000	5,000	...
·T ...	10,76,260	9,10,000	12,97,000	3,57,000	...	8,92,000	...	4,05,000
T OFFICE ...	84,85,035	86,91,000	86,37,000	...	54,000	89,43,000	3,06,000	...
LEGRAPH ...	49,06,240	48,8 ,000	49,18,000	38,000	...	49,55,000	37,000	...
INISTRATION ...	1,42,69,076	1,39,10,000	1,45,92,000	6,52,000	...	1,42,32,000	...	3,60,000
OR DEPARTMENTS ...	31,49,947	31 18,000	31,33,000	...	15,000	32,28,000	95,000	...
·, AND JUSTICE ...	3,21,24,471	3,27,16,000	3,25,71,000	...	1,75,000	3,29,11,000	3,75,000	...
LICE ...	2,33,00,188	2,40,18,000	2,41,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	..	2,24,000
ARINE ...	62,98,671	57,62,000	56,64,000	...	98,000	54,47,000	...	2,17,000
CATION ...	75,51,205	77,18,000	73,45,000	...	3,73,000	74,13,000	68,000	..
LESIASTICAL ...	16,21,888	16,63,000	16,63,000	...	...	16,66,000	3,000	...
DICAL ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
TIONERY AND PRINTING...	43,75,751	36,68,000	40,93,000	4,25,000	...	41,12,000	49,000	...
ITICAL AGENCIES ...	43,33,370	31,92,000	53,31,000	18,39,000	...	39,60,000	...	13,71,000
OWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES ND ENGAGEMENTS ...	1,71,37,240	1,69,60,000	1,67,89,000	...	1,71,000	1,67,35,000	...	54,000
H FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES IN NGLAND ...	22,91,990	22,30,000	24,06,000	1,76,000	...	23,81,000	...	25,000
ERANNUATION, RETIRED ND COMPASSIONATE ALOWANCES ...	1,93,93,050	1,79,60,000	1,80,05,000	45,000	...	1,81,27,000	1,22,000	...
S BY EXCHANGE ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	..	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
CELLANEOUS ...	33,06,111	20,12,000	21,27,000	1,15,000	...	20,26,000	...	1,01,000
MINE RELIEF ...	59,57,793	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000		48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	29,79,36,857	29,67,18,000	32,36,89,000	2,69,11,000	...	30,94,23,000		1,42,66,000
...	15,30,84,590	15,97,90,000	16,20,77,000	22,87,000	...	16,23,86,000	3,09,000	..
WORKS ORDINARY ...	4,12,72,376	4,03,08,000	4,09,22,000	6,14,000		3,96,96,000		12,26,000
AILWAYS ...	21,47,130	29,70,000	26,54,000	...	3,16,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
D SUPERVISION (GUARANRAILWAYS) ...	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
FEED INTEREST, LESS NET IC RECEIPTS ...	97,53,098	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	...	84,07,000	1,00,00,000	58,07,000	...
S OF LOCAL GOVERNINCREASED ...	4,11,881	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000	...	10,29,000	6,26,000	..
TAL ORDINARY ...	50,81,09,065	51,35,14,000	53,18,50,000	2,13,36,000	..	52,81,11,000	..	67,06,000
WORKS EXTRAORDINARY ..	4,27,06,290	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000	...	3,62,8 ,000	...	17,20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,11,75,355	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,11,21,000	...	84,26,000
EXCLUDING PUBLIC S EXTRAORDINARY ...	1,66,88,822	11,10,000	...	..	...	..	..	...
uaranteed Interest ...	*4,69,02,906*	*4,73,28,000*	*4,71,01,000*		*2,27,000*	*4,71,[illegible]*	*84,000*	...
lic Receipts ...	*3,71,49,808*	*3,47,28,000*	*4,29,08,000*	*84,80,000*		*4,14,[illegible]*		*57,95,000*
ed Interest, less net Receipts ...	*97,53,098*	*1,26,00,000*	*41,93,000*	...	*84,07,000*	*1,00,00,000*	*58,07,000*	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates compared with Estimates, 187
							Increase / De
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000		37,59,000	20,94,68,000	93,45,000
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000		69,79,000	
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000		57,92,000	
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,19,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000		3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,16,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,18,69,000	1,77,000
VII.—Salt	6,24,14,150	6,30,00,000	6,31,30,000	1,30,000	...	6,31,30,000	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	..
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,080	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000
X.—Mint	11,01,590	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000
XII.—Telegraph ...	29,19,180	28,15,000	31,72,000	3,57,000	...	30,91,000	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	41,000
XV.—Marine	22,97,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	
XVII.—Interest	52,19,160	48,80,000	50,99,000	2,19,000		50,25,000	
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	65,61,670	50,41,000	50,52,000	8,000		50,59,000	
XIX.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	39,53,650	31,79,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	31,91,380	32,75,000	33,55,000	80,000	...	26,73,000	
TOTAL ...	19,97,75,070	19,21,26,000	18,99,63,000	...	21,63,000	19,30,63,000	31,00,000
Army	93,84,640	84,08,000	86,30,000	2,22,000		84,30,000	
Public Works Ordinary ...	12,01,513	11,01,000	11,61,000	60,000		18,11,000	6,50,000
Irrigation	51,71,539	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000
State Railways	28,95,120	11,50,000	36,96,000		4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000
Provincial Contributions ...	11,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000
Balances of Local Governments Decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000		4,63,000	3,38,000	
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000		31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000

Fort William;

EDWIN KELLNER,

RNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78 compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TEREST ON FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT ...	3,01,72,530	3,10,64,000	3,10,40,000	...	24,000	3,16,00,000	5,60,000	
TEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	38,53,270	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000		2,65,000
FUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	34,63,175	30,19,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
ND REVENUE	2,52,91,660	2,48,27,000	2,50,52,000	2,25,000	...	2,50,22,000		30,000
REST	40,11,202	41,19,000	43,63,000	2,14,000	...	41,57,000		2,06,000
CISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,62,000	1,92,000	...	10,71,000	9,000	
STOMS ...	18,66,131	18,92,000	19,50,000	58,000	...	19,33,000	..	17,000
ST ...	50,72,996	52,56,000	48,34,000	...	4,22,000	51,87,000	3,53,000	...
UM ...	2,21,78,510	2,19,90,000	2,80,18,000	60,28,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
MPS ...	7,12,036	7,17,000	7,21,000	7,000	...	7,23,000	..	1,000
NT ...	8,22,760	7,90,000	8,84,000	94,000	...	8,60,000	...	24,000
ST OFFICE ...	78,33,765	78,65,000	78,57,000	...	8,000	79,63,000	1,06,000	...
LEGRAPH ...	40,54,620	38,13,000	38,50,000	37,000	...	39,41,000	91,000	...
MINISTRATION	1,19,39,326	1,17,10,000	1,22,52,000	5,42,000	...	1,19,86,000	..	2,66,000
NOR DEPARTMENTS	30,92,067	27,72,000	27,56,000	...	16,000	27,82,000	26,000	
W AND JUSTICE	3,21,09,761	3,27,18,000	3,25,52,000	...	1,66,000	3,28,93,000	3,41,000	...
LICE ...	2,13,00,188	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
ARINE ...	43,14,181	40,36,000	38,88,000	...	1,48,000	39,99,000	1,11,000	...
UCATION ...	75,48,205	77,12,000	73,36,000	...	3,76,000	74,07,000	71,000	...
CLESIASTICAL ...	16,11,338	16,54,000	16,30,000	...	24,000	16,52,000	22,000	...
EDICAL ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
IONERY AND PRINTING ...	22,85,431	24,63,000	24,03,000		60,000	23,55,000	...	48,000
LITICAL	41,80,440	29,36,000	51,48,000	22,12,000	...	32,65,000	...	18,83,000
LOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS ...	1,69,43,880	1,67,52,000	1,65,78,000		1,74,000	1,65,24,000	...	54,000
VIL FURLOUGH, &c., ALLOWANCES	7,680	...	6,000	6,000		1,000	...	5,000
PERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES ...	79,87,950	58,60,000	57,45,000	...	1,15,000	57,67,000	22,000	
SS BY EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
SCELLANEOUS ...	20,22,131	16,82,000	19,87,000	3,05,000	...	16,36,000	...	3,51,000
MINE RELIEF	59,51,913	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	..	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	25,29,17,897	25,07,61,000	27,62,15,000	2,54,84,000	...	26,01,69,000	...	1,60,76,000
... ...	11,72,52,640	11,82,07,000	11,86,00,000	3,93,000	...	12,07,00,000	21,00,000	...
WORKS ORDINARY ...	1,33,25,886	3,94,03,000	1,00,08,000	6,05,000	...	3,86,69,000	...	13,39,000
AILWAYS	21,17,130	29,20,000	26,54,000	...	2,66,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
ND SUPERVISION (GUARANTEE AILWAYS)	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
OTAL ORDINARY ...	41,64,76,683	41,22,21,000	43,81,19,000	2,61,98,000	...	42,51,48,000	...	1,32,71,000
WORKS EXTRAORDINARY ...	3,52,27,210	3,01,59,000	3,14,54,000	12,95,000	...	2,89,35,000	...	25,19,000
S OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASED	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000		10,29,000	6,26,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000		45,51,12,000		1,51,64,000

E. F. HARRISON.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HO

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1876-77	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
X.—Mint ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XII.—Telegraph ...	17,122	8,500	14,900	6,400	...	6,100	...	
XV.—Marine ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XVI.—Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XVII.—Interest ...	36,273	20,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	92,999	89,600	91,600	2,000	...	91,500	...	
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	18,833	20,600	41,700	21,100	...	12,000	...	
TOTAL ...	165,957	138,700	158,200	19,500	...	119,600	...	
Army	107,119	37,200	17,600	10,400	...	47,000	...	
Public Works Ordinary ...	17,551	18,000	17,700	...	300	18,100	400	
Irrigation	267	..	...	...	..	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	

Fort William ;

EDWIN KELLNER,

Offg. Deputy Comptroller Gen

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
TEREST ON FUNDED AND NFUNDED DEBT ...	£ 2,160,855	£ 2,253,600	£ 2,306,700	£ 53,100	£ ...	£ 2,486,500	£ 179,800	£
TEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS ND OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	533	...	...	...	...	...		
ND REVENUE ...	4,284	5,200	4,600	...	600	4,400		200
REST	2,518	2,500	2,600	100	...	2,600		
CISE		...	2,100	2,100				2,100
STOMS	111	...	100	100				100
LT	280	400	3,100	2,700				3,100
IUM	714	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	
AMPS	35,270	31,300	25,300	...	6,000	25,900	600	
NT	25,350	15,000	41,300	26,300	...	3,200	...	38,100
ST OFFICE	65,127	82,600	78,000	...	4,600	98,000	20,000	
LEGRAPH	85,162	106,700	106,800	100	...	101,400		5,400
DMINISTRATION ...	232,975	223,000	234,000	11,000	...	224,600	...	9,400
NOR DEPARTMENTS ...	35,788	37,600	37,700	100	...	44,600	6,900	...
W AND JUSTICE ..	1,471	2,800	1,900	...	90	5,100	3,200	...
ARINE	198,119	172,600	177,600	5,000	...	144,800	...	32,800
DUCATION	300	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
CCLESIASTICAL	1,055	900	3,300	2,400	...	1,400	...	1,900
ATIONERY AND PRINTING...	209,032	120,500	169,000	48,500	...	178,700	9,700	...
OLITICAL	15,293	55,600	18,300	...	37,300	69,500	51,200	...
LLOWANCE, &c. ...	19,336	20,800	21,100	300	...	21,100	...	...
VIL FURLOUGH AND ABSEN-EE ALLOWANCES ...	228,431	223,000	240,000	17,000	...	238,000	...	2,000
PERANNUATION, &c. ...	1,140,510	1,210,000	1,226,000	16,000	...	1,236,000	10,000	...
ISCELLANEOUS	38,131	33,000	44,000	11,000	...	39,000	...	5,000
AMINE RELIEF... ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,501,896	4,598,700	4,744,400	145,700	...	4,925,400	181,000	...
... ...	3,583,195	4,158,300	4,347,700	189,400	...	4,168,600	...	179,100
WORKS ORDINARY ...	94,649	90,500	91,400	900	...	102,700	11,300	...
RAILWAYS	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
NTEED INTEREST LESS NET IC RECEIPTS	975,310	1,260,000	419,300	...	840,700	1,000,000	580,700	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	9,155,050	10,112,500	9,602,800		509,700	10,196,700	593,900	
WORKS EXTRAORDINARY ...	747,908	743,100	654,600		88,500	734,500	79,900	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,902,958	10,855,600	10,257,400		598,200	10,931,200	673,800	

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES O

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
—Opening balance ...	17,97,41,843	16,99,08,000	17,87,24,000	88,16,000	...	12,68,78,000	...	5,18,46,00
—Imperial revenue ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,71,083	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,0
—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,0
—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,84,37,471	10,99,30,000	11,52,79,000	53,49,000	...	10,55,33,000	...	97,46,0
—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,30,16,030	1,01,90,000	1,39,90,000	38,00,000	...	1,17,00,000	...	22,90,0
—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,38,96,130	13,66,00,000	12,75,00,000	...	91,00,000	12,25,00,000	...	50,00,0
—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
—Public debt incurred*	4,58,53,400	3,47,00,000	5,81,40,000	2,34,40,000	...	7,37,80,000	1,56,40,000	...
—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,36,96,142	2,37,82,000	2,63,56,000	25,74,000	...	2,15,12,000	...	48,44,0
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000		130,87,47,000		5,66,72,0

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best e
Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will

Abstract of the above shewing how th

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

	Rs.
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	20,18,538
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471
Sundry obligations ...	36,118
Remittances	23,56,911
Public debt incurred ...	4,10,95,219
Cash balance reduced ...	10,17,913
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379

	Rs.
Deficit of imperial revenue ...	2,60,17,470
Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930
Service funds, military ..	41,36,267
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	38,74,876
Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	1,04,31,836
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379

REGULAR ES

	Rs.
Service funds, civil ...	11,40,00
Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,00
Public debt incurred ...	3,72,40,00
Sundry obligations ...	12,15,00
Cash balance reduced ...	5,18,46,00
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,00

Fort William;

BURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estima 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IAL EXPENDITURE ...	55,11,75,357	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,14,24,000	...	84,26,000
ING EXPENSES OF GUAR-TEED RAILWAYS ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
US PROFITS PAID TO LWAY COMPANIES .	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	
TED TO GOVERNMENT AS IN FROM CONTRACT RATES EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY VENUE ACCOUNT .	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
EST ON GUARANTEED LWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED OM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	3,71,49,898	3,17,28,000	4,29,08,000	81,80,000	...	3,71,82,000	...	57,26,000
EXPENDITURE ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
CE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,0	
CE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	61,000	...
S ADVANCED TO NATIVE TES, CORPORATIONS AND DIVIDUALS ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
GS BANKS' DEPOSITS THDRAWN ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ANCES MADE ...	12,64,18,933	10,89,78,000	12,01,99,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,80,000	...	1,04,19,000
REMITTANCES ...	72,52,285	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
-PROVINCIAL AND IN--DEPARTMENTAL TRANS-IONS ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
TANCE ACCOUNT WITH HOME TREASURY ...	1,26,97,260	1,36,60,000	1,66,90,000	30,30,000	...	1,21,62,000	...	45,28,000
TARY OF STATE'S BILLS INDIA PAID ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,90,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,21,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
Y OBLIGATIONS DIS-ARGED ...	60,13,314	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
C DEBT DISCHARGED ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	2,09,00,000	1,59,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	1,21,20,000
TED TO GOVERNMENT GAIN FROM CONTRACT ES OF EXCHANGE ON LWAY CAPITAL ACCOUNT	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
ANTEED RAILWAY CAPI-WITHDRAWN ...	4,37,72,353	2,44,69,000	3,79,82,000	1,35,13,000	...	2,73,62,000	...	1,06,20,000
G BALANCE ...	17,87,23,930	15,22,85,000	12,68,78,000	...	2,54,07,000	13,51,12,000	82,34,000	...
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000	...	130,87,47,000	...	5,66,72,000

de; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the g the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be

l Means are provided.

6-77.

	Rs.
OF IMPERIAL RE- ...	6,07,83,000
LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
DS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
TIVE STATES, COR- AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
PAID ...	49,20,000
...	28,80,000
RAILWAY CAPI- RAWN ...	1,21,42,000
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	8,10,000
SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ...	13,97,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	5,00,000
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	17,55,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	6,50,00,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

	Rs.
DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	4,24,97,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	28,33,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	50,00,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	42,47,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	61,89,000
REMITTANCES ...	4,62,000
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	82,34,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURI

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	ESTIMATES, 1877-78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—OPENING BALANCE ..	15,17,78,143	16,24,32,000	16,95,25,000	70,93,000		11,53,97,000		5,41,28,0
II.—IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000		31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	
III.—TRAFFIC EARNINGS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	8,96,62,183	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000		9,27,94,000		1,03,80
IV.—LOCAL REVENUE ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	
V.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	54,11,655	55,00,000	53,40,000		1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	
VI.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY	713	...	...					
VII.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS REPAID ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000		1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000		12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,8
IX.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED	12,81,31,261	10,98,90,000	11,42,08,000	43,18,000	...	10,54,93,000	...	87,15
X.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ..	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	..
XI.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,20,72,130	87,90,000	1,30,70,000	42,80,000	...	1,02,20,000	...	28,5
XIII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLL* ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
XIV.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS INCURRED ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	
XV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	3,38,53,130	83,00,000	71,40,000	...	11,60,000	3,62,80,000	2,91,40,000	
XVI.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	1,68,27,412	1,46,12,000	1,74,19,000	28,07,000	...	1,63,68,000		
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		1,12,87,55,000		3,58

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing how

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

	Rs.
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	7,01,02,870
GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ..	3,68,06,862
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED .	18,29,648
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	11,18,171
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	8,40,206
REMITTANCES ...	1,90,92,392
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,90,95,219
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	36,118
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	16,69,914
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700

	Rs.
DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE	40,22,930
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY .	41,36,267
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	38,74,876
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID	13,08,10,830
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ..	1,77,46,797
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700

REGULAR E

	Rs
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	3,95,3
GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ..	4,26,7
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ..	11,4
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	10,6
REMITTANCES ...	75,1
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	12,1
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	33,9
CASH BALANCE REDUCED ...	5,41,2
TOTAL ...	15,06,6

NER.

IIE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000		1,51,64,000
VORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,81,51,000		50,93,000
SURPLUS PROFITS PAID TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	
REDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ...	32,15,689	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000		31,61,000		5,67,000
NTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	3,31,133	3,28,000	2,41,000	...	87,000	2,62,000	21,000	
OCAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,50,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
ERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	
ERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000		28,33,000	64,000	
OANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000		65,80,000		9,30,000
AVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	
OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,63,01,613	10,80,38,000	12,01,59,000	1,12,21,000		10,97,40,000		1,04,19,000
OCAL REMITTANCES ...	72,52,287	3,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000		80,00,000		
NTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000		17,00,00,000		25,00,000
EMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	19,32,580	13,00,000	20,60,000	6,70,000		11,70,000	...	8,90,000
ECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	13,08,10,930	13,36,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000		16,80,000
UNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	64,43,211	42,70,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
UBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	47,58,181	13,20,000	1,30,00,000	1,09,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	71,20,000
REDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY CAPITAL ACCOUNT ...	3,55,325	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000		3,39,000	...	1,77,000
UARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,18,01,573	1,31,39,000	1,35,12,000	43,000	...	1,17,46,000	12,31,000	
LOSING BALANCE ...	16,35,21,909	13,55,26,000	11,53,97,000	...	2,01,29,000	12,50,00,000	96,03,000	
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,661	112,90,62,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		112,87,55,000	...	3,58,02,000

...ed ... but they are subject to modification as the year runs on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the ...ed during the year or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

and Means are provided.

... 1876-77.

	Rs.
...T OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
...E FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
... TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
...TS REPAID AND ADVANCES ...	59,51,000
...TARY OF STATE'S BILLS ...	12,41,80,000
... DEBT DISCHARGED ...	87,60,000
TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	6,49,68,000
SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ...	13,97,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ...	3,69,20,000
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	8,10,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	5,00,000
REMITTANCES ...	90,50,000
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	17,55,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,75,00,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED... ...	12,83,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

	Rs.
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	28,33,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	50,00,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	42,47,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,25,00,000
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	96,03,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

E. B. HARRISON

R. B. CHAPMAN

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HO

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-7 compared with Reg Estimates, 1876-7	
							Increase.	Decre
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	2,796,370	747,600	919,900	172,300	...	1,148,100	228,200	
II.—Imperial revenue ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ...	30,621	4,000	107,100	103,100	...	4,000	...	103
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	94,390	140,000	92,000	...	48,000	148,000	56,000	...
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,389,613	13,660,000	12,750,000	...	910,000	12,250,000	...	500
XVI.—Public debt incurred*	1,200,000	2,640,000	5,100,000	2,460,000	...	3,750,000	...	1,350
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,686,903	917,000	893,700	...	23,300	514,400	...	379
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are th
the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing how t

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR E	
	£		£		£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,389,613	Deficit of revenue ...	8,636,724	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,750
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,889	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,655,996	Public debt incurred ...	4,600
Public debt incurred ...	1,200,000	Remittances ...	982,078	Deposits received and advances recovered ...	103
Cash balance reduced ...	1,876,471	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,210,175		
TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	17,453

Fort William;
Financial Department,

EDWIN KELLNER,

ASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial expenditure ...	8,927,648	9,595,600	9,838,100	242,500	...	9,931,200	93,100	...
Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	...	14,000	4,692,000	6,000	...
Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	11,732	4,000	4,000	...	...	4,000	...	...
Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,076,468	1,227,000	1,463,000	236,000	...	1,099,200	...	363,800
Public debt discharged ...	...	...	500,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	2,897,078	1,100,000	2,447,000	1,347,000	...	1,261,600	...	1,185,400
Closing balance ...	919,899	1,675,900	1,148,100	...	527,800	1,011,200	...	136,900
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that ved during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

and Means are provided.

, 1876-77.

	£
T OF REVENUE ...	9,614,600
ST ON GUARANTEED WAY CAPITAL ...	4,686,000
ANCES ...	1,371,000
NTEED RAILWAY CAPI- WITHDRAWN ...	1,553,300
ALANCE INCREASED ...	228,200
TOTAL ...	17,453,100

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,250,000
Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000
Cash balance reduced ...	136,900
TOTAL ...	16,136,900

	£
Deficit of revenue ...	9,746,500
Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,692,000
Remittances ...	951,200
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	747,200
TOTAL ...	16,136,900

E. F. HARRISON,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...NG BALANCE ..	2,13,05,750	1,73,42,820	1,73,42,820	...	1,44,65,820	—28,77,000
RATES AND CESSES —						
...nds ...	1,80,22,000	2,00,01,570	1,84,21,000	—15,80,570	2,00,12,000	+15,88,000
...esses ...	5,73,820	5,23,780	6,23,800	+ 1,00,020	6,05,000	+ 81,000
...ssed taxes ...	1,85,740	1,75,810	1,77,000	+ 1,190	1,88,000	+ 11,000
...ellaneous taxes—						
...troi ...	56,330	87,850	51,000	— 36,850	60,000	+ 9,000
...cense ...	3,61,900	3,64,810	3,75,000	+ 10,190	3,71,000	— 4,000
...iscellaneous ...	1,83,170	30,100	40,000	+ 9,900	30,000	— 10,000
	2,03,83,020	2,21,72,500	2,07,32,000	—14,40,500	2,23,20,000	+15,88,000
...TMENTAL RECEIPTS—						
...	31,030	41,770	52,000	+ 10,230	55,000	+ 3,000
...istration ...	54,610	46,560	62,000	+ 15,440	1,05,000	+ 43,000
...e ..	3,54,030	2,92,850	2,20,000	— 72,850	2,58,000	+ 38,000
...cation ...	6,30,380	4,91,190	4,93,000	+ 1,810	5,18,000	+ 25,000
...ical ...	73,850	67,900	76,000	+ 8,100	70,000	— 6,000
...ting ...	730	4,000	4,000	...	...	— 4,000
...ine ...	2,57,890	2,10,240	2,02,000	— 17,240	2,30,000	+ 28,000
	14,02,510	11,64,310	11,40,000	— 24,310	12,40,000	+ 1,00,000
...LLANEOUS RECEIPTS—						
...s ...	27,55,170	26,47,470	26,71,000	+ 23,530	26,38,000	— 33,000
...: dues ..	8,61,470	7,88,450	7,87,000	— 1,450	8,64,000	+ 77,000
...rest ...	1,13,120	3,31,100	3,33,000	+ 51,900	3,32,000	— 1,000
...ts ...	8,82,680	7,59,180	6,87,000	— 72,180	8,16,000	+ 1,29,000
... of lands, houses, &c.	1,96,930	2,45,520	2,17,000	— 28,520	1,42,000	— 75,000
...le trespass fines ...	10,19,150	10,18,380	10,88,000	+ 69,620	10,70,000	— 18,000
...cellaneous fees and fines	7,69,710	8,11,780	7,52,000	— 59,780	7,41,000	— 11,000
...tributions ...	5,02,350	5,20,260	5,77,000	+ 17,740	5,46,000	— 31,000
...dry receipts ...	23,57,080	7,14,420	16,66,000	+ 9,51,580	9,40,000	— 7,26,000
	94,57,960	78,45,580	88,28,000	+ 9,82,420	81,00,000	— 7,19,000
...IBUTIONS ...	6,33,500	10,70,460	16,13,000	+ 6,42,540	12,10,000	— 4,03,000
...C WORKS ...	15,64,190	18,67,600	15,63,000	— 3,04,600	14,70,000	— 93,000
TOTAL REVENUE ...	3,92,41,810	3,40,50,580	3,39,06,000	— 1,44,580	3,43,88,000	+ 4,82,000
...ACCOUNTS ..	14,97,680	4,89,120	8,90,000	+ 4,00,880	1,87,000	— 4,01,000
...CES OF THE LOCAL ...ERNMENTS INCREASED	4,41,880	1,68,000	4,03,000	+ 2,35,000	10,29,000	+ 6,26,000
	4,11,81,370	2,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	+ 4,91,000	3,56,03,000	+ 7,01,000
...ND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REFUNDS ...	6,75,630	1,73,660	4,11,000	+ 2,37,340	1,16,000	— 2,95,000
COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CESSES ...	2,12,880	2,52,790	2,43,000	— 9,790	2,38,000	— 5,000
JAILS ...	30,370	14,700	15,000	+ 300	13,000	— 2,000
REGISTRATION ...	40,250	39,450	45,000	+ 5,550	57,000	+ 12,000
POLICE ...	31,47,680	31,11,350	30,83,000	— 28,350	31,29,000	+ 46,000
EDUCATION ...	29,90,220	32,54,430	33,05,000	+ 51,570	32,58,000	— 47,000
MEDICAL ...	8,13,300	9,02,140	9,38,000	— 54,140	10,05,000	+ 67,000
PRINTING ..	7,200	7,900	12,000	+ 4,100	5,000	— 7,000
MARINE ..	5,26,780	6,96,470	6,54,000	— 42,470	6,95,000	+ 41,000
MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—						
General management ...	9,23,060	6,56,870	8,94,000	+ 2,37,130	9,03,000	+ 9,000
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical and other public gardens ...	55,880	51,790	52,000	+ 210	51,000	— 1,000
Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	1,42,110	1,53,810	1,91,000	+ 37,190	1,64,000	— 27,000
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	3,56,780	4,13,460	3,82,000	— 31,460	4,31,000	+ 49,000
Cemeteries ...	2,020	2,240	3,000	+ 760	3,000	...
District post ...	5,42,050	5,61,570	5,46,000	— 15,570	5,77,000	+ 31,000
Miscellaneous establishments	55,64,020	58,81,310	52,60,000	— 6,21,310	56,31,000	+ 3,71,000
	75,87,120	77,21,050	73,28,000	— 3,93,050	77,60,000	+ 4,32,000
MISCELLANEOUS ...	42,35,500	10,73,260	22,14,000	+11,40,740	10,17,000	—11,97,000
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	17,61,710	10,71,240	16,26,000	+ 5,51,760	10,97,000	— 5,29,000
	2,20,85,060	1,84,11,420	1,98,75,000	+14,63,580	1,83,91,000	—14,84,000
PUBLIC WORKS ...	1,93,30,710	1,71,31,680	1,66,19,000	— 5,12,680	1,52,27,000	—13,92,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,14,24,770	3,55,43,090	3,64,94,000	+ 9,50,910	3,36,18,000	—28,76,000
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	14,45,940	1,96,910	3,95,000	+ 1,98,090	5,50,000	+ 1,55,000
BALANCES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INCREASED	23,33,500	16,50,000	11,87,000	— 4,63,000	3,38,000	— 8,49,000
	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	+ 6,86,000	3,45,06,000	—35,70,000
CLOSING BALANCE ...	1,73,42,820	1,46,60,820	1,44,65,820	— 1,95,000	1,58,62,820	+13,97,000
GRAND TOTAL .. Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ABSTRACT

Of the Financial Statement for Electric Telegraph and Press.

Financial Statement by the Honorable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts, 1875-76: Revenue, £52,515,789; Expenditure, £55,117,536, of which £595,779 for Famine relief, and £4,270,629 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £2,601,747: Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, but not famine, £1,668,882.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77: Revenue, £51,206,700; Expenditure, £57,285,000, of which £3,800,000 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £6,078,300, or, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300: Estimated cost of Famine, including loss of Revenue, £3,100,000: Surplus on Ordinary Account, excluding Famine, £621,800.

Budget Estimates, 1877-78: Revenue, £52,192,700; Expenditure, £56,442,400, of which for Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000: Deficit, £4,249,700, reduced to £621,700 if Extraordinary Works be excluded. Estimated cost of Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years; Surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, £928,300.

Net Amount borrowed in 1876-77, £3,724,000.

Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, of which £250,000 from Sindhia for Gwalior Railway: of the remaining £6,250,000, the Government of India proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government of India is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England.

No fresh Imperial taxation; but Bengal and the North-Western Provinces required to guarantee £375,000 interest on money spent on Canals and local Railways, which are made over to Provincial management, and for maintenance and completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This will necessitate fresh Provincial taxation, the maximum amount of which is estimated at £325,000, of which £275,000 in Bengal and £50,000 in North-Western Provinces. Measures for raising amount in Bengal not yet actually settled, but extension of existing system of Provincial taxation proposed, and no tax of novel character. For North-Western Provinces light license tax on trades; and authority given to assign for canals and railways ten per cent. of existing local rates. Large extension in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh of system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenues and expenditure to Provincial uses and management: further development promised in other Provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future: unremunerative public works and famine to be classed as ordinary and provided from revenue; special measures for meeting famine charges under consideration; abolition of Inland Customs Lines and Sugar duties; equalisation and reduction of Salt duties; Government pledged to abolish import duties on Cotton goods with least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief postponed this year on account of famine. Financial position considered satisfactory and future promising.

Estimated bills upon India in 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. Present intention of Secretary of State to sell bills for 26½ lakhs a week during April and May.

Estimated Balances at credit of Government of India: at end of 1876-77, £11,539,700; at end of 1877-78, £12,500,000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL to 31st JANUARY.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	255,867	2,26,36,933	157,330	1,26,37,665	185,633	91,63,867	75,497	36,61,766	3,563	54,089	25,011	1,13,758	702,901	4,82,68,078
1873-74	246,494	2,18,07,662	161,020	1,29,65,794	188,782	93,23,027	79,828	38,81,486	4,590	67,984	19,733	1,12,236	700,447	4,81,58,189
1874-75	257,171	2,23,74,833	163,249	1,27,16,029	188,862	93,64,638	75,004	36,51,049	4,004	58,569	20,895	1,04,518	709,185	4,82,69,627
1875-76	248,699	2,18,76,907	164,507	1,27,66,204	191,788	95,36,298	81,372	39,64,681	5,458	75,204	28,347	1,36,911	720,171	4,83,56,205
1876-77	253,142	2,20,41,297	172,675	1,33,18,671	189,481	94,29,060	90,864	44,35,799	4,891	67,584	24,821	1,13,763	735,874	4,94,36,174
Average ...	252,275	2,21,47,526	163,756	1,28,86,873	188,909	93,63,378	80,513	39,18,954	4,501	64,686	23,761	1,16,237	713,715	4,84,97,654

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH).
Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

No. 1, dated 18th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith for the information of Your Excellency in Council copy of a correspondence* between this Office and the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, from which you will observe that the Trustees are prepared in future to assign a sum of not less than £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have been otherwise provided for.

* Letter from India Office, dated 19th August 1876.
Letter from Trustees, Gilchrist Educational Trust, dated 5th December 1876.

2. Your Lordship in Council is aware from the 5th para. of the despatch of the 16th of January, No. 3 of 1868, in the Educational Department, that my predecessor, Sir Stafford Northcote, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence's Government, consented to grant the sum of £100 for the return passage of each of those gentlemen who might forfeit his scholarship. I am of opinion that it would not be right to give a larger sum for return passage to an unsuccessful scholar than is given by the Trustees to a successful scholar. I therefore desire that you will announce that the sum to be given in future for return passage to a gentleman who has forfeited his scholarship will be only £50.

Dated 19th August 1876.

From—Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust, London.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to invite the attention of the Trustees of the Gilchrist Scholarship to the following facts.

2. The Secretary of State in Council decided in 1868 to grant the sum of £100 for passage to each scholar proceeding to this country. He also, on the suggestion of the Government of India, determined to allow the same sum for return passage to those gentlemen who forfeited their scholarships.

3. Very recently an application has been received from Mr. Prasanna Kumar Roy for a grant of £100 to defray the expense of his return passage to India. In consideration of the remarkable merit of this gentleman, the Secretary of State has, as a special case, acceded to this application.

4. It appears to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1st, that there is something faulty in the present arrangement, as it seems objectionable that a concession should be made to an unsuccessful scholar which is not, as a rule, made to a successful scholar; and, 2nd, that the passages of all scholars to England and the return passages of unsuccessful scholars being paid from the Indian revenues, it would not be just to make any further change in connection with the scholarships on these revenues.

5. I am, therefore, instructed to invite the attention of the Trustees to these facts, and to ask whether it would not be proper that successful scholars should receive their return passages to India from the funds of the trust; or if that be not practicable, whether a deduction should not annually be made from the emoluments of all the scholarships sufficient to defray the expense of the return passages of all the scholars whether successful or unsuccessful.

Dated 5th December 1876.

From—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust,
To—Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to forward to you three packets of papers for the examination to be held for the Gilchrist Scholarships in the second week of January, and have to request that you will cause them to be transmitted by the next post to the three presidential capitals to which they are respectively addressed.

Having duly brought your letter of the 19th August under the consideration of the Gilchrist Trustees, I am directed by them to inform you that they will be prepared to assign a sum not exceeding £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have otherwise been provided for.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1877.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, C. FT. PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.								
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.	Zillah.	Acres.	Average.	During month.	Name.	Area in acres.	
BÁRI DOÁB CANAL. 1st Division	4·90	2·94	3073·60	155·29	...	...	Gurdáspur...	4,314	1·40	4·21	Wheat ...	76,212	There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period last year of 9,646 acres, consisting chiefly of wheat. There was abundant rainfall in the districts watered by the Bári Doáb Canal during the month. This has doubtless check d the irrigation which promised to be very extensive.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·70		681·49			Amritsar ...	42,708	...	...	Barley ...	9,46	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·28		119·40			Lahore ...	61,575	0·72	2·75	Mixed Grains...	5,271	
											Miscellaneous...	26,178	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	108,597	...	...	...	108,597	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	98,628	...	...	...	98,628	
WESTERN JUMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·04	2546·00	142·05	...	133,973 kurries, bullocks, sheep, &c., and 9,799 maunds firewood.	Umballa ...	1,894	1·393	2·70	Wheat ...	130,770	*Western Jumna Canals.* There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with January 1876 of 99,246 acres. This increase is chiefly due to lighter rains at the close of the season, hence a greater demand for water. The area irrigated up to date of this return compares favorably with the average, and is indeed only 9,467 acres less than that reported in 1874-75, when there was an exceptionally fine rabi crop.
Delhi ,, ...	4·40	3·49		371·72			Karnál ...	41,861	...	2·40	Barley ...	821	
Hánsi ,, ...	8·80	4·66		393·59			Delhi ...	23,365	...	2·30	Mixed Grains..	11,576	
,, Bulia Head ...	8·00	4·53		150·16			Rohtak ...	33,003	...	1·40	Miscellaneous..	20,963	
							Hissár ...	36,219	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	26,406	...	...			
							Bikánir ...	293	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,089	1·393	2·70			
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	133,973	...	164,130	...	...	...	164,130	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	172,261	...	64,884	...	...	...	64,884	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Details not available for want of establishment.	...	*Inundation Canlas.* The entry opposite Multan is very doubtful.
Lower Sutlej and Chinab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	0·23	1·60		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan ...	139,000	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	41,636	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	..	.	.	...		...	...	220,636	...		...	220,636	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	188,200	..	...	...	188,200	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	..	.	..	...	Delhi ...	3,250	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550	
							Gurgáon ...	3,500	...	..	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ..	.	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	The decrease is due to there having been less rain this year, hence a less area was flooded.
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	12,369	...	..	...	12,369	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	.		...	272,727	...	...	...	272,727	
DITTO CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...		...	...	..	...	.	...	163,512	...	...	...	163,512	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF INDIA BY COLONEL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 21st MARCH 1877.

My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

This year your Lordship has decided, to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interests and resources with which I am personally charged.

Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local funds for public works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port Trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour Works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on public works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on public works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on public works, whether controlled directly, or supervised indirectly, by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to Guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

The amounts then to be dealt with are—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78 which provides for a sum of	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of ...	25,182,660
Of the sum shown under receipts the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation works, excluding the share of the land revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be ...	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to ...	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate ...	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to Revenue are taken at	1,510,200
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of ...	11,697,500

The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries being now taken at £18,100 as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Roorkee Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a net deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nuddea Rivers in Bengal and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

The gross direct receipts from Irrigation Works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700 against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized—so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Punjab in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraph, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76 from the Indian Telegraph Department have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable

receipts of 1876-77 £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words the outward messages *vid* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley, State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

The balance £95,900 of the increase occurs in the other Railways, *viz.*, £35,000 from the Rajputana, £11,100 from the Punjab Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, *viz.*, 2 shillings per rupee, the gross traffic receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase and be a permanent source of income to our railways, and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole empire and its peoples.

The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633 in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways due chiefly to the operation of the famine is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

Turning to expenditure the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
„ „ „ on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus ...	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide for payment of surplus profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide ...	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

The grant for Public Works, Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years is as follows :—

	Budget-Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	...	2,3800	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

On the whole the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous 3 years. Of the decrease in 1877-78 as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

The grant for next year for Telegraph amounting to £495,500 includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous

years £444,816. The net charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78 against an average of £162,632 in the previous 4 years.

The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110 against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways, from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum. In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78 is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows :—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay, 1876-77	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
„ 1877-78	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the net increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

The Revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus profits	£
over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	271,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years ...	226,638

The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77 whereby the surplus profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The net decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows :—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		3,700
„ in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
„ in provision for surplus profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads :—		
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	
		252,800
		41,360

	£	£
Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rajputana and Burmah, and deducting the construction outlay on Irrigation works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realized in 1877-78 is		10,719,537
The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be	518,730	
And the working expenses are estimated at ...	333,863	
Leaving the net revenue at	184,867	
The share of land revenue ascribed to these works is ...	203,634	
So that the *net* total revenue is		388,501

and the net return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction cost.

It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government, the Ganges Canal and the Baree Doab. Singling out these two as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows :—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77 ..	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Net direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former ...	6·4	3·2	5·2

Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction cost.

The next group of canals, consisting of Orissa Project, Midnapoor Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than 10 years in operation. The construction outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £ 5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653, or about ·40 per cent.

The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, the construction outlay on which as recorded in the accounts includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jumna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jumna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows :—

	Eastern Jumna.	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Expected construction outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected net direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ...	26·3	17·3	20·2

Next come the inundation canals in the Punjab the construction outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the net returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhund Canals, the Bijnour Canals, the Bundlekhund Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpoor and Shahival Canals. The net return from these works is balanced at £9,350 against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

Thus the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand the Orissa, Midnapore and Tidal Canals, the Soane Canal and the Agra Canal having been less than 10 years in operation are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction outlay.

The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a net receipt of £700 in 1877-78. The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

The construction outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways to end of 1876-77 is £14,895,668, of which

sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

The net receipts from such Railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790 and form 1·3 per cent. of the construction outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of a highly paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers, and leading men—in fact all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment: but as it is not understood at Home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for Repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new Barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings had really been begun, before 1875.

So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500 will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

Of the provision for new works, £19,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500 and the grant allowed is £69,630.

Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops ...	215,082
Drainage works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department ...	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communication	24,400
Miscellaneous works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost, and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

Under the Government of Madras the chief work, for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Poonamalee, estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want which should be met as soon as possible and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghoreporee, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Boree Bunder. The scheme provides for 2 new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943, the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

At Poona two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,635, the grant for the year being £ 2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937, a quarter-guard to cost £766, a school-room costing £873, and sundry small buildings including an Armourer's shop to cost £458.

For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobabad £ 2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

Under the orders of Government the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohat to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismael Khan is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native Officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

At Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, the principle of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamptee accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jubbulpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for 3 Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 Sergeants in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

In Central India the only Military Works of importance are at Neemuch and Mhow both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mhow a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Neemuch auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £ 8,000 has been made for the purpose.

At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgherry is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining Station of Trimulgherry. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500 of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the

single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry and of 50 married men in four block of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £ 8,500 is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops for the force located in Bengal, North Western Provinces and the Punjab is only £ 59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

For buildings in the hills £1,400 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699 and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Murree, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ranikhet £3,450 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £ 10,789 and of which £7,689 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the buildings at Chukrata £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802 and £300 for barracks for married men to cost £2,949. Of this, £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £ 2,200 has been given.

Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow, and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Fyzabad. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760 and the latter £27,692 and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378 the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500 and the hospital for the left Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

The out-offices for barracks for single men of Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575 I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry Barracks at Kamptee £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Meean Meer £300 has been given.

The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ishmail Khan were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamptee last rains which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £74,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows :—

The Ulsoor Water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alterations to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Poona.

In the Punjab £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

A sum of £770 has been allotted for sinking wells at Asirgarh.

For water-supply at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum, £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgherry, estimated to cost £ 25,000 The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

At Nusseerabad in Rajpootana it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

The scheme for water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

For the scheme of the water-supply at Umballa £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

Small sums of £500 and £900 respectively have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

For water-supply at Meean Meer £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

The grant allowed for the water-supply at Peshawar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kangra, £1,000 has been given.

The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner. line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

The additional buildings for the small-arms factory at Kirkee will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gun Powder Factory at Kirkee a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee the provision of buildings for Magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750 and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory and Small-arms ammunition magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

The alteration to the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort at Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000 and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dockyards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

A provision of £ 19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Aboo.

Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple measures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the Establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £ 431,365, or £ 67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £ 139,069, of which one-third is for Repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner :—

For the Salt works, the sum allotted (£ 5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

On Opium, the whole grant (£ 14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

The greater part of the sum, £ 2,700, allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

Of the sum set aside for Postal (£ 13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

Under Telegraph (£ 12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamand, Alipore, Umballa, Gadac, Rajanpur, and Gowhattee, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

The largest sum, £ 21,390, is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the Viceregal buildings generally.

The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmere by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved, and the grant (£ 6,560) is provided for

the collection of necessary material. The funds (£ 4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

From the amount £4,066 under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum Church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmere, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

Under Communications the grants allowed are for Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, *viz.*, Rajpootana, Central India and Coorg. The total £ 64,035 as against £ 69,270 for last year is divided into £ 20,934 for Original Works, and £ 43,102 for Repairs.

The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rajpootana has practically ceased.

The conditions under which these roads were commenced, *viz.*, that $\frac{1}{3}$ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £ 10,553 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly $\frac{1}{4}$th is for the portion lying in Foreign Territory.

In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for in addition to the expenditure (£ 14,050) on the roads from Mhow to Neemuch, Nowgong to Sutna and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £ 4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £ 29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Neemuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhansee Roads.

The comparatively large grant £ 5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications ; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements £ 35,320 have been set aside, in which £ 5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla Water-supply Project, for which, exclusive of Establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

Under Lighthouses, £ 1,500 have been assigned to Kurrachee for a new Lighthouse with its revolving light.

For the Harbour Works at Kurrachee, the sum appropriated for Maintenance, Conservancy, Dredging, &c., exclusive of Establishment, is but £ 5,000.

The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Punjab and the Sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

The importance of the Warora Colliery Works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

The Budget-Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78 as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, and the actual average receipts of the three previous years shows that—

	£
The RECEIPTS were in 1876-77	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	281,200
The CHARGES were in 1876-77	491,800
The total net charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total net charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	444,800
Making a total net charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected net charge in 1877-78 as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 shows a net increase of	20,300
Of this net increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home *viâ* Russia will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is ...	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a net increase of ...	28,115

Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows :—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon „	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon „	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon „	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a Total of ...	74,500
making a Grand Total . .	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon „	8,400
Total .	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph .	76,700
Grand Total .	281,200

Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Department shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department as shown by the preceding figures justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,100 occurs in England, and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986 being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only ..	£ 68,[illegible]
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,165

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is [illegible]

Department to the extent of £ 13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of expenditure a sum of ... is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of	14,215 / 8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being	14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £ 411,900 (including £ 13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £ 123,900 are for capital outlay, £ 17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £ 21,560 for additional stores, and £ 84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£.
Agra to Gwalior	5,440
Reconstruction, Lahore to Jhelum	1,375
Reconstruction and adding wire, Jhelum to Rawul Pindee	2,870
Rutlam to Neemuch	4,680
Works in progress, *viz.*, Northern Bengal State Railway	9,200
Rangoon to Prome	300
Indus Valley	500
	24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

	£.
Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—	
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Ranee khet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gowhatti to Debrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotree	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobabad to Quetta and Khelat	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Khelat, the whole of the provision made for departmental lines will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burmah, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *vid* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.

It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the south-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Net charge	167,800

For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,000
Net charge	170,900

an increased charge, therefore, of £2,100 as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and, excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

Net annual loss on revenue account, *i.e.*, the difference between expenditure, excluding capital outlay and receipts, including *pro formâ* charges :—

		£	
1872-73	... ...	73,211	
1873-74	... ...	56,166	
1874-75	... ...	44,837	
1875-76	... ...	42,367	
1876-77	... ... *Under*	10,000	(*partly estimated*).

The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as indeed it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first cost expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the Department, but also with the results obtained in other more favored countries.

The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian Telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the Department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the Department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies aggregating 3,344 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its

resources is so considerable, and the operations of the Department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to Imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the Presidency towns; and hampered, as the Department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

While then it may be admitted that the requirements of the State in the matter of telegraphs are in India more onerous than in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, *viz.*:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address, between those places, is 11 francs = 9·68*s.*

The Indian charge is 2*s.* for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

We have, therefore, 12 words for 2*s.* in India as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s.* for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6 = 18 words for 4*s.*

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9·68*s.*

For less extreme distances in Europe, *viz.*,—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s.* for a 20-word message against the Indian charge of 4*s.* for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s.* for a six word message with the same free address.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject, that, under the most favorable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F.R.S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

"There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid Progress of the Postal net revenue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph net revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage. * * *

"The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

"A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items."

An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

"The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself), the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions, the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the net product is diminished."

All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentation, the fluctuations of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff, but the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg, has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the [illegible] rates for the larger units.

There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though possibly for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i. e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favorable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India with all her disadvantages possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London where there is an office of account adjustment with a small branch office at Constantinople.

The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section), and of the traffic manager as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

The land line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £ 3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of Gutta Percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

The Persian section is under a Director whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
so that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £ 3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £ 850 in the provision for Repairs.

The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

EXTRAORDINARY IRRIGATION.

The total grant for the year 1877-78 from Extraordinary funds for Irrigation amounts to £ 900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £ 107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North Western Provinces	260,000
Punjab	275,000

The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77) in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £ 1,012,000.

In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kistna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

In the Western delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry works built: on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £ 28,561.

In the Kistna delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £ 14,777.

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £ 3,477.

On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £ 3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £ 602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £ 423,372, a grant of £ 31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works so far as sanctioned very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £ 466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £ 7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £ 4,063.

The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £. 2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £ 97,446; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £. 3,433 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmedabad; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £ 38,470. £ 1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmednagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £ 25,954. £ 4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir, and £ 300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £ 26,456 and £ 11,029, respectively.

In Bengal the grants for 1877-78 for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor are £ 63,425 and £ 20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased

by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £ 850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works out of an estimated total of £ 945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

The portion of the Orissa Section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £ 1,929,568, of which about £ 1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £ 63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapara extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 501¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

For the Sone Project the grant for next year is £ 191,071. The cost of this scheme as now limited is estimated at £ 2,710,361, of which about £ 1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77) by which time the Main Western Canal, the Behea and Doomraon Branch Canals and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles out of a total of 2,900 square miles will have been surveyed.

In the North Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £ 858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £ 387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £ 80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanoon, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anoopshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £ 772,553, of which £ 40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £ 170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Cawnpoor Branch, is also nearly complete. About £ 1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £ 2,000,000.

The project for a canal from the River Betwa in Bundelkhund has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal.

In the Punjab there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna.

The Bari Doab Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £ 333,114, of which about £ 135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £ 24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi at the head of the canal suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £ 730,000; about £ 262,000 will have

been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £ 74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpoor, and the Native States of Patiala, Jheend and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £ 3,087,388, of which £ 1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £ 1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £ 248,217, of which £ 107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £ 167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £ 10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £ 30,484.

Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £ 900,600, as against £ 958,800 for 1876-77, £ 141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £ 544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £ 245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

In Madras the principal works on which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godavery Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system and the Chembrumbaukum Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £ 2,774 exclusive of establishment is provided in the Budget which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply channel, in extension of weirs in the supply channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

The total grant amounts to £ 262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £ 272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £ 266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal Irrigation grant so often urged by Madras owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in the Godavery,

Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the Districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for Embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert canal of Sind which takes its supply from the River Indus to irrigate land both in Khilat and British territory is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481 of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the execution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds which are designed to shut out the flood water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begari Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639 is being enlarged, extended and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942, these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion, its supply is derived from the Indus, the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent, the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £ 1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed, the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres: progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

The total grant assigned is £ 180,000, of which £ 47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

On Irrigation Works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds, the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500

In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the Ordinary revenues, are the Tirhoot irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gunduck River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gunduck into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the Ordinary grant consists almost entirely in Minor Works and Repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £ 65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North Western Provinces Government.

In the Punjab, the chief items of expenditure from the Ordinary grant are on repairs to the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna Canals; a few Minor Works are in progress and call for no remark.

In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Sereeramdavur dam the Chickdawur Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks and various other Minor Works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

In British Burmah, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £1,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work, at an estimated cost of £ 12,353. Three other sections previously completed with an aggregate length of 154 miles are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £ 40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain, this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954, this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land and to afford protection to the canal from inundation; the Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

In Rajpootana, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

The aggregate construction outlay on Irrigation Works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India up to the end of the year 1875-76 as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

The expenditure in Burmah has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,318,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

On the financial results of Irrigation Works I have already spoken.

The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapoor and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Sone Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bari Doab Canal is now yielding a fair income.

It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a further localization of Irrigation Works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landhlolders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of Irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I for one believe, infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though for the moment extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

Early in last year with the assent of Lord Northbrook I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

I am also now in communication with the Government of the Punjab on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

The extension to Local Governments of administrative control with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy, (the difficulty of all personal

government subject to a short tenure) to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favorable opinion unless indeed full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing Revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

It is possible perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration: if this can be secured, the experiment is however worth a trial.

I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab Northern, Tirhoot, Holkar and Neemuch lines. The Rajpootana line was opened throughout.

On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

The total Imperial Extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £ 11,785,492.

The estimated expenditure during the current year, 1876-77, is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £ 2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction, and for a commencement of the extension of the Punjab Northern Railway to Rawul Pindee, and of the Western Rajpootana Railway.

It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £ 100,000. And for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity must, I fear, be postponed.

These are the Chatisgurh line from Nagpore and the Neemuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills—a distance of about 30 miles—is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorized as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which if existing would be especially valuable in the present crisis,—and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

As in the case of the famine of 1874 when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now, these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our Railway scheme.

With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burmah towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhoot on the west;—from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

The receipts from the open lines are, for the current year, estimated at about £370,000 with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

The net receipts are estimated at £105,000.

The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hinganghât. Of others, such as the Punjab Nothern, Holkar, Neemuch, and Tirhoot, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts, the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Punjab and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows net receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

Thus when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works, in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion, defrayed by borrowed money, would have *its* interest covered by the yeild; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

Further it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing Railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the net receipts to a little over £190,000.

The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

For example the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rajpootana Railway, 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the net receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favorably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government Guarantee.

It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing Railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inch gauge would be the universal standard.

The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and although no doubt this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

Had the early founders of the Indian Railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard gauge of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our Railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876 by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899 against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Punjab. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Punjab line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies to 31st March 1877 will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

5. Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the net expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

The amount of Capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various Railways as follows:—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line at their credit	69,227
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	**159,836**
Eastern Bengal Railway („)	**171**
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit)	**43,090**
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	**5,230**
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit)	**48,507**
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (debit)	**101,671**
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway (credit)...	577,283
Total credits to Railways	779,136
Debits	**358,505**
Net credit ...	420,631

Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of Capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343,111 expended.

The details of these figures are :—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line (debit)	**109,773**
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	**152,961**
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	**16,471**
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)	**337,840**
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (debit)	**90,230**
Great Indian Peninsula (debit)	**310,524**
Oudh and Rohilkhund (credit)	80,629
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi („)	543,616
Total credits ...	674,688
„ debits ...	**1,017,799**
Net „ ...	**343,111**

It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000. This large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes :—

The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

The moiety of surplus profits payable to shareholders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety re-payable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year, and than the actuals for the year 1875-76. If, however, the sums set against each Railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all Railways except two, the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

Unfortunately the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter Railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock, to enable them to carry all that is offered.

But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavourable light.

The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£
Guaranteed Interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,716,000
Deduct—			
Net receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the net charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week

and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77 :—

Name of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable Profit and Loss.		Effect of Government Guarantee.	
								Above guarantee.	Below guarantee.	Half gains above guarantee.	Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77. Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,270¾	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,59,187	...
Ditto Jubbulpore ...	223¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	...	14	...	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal	158	2,13,695	205	456	57	260	196	...	9	...	75,944
Madras	857¾	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian *	477¾	81,844	78	88	63	55	33	...	45	...	11,18,520
Bombay Baroda and Central India	417¾	2,03,695	196	293	44	129	164	...	32	...	6,95,552
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,278¾	1,95,572	188	390	43	168	222	34	...	11,34,194	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	542¾	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	...	57	...	16,00,452
Sind and Punjab	663¼	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	...	83	...	28,61,508
										52,93,381	98,57,152
											52,93,381
								Net deficit ..		...	46,63,771
								Exchange - £			120,000

* System still incomplete.

These results are approximate only, because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on Railways in India, the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of Railways will induce cheap freight charges, and cheap freight charges will undoubtedly promote traffic ; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the Railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run ; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all Railways.

The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original Railway contracts, in the hands of the Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the public and of the shareholders are for the time being identical.

The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the Railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur, which place reforms and reductions of rates, in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the Railway stock.

In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with Railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary however for all Railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of Military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock, and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussells in August last for this purpose.

With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our Railway system may be realised in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger		Goods.		Remarks.
		Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Gross tons of goods booked.	Average tons per mean mile open.	
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,309	1,213½	230,277	4,016,191	744	
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	Famine year.
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382½	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

• Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification, will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of Railways is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Kurhurballee has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to, perhaps, a minimum of 5*s.* per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabulpur and Ajmere, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as Railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

Cheap coal will render possible, long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea ports, far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of Railway importance.

The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s* a ton for getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of Railway must be made.

It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warrora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

But much remains to be done—Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godavery, which may, when connecting lines of Railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception of this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Wurdah Valley.

To Railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

The cessation of all action by State agency in India for the material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of Railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial position of the Public Works in India, I would ask, my Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be—which I have just made.

Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy, and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and my Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the morale and discipline of such a zealous body of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say, of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community, no grievance should be allowed to remain.

There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake—but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, my Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineer's Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and painstaking class of the European

community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprise, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our Revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible doubtless that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that, even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

I will state more fully what I mean.

The account stands thus—

	£	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is	2,105,000	
(This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)		
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000	
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative ...	3,500,000	
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...		4,710,000
The interest payable on the up to date capital of extraordinary works is		1,170,000
Total		5,880,000

Against this there is a Total Revenue of £5,985,000, made up as under—

	£	£
Direct Irrigation	5,000	5,985,000
Railway	3,670,000	
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces and Punjab	2,310,000	

In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000) is credited to Public Works, but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of £105,000.

Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the net profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

I think then we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact in the aggregate they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

You have, my Lord, in Council already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1876.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
adras	856½	1,009,094*a*	30,87,397	22,46,040	8,41,357
uth Indian	309	267,969	9,40,034	5,97,026	3,43,008
reat Indian Peninsula	1,266½	2,916,457	1,32,40,073	56,27,314	76,12,759
mbay, Baroda and Central India	130½	656,621*b*	12,67,428	18,59,205	21,08,223
st Indian, Main Line	1,279½	3,291,085	1,67,90,216	56,09,393	1,11,80,823
„ Jabalpur Line	223½	270,643	12,41,143	5,82,924	6,58,219
stern Bengal	158½	257,152	15,20,235	8,61,023	6,59,212
udh and Rohilkhand	518	554,113	18,33,634	11,81,568*c*	6,52,066
njab and Delhi	566¾*d*	618,972	42,49,488	27,06,689	15,42,799
ndh	109¾*e*	124,004			
lcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	21,996	54,442	57,367	— 2,925
lhati (State)	27½	19,963	40,671	36,718	3,953
jputana (State)	390½	367,611	13,21,546	7,49,249	5,72,297
lkar „	57	86,050	2,11,521	1,90,508	21,013
ungaon „	8	3,104	30,675	20,752	9,923
rnoti „	6	2,481	43,861	27,146	16,715
rdha Valley „ *f*	18	4,237	16,993	19,179	— 2,186
zam's „	121	58,758	2,28,779	2,06,502	22,277
rhut „	45	34,382	79,022	59,486	19,536
njab Northern „	79½	79,221	2,06,181	1,43,695	62,486
TOTAL	6,618½	10,613,919	4,94,03,339	2,27,81,781	2,66,21,555

a.—Exclusive of 16,856 miles run by construction trains for Engineering Department.
b. Do. 60,678 do. do. do.
c. This includes Rs. 1,12,945 net value of 63 covered goods wagons to replace condemned steel wagons which it has been decided to arge off to the expenses of the Carriage and Wagon Department during this half-year.
d. Inclusive of the distance between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, 13 miles.
e.—Inclusive of the Keamaree Branch, 4 miles.
f.—The line was open for public traffic from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which it was closed.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
adras	12,76,946	17,07,748	12,027	...	90,676	30,87,397
uth Indian	5,75,963	3,20,958	6,840	...	36,273	9,40,034
reat Indian Peninsula	25,20,852	1,04,30,143	20,435	...	2,68,643	1,32,40,073
mbay, Baroda and Central India	12,11,548	29,37,122	13,844	...	1,04,914	42,67,428
st Indian, Main Line	48,86,796	1,13,75,461	24,798	36,359	4,66,802	1,67,90,216
„ Jabalpur Line	4,65,644	6,32,706	1,979	...	1,40,814	12,41,143
stern Bengal	6,37,287	7,04,585	2,961	1,16,940	58,462	15,20,235
udh and Rohilkhand	8,20,695	9,26,272	3,949	...	82,718	18,33,634
njab and Delhi	12,29,892	13,56,451	7,326	8,19,820	1,03,081	42,49,488
ndh	66,505	6,53,619			12,764	
lcutta and South-Eastern (State)	37,393	15,723	53	...	1,273	54,442
lhati (State)	25,378	14,643	557	...	93	40,671
jputana (State)	4,11,526	8,79,557	3,214	...	27,249	13,21,546
lkar „	50,434	1,51,143	710	...	9,234	2,11,521
ungaon „	1,234	29,362	...	...	79	30,675
rnoti „	4,017	39,727	...	...	117	43,861
rdha Valley „	3,010	13,641	49	...	293	16,993
zam's „	1,13,854	1,14,809	334	...	109	2,28,779*a*
rhut „	24,375	34,490	890	...	19,267	79,022
njab Northern „	1,17,469	85,368	1,860	...	1,484	2,06,181
TOTAL ..	1,44,80,818	3,24,23,558	1,01,826	9,73,119	14,24,345	4,94,03,339

a.—Exclusive of Rs. 327, being the value of 386 spurious Hali Sicca Rupees.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	6,803	77,911	6·50	24,609	87,226	3·50	896,776	7,59,606	2·00	479,545	2,03,374	1,407,733	11,28,117	55	1,054	1,47,775	12,76,946	...	12,76,946
South Indian	8·00	3,564	8,986	3·00	30,518	18,019	...	...	...	2·00	1,311,305	5,21,386	1,345,387	5,48,391	2	50	27,522	5,75,963	...	5,75,963
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	13,385	1,90,773	9·00	57,582	2,92,248	4·00	248,417	5,95,891	2·50	1,646,202	11,24,862	1,965,586	22,03,774	442	5,268	3,15,386	25,24,428	3576*a*	25,20,852
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,029	28,123	7·00	84,057	66,671	...	...	...	3·00 & 4·00	2,071,417	10,08,528	2,168,503	11,03,322	3,151	21,882	86,344	12,11,548	...	12,11,548
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	23,922	2,82,817	9·00	59,268	2,36,952	4·50	243,182	2,31,651	3·00	2,981,073	35,03,139	3,307,445	42,54,559	5,263	24,593	6,07,644	48,86,796	...	48,86,796
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,263	37,977	9·00	8,645	43,449	4·50	2,639	12,327	3·00	142,482	3,11,287	156,089	4,05,040	...	...	60,604	4,65,644	...	4,65,644
Eastern Bengal	12·00	16,305	21,455	6·00	29,325	18,533	4·55	175,300	1,21,551	3·00	692,703	4,04,846	913,633	5,66,385	1,348	7,786	63,116	6,37,287	...	6,37,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,172½	37,008½	...	...	...	2·00	1,316,312½	7,13,494½	1,326,784	7,50,502	...	...	70,193	8,20,695	...	8,20,695
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·87	9,045	78,844	8·94	20,436	72,539	4·35	10,271	22,983	2·59	1,131,257	9,07,260	1,174,009	10,81,626	...	...	1,48,266	12,29,892	...	12,29,892
Sindh	14·77	849	4,606	7·13	1,445	3,118	3·63	3,380	4,774	2·72	51,566	47,398	57,240	59,896	...	...	6,609	66,505	...	66,505
Calcutta and South-Eastern(State ...	...	...	...	9·00	1,690½	9965	...	...	...	2·96	277,877½	34,982½	279,567	35,978	...	...	1,415*c*	37,393	...	37,393
Nalhati (State)	17·61	445	1,029	5·28	2,805	2,452	...	...	...	3·52	49,460	19,943	52,710	23,024	...	...	2,485*d*	25,509	131*e*	25,378
Rajputana (State) ...	9·86*f*	2,048	9,037	4·11*f*	8,437	14,557	...	...	...	2·02*f*	634,990	3,47,430	645,475	3,71,024	...	...	40,502	4,11,526	...	4,11,526
Holkar „	11·79	595	1,602	4·42	3,194	2,510	...	...	...	2·21	14,167	41,292	114,956	45,404	...	...	5,030	50,434	...	50,434
Khamgaon „	18·00	163	107	9·00	202	70	4·0	1,904	318	2·5	5,551	604	7,820	1,099	...	...	135	1,234	...	1,234
Amraoti „	18·00	196	97	9·00	857	233	4·0	19,698	2,469	2·5	12,345	978	33,096	3,777	...	...	240	4,017	...	4,017
Wardha Valley (State) ...	18·00	90	145	9·00	162	128	4·0	1,021	389	2·5	8,936	2,187	10,209	2,849	...	...	161	3,010	...	3,010
Nizam's (State)	18·00	1,052	7,623	9·00	3,953	12,953	4·0	7,325	14,411	2·5	82,397	64,315	94,727	99,302	...	...	14,552	1,13,854	...	1,13,854
Tirhut „ ...	13·00	551	1,321	6·5	1,058	948	...	...	...	2·4	53,728	20,847	55,337	23,116	...	...	1,277	24,393	18	24,375
Punjab Northern (State) ...	9·47	1,469	4,233	4·72	5,068	6,010	...	...	...	1·76	308,969	93,869	315,506	1,04,112	...	...	13,357	1,17,469	...	1,17,469
Total			92,774	7,56,686		353,783	9,16,220		1,009,973	17,66,370		13,375,282	93,72,021	15,431,812	1,28,11,297	10,201	60,633	16,12,613	1,44,84,543	3,725	1,44,80,818

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings. *b*.—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class"; but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads respectively.
c.—Includes Rs. 97, being the receipts from 17 passengers carried by Trolly. *d*.—Includes Rs. 257, being the receipts from 17 passengers carried by Trolly. *e*.—This amount was refunded to Postal Department. *f*.—Average mileage fare.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,348,962	16,31,744	535,585	56,518	65,098	2,214	16,733	709	13,563	17,07,748	...	17,07,748
South Indian	5,580,022	3,04,556	28,039	4,003	384,778	11,352	...	...	1,047	3,20,958	..	3,20,958
Great Indian Peninsula	187,475,431	1,02,23,467	1,073,285	94,332	747,613	34,040	94,658	4,495	84,318	1,04,40,622	10,479*a*	1,04,30,143
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,269,069	27,95,551	223,049	23,774	836,004	34,834	124,119	4,296	78,667	29,37,122	...	29,37,122
East Indian, Main Line	220,895,299	96,36,820	3,503,234	3,02,758	247,506	5,240	50,077,369	14,12,986	17,657	1,13,75,461	...	1,13,75,461
„ Jubbulpore Line	11,810,813	6,10,729	127,629	9,981	60	2	478,964	11,619	375	6,32,706	...	6,32,706
Eastern Bengal	13,323,777	6,84,508	16,201	1,148	62,066	1,293	215,794	9,322	8,514	7,04,585	...	7,04,585
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,549,511	8,72,333	374,898	25,080	1,586,165	23,340	68,627	2,056	2,863	9,26,272	...	9,26,272
Punjab and Delhi	25,002,674	12,69,750	674,384	57,372	664,707	20,771	132,782	4,614	3,944	13,56,451	...	13,56,451
Sindh	9,786,019	6,46,897	80,352	6,488	...	...	...	...	264	6,53,649	...	6,53,649
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ..	395,286	15,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	15,723	...	15,723
Nalhati (State)	101,254	10,114	...	...	...	...	71,337	4,276	253	14,643	...	14,643
Rajputana (State)	11,381,981	8,69,686	6,494	649	95,487	1,609	33,039	2,108	2,505	8,79,557	...	8,79,557
Holkar „	1,473,861	1,20,070	36,287	3,796	691,822	26,882	...	...	499	1,51,247	104	1,51,143
Khamgaon „	158,897	29,321	2	1	..	...	..	...	40	29,362	...	29,362
Amraoti „	138,728	39,178	73	6	.	.	.	...	243	39,727	...	39,727
Wardha Valley (State)	177,693	12,975	.	.	23,329	1,528	.	...	98	13,641	...	13,641
Nizam's (State)	1,628,512	1,11,559	4,721	806	14,966	546	.	...	2,098	1,14,809	...	1,14,809
	714,552	31,975	...	...	11,981	2,484	1,368	40	43	34,512	52	34,490
									373	85,368	...	85,368

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	7,20,285	7,53,813	2,03,353	3,22,080	2,24,909	...	21,560	22,46,040
South Indian	33,869	2,80,631	1,56,029	71,012	41,802	...	13,683	5,97,026
Great Indian Peninsula	9,25,884	23,47,080	8,19,607	8,64,090	4,93,293	...	1,77,440	56,27,314
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5,46,384	5,64,689	1,69,724	3,01,709	2,40,976	...	44,723	18,59,205
East Indian, Main Line	15,14,829	13,28,766	5,94,266	12,22,150	7,31,442	29,537	1,88,403	56,09,393
„ Jabalpur Line	1,85,792	1,50,372	62,253	71,919	63,464	...	49,124	5,82,924
Eastern Bengal	1,73,976	1,64,850	68,602	1,92,728	1,36,065	1,17,080	7,722	8,61,023
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,87,884	3,64,827	2,17,527	2,08,473	1,68,882	...	33,975	11,81,568
Punjab and Delhi	6,16,328	5,02,523	1,39,066	2,69,746	2,61,376	5,10,828	89,232	27,06,689
Sindh	96,746	1,12,049	22,769	75,103			10,023	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	19,319	16,063	9,492	5,615	6,509	...	369	57,367
Nalhati (State)	10,314	15,000	1,770	4,365	5,162	...	107	36,718
Rajputana „	2,19,797	2,60,377	43,228	1,14,156	97,768	...	10,923	7,49,249
Holkar „	33,512	59,095	19,066	36,103	41,243	...	1,489	1,90,508
Khamgaon „	1,695	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	20,752
Amraoti „	1,372	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	27,146
Wardah Valley (State)	3,132	2,910	2,712	8,220	2,205	...	...	19,179
Nizam's „	64,659	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	2,06,502
Tirhut „	14,295	22,409	2,085	10,419	9,727	...	551	59,486
Punjab Northern „	44,527	42,554	7,737	19,780	28,982	...	115	1,43,695
Total	54,14,599	69,87,958	25,34,186	37,97,678	25,53,805	6,57,445	6,49,439	2,27,81,784

No. VI.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of Permanent way and works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,37,580	5,66,861	15,844	7,20,285	...	7,20,285
South Indian	12,006	25,626	2,567	40,199	6,330 *a*	33,869
Great Indian Peninsula	1,93,283	11,75,222	22,568	13,91,073	4,65,189 *b*	9,25,884
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85,059	3,70,690	14,903	5,46,384 *c*	...	5,46,384
East Indian, Main Line	2,35,738	14,10,074 *e*	44,437	17,10,249	1,95,420 *d*	15,14,829
„ Jabalpur Line	40,620	1,54,025	5,113	1,99,758	13,966 *f*	1,85,792
Eastern Bengal	42,209	1,34,375 *h*	2,569	1,79,153	5,177 *g*	1,73,976
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,01,506	79,683	6,695	1,87,884	...	1,87,884
Punjab and Delhi	89,357	5,22,417	4,769	6,16,543	215 *h*	6,16,328
Sindh	10,306	83,847	2,593	96,746	...	96,746
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	853	18,430	36	19,319	...	19,319
Nalhati (State)	131	10,053	130	10,314	...	10,314
Rajputana „	59,971	1,57,046	2,780	2,19,797	...	2,19,797
Holkar „	4,567	20,028	8,917	33,512	...	33,512
Khamgaon „	...	1,688	7	1,695	...	1,695
Amraoti „	...	1,255	117	1,372	...	1,372
Wardah Valley (State)	1,061	2,005	66	3,132	...	3,132
Nizam's (State)	25,084	38,170	1,405	64,659	...	64,659
Tirhut „	5,634	8,661	...	14,295	...	14,295
Punjab Northern (State)	3,348	41,078	101	44,527	...	44,527
Total ...	10,68,313	48,21,234	1,35,617	61,00,896	6,86,297	54,14,599

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Of this Rs. 4,28,017 were charged to Permanent Way Materials Renewal Funds, and Rs. 36,272 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Funds. | *c*.—This includes Rs. 75,732 reserved on account of reconstruction of Sabarmati bridge and not shown in any of the previous columns | *d*.—Of this Rs. 54,922 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 81,427 for Value of Stores returned to Stock, Rs. 71 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 60,000 for moiety of Rs. 1,20,000 reserved from the net Revenue of the 2nd half-year of 1875 to meet the expenses of the current and succeeding half-years. | *e*.—This includes a sum of Rs. 83,923, being the portion of cost of Ghoga Diversion chargeable to Revenue. | *f*.—Of this Rs. 8,693 were for Gain on Stores and the remainder for Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *g*.—Of this amount Rs. 2,100 were charged to replacement of Ballast and renewals of Sleepers Fund and the remainder were for value of Stores returned to Stock. | *h*.—This includes Rs. 2,695 on account of compensation paid for damage to crops caused by the

DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	58,893	1,06,977	3,37,241	24,718	2,25,850	164	7,53,843	..	7,53,843
South Indian	20,305	35,052	86,321	7,279	71,791	56,883	2,80,631	...	2,80,631
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,711	5,26,117	11,26,873	1,14,992	4,41,969	1,3088*a*	23,47,000	...	23,47,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,797	1,13,383	3,01,125	23,127	77,257	...	5,64,689	...	5,64,689
East Indian, Main Line	1,86,132	4,78,516	2,15,279	92,772	3,22,153	71,120	13,65,972	37,206*b*	13,28,766
„ Jubbulpore Line	15,619	34,337	59,217	9,372	31,829	...	1,50,374	2*c*	1,50,372
Eastern Bengal	25,966	52,978	51,093	7,198	27,312	3	1,6[illegible]850	...	1,64,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,541	98,345	1,80,193	31,338	28,686	1,424	3,64,827	...	3,64,827
Punjab and Delhi	13,032	1,21,282	2,57,134	17,395	76,291	4	5,18,738	16,215*d*	5,02,523
Sindh	12,797	19,892	18,044	10,899	48,272	817	1,10,721	28,672*d*	1,12,049
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,391	1,675	5,317	1,101	2,776	2,800	16,063	..	16,063
Nalhati (State)	1,115	773	2,611	702	2,413	7,026	15,000	..	15,000
Rajputana	23,625	68,992	1,11,[illegible]79	22,180	33,901	..	2,60,377	..	2,60,377
Holkar	7,891	15,092	15,475	8,555	8,477	3,605	59,095	...	59,095
Khamgaon				...	...	..	...	..	...
Wardha Valley				..	..	..	...	..	...
Nizam's (State)			...	...	...	..	2,910	..	2,910
Tirhut	2,158	7,227	7,116	2,585	3,323	..	22,409	...	22,409
Punjab Northern (State)	2,823	10,103	20,280	4,114	4,934	..	42,554	...	42,554
Total	6,13,7[illegible]9	16,93,741	28,25,028	3,79,227	14,10,234	1,45,154	70,70,053	82,095	69,87,9[illegible]8

a.—This charge was incurred on account of Conservancy of Byculla Workshop. / *b*.—Of this, Rs. 35,174 were for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c., and Rs. 2,032 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund. / *c*.—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. / *d*.—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Reserve.

No. VIII.

DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,140	1,33,223	23,665	22,325	2,03,353	..	2,03,353
South Indian	2,171	12,901	5,081	1,35,888	1,56,041	12*a*	1,56,029
Great Indian Peninsula	30,732	6,87,019	95,956	...	8,19,707	100*b*	8,19,607
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15,819	92,193	17,572	.	1,60,724*c*	...	1,60,724
East Indian, Main Line	11,902	5,30,923	29,867	2,201	6,01,593	10,327*d*	5,94,266
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,169	53,742	5,342	..	62,253	..	62,253
Eastern Bengal	10,319	52,080	6,203	..	68,602	..	68,602
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,421	1,90,167	9,924	...	2,10,512	1,985*e*	2,17,527
Punjab and Delhi	9,551	1,08,909	21,506	..	1,39,966	...	1,39,966
Sindh	3,547	13,252	5,970	300	22,769	..	22,769
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	[illegible]07	8,551	878	..	9,492	...	9,492
Nalhati (State)		1,346	424	..	1,770	..	1,770
Rajputana	4,309	33,475	8,444	..	46,228	..	46,228
Holkar	150	14,310	4,464	142	19,066	..	19,066
Khamgaon							...
Amraoti			...	...	..	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	..		...	...	2,712	...	2,712
Nizam's (State)			...	...		...	...
Tirhut	...	781	1,304	...	2,085	...	2,085
Punjab Northern (State)		6,313	1,423	1	7,737	...	7,737
Total	1,52,093	19,58,185	2,37,563	1,60,857	25,46,610	12,424	25,34,186

[illegible] in any of the previous columns. / *d*.—Credits in adjustment

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff	Fuel, lighting, and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Rent, Taxes for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	58,641	1,10,710	35,170	6,345	22,305			7,049	3,22,370	280*a*	3,22,090
South Indian	9,062	11,572	5,662	3,650	5,218	..	3,013	2,077	71,094	82*a*	71,012
Great Indian Peninsula	91,546	3,40,949	2,32,172	1,28,505	30,122	1,721	30,536	7,949	8,64,090	...	8,64,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,111	3,68,315	24,682	27,811	15,676	12,817	12,417	5,160	3,01,709	...	3,01,709
East Indian, Main Line	1,18,102	7,51,399	1,74,179	68,801	49,791	.	...	31,681	12,22,757	607*c*	12,22,150
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,822	14,303	15,641	3,966	2,972		..	1,155	71,919	..	71,919
Eastern Bengal	21,202	1,32,377	18,242	14,650	5,022		..	1,235	1,92,728	...	1,92,728
Oudh and Rohilkhand	18,870	1,19,870	26,357	17,003	14,791	824	7,030	3,728	2,08,473	...	2,08,473
Punjab and Delhi	11,976	1,19,707	38,160	28,939	24,137	558	..	16,269	2,69,746	...	2,69,746
Sindh	5,399	26,916	6,987	10,405	3,226	21,679	..	461	75,103	...	75,103
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,161	2,825	558	554	444	...	3	70	5,615	...	5,615
Nalhati (State)	1,113	2,114	387	425	130	..	...	166	4,365	...	4,365
Rajputana (State)	16,359	64,297	15,381	12,550	3,991	..	..	1,578	1,14,156	...	1,14,156
Holkar	4,728	11,299	5,176	3,822	2,219		6,833	2,026	36,103	...	36,103
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	8,220	...	8,220
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	2,161	6,694	470	440	284	...	..	90	10,419	...	10,419
Punjab Northern (State)	4,733	6,090	3,513	1,235	446	1,695	...	1,467	19,780	...	19,780
Total	1,60,216	19,80,590	6,03,317	3,81,221	1,80,757	39,294	59,862	82,161	37,98,647	969	37,97,678

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

b.—This includes Rs. 1,35,854 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 1,30,854 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.

c.—Value of stores returned to stock. This includes Rs. 3,542 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 2,122 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,037	1,19,629	14,703	50,956	1,584	2,24,909	...	2,24,909
South Indian	7,365	24,110	508	7,057	2,522	41,802	...	41,802
Great Indian Peninsula	46,116	2,59,118	80,875	1,01,255	5,929	4,93,293	...	4,93,293
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	32,761	1,35,307	38,004	30,121	4,183	2,40,976	...	2,40,976
East Indian, Main Line	73,353	3,93,809	61,577	1,83,915	28,532	7,41,186	9,744*a*	7,31,442
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,521	28,136	6,560	21,332	1,706	63,585	121*b*	63,464
Eastern Bengal	22,839	75,573	14,084	20,072	3,437	1,36,065	...	1,36,065
Oudh and Rohilkhand	25,973	85,628	12,927	36,183	8,171	1,68,882	...	1,68,882
Punjab and Delhi	37,112	1,80,771	25,530	32,262	1,808	2,61,486	110*b*	2,61,376
Sindh								
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	..	5,228	405	829	47	6,509	...	6,509
Nalhati (State)	..	4,570	..	512	380	5,162	...	5,162
Rajputana (State)	..	71,280	12,589	13,249	650	97,768	...	97,768
Holkar	..	24,303	1,753	4,171	10,716	41,243	...	41,243
Khamgaon	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	..	2,412	..	—207	..	2,205	...	2,205
Nizam's	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Tirhut (State)	..	9,214	62	451	..	9,727	...	9,727
Punjab Northern (State)	..	24,415	..	1,429	3,138	28,982	...	28,982

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1876.

RAILWAYS.	Locomotives.	VEHICLES.			
		Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	128	492*a*	3,040	60	3,592
South Indian	82	246	1,097	48	1,391
Great Indian Peninsula	345	933	6,642	418	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85	277	2,708	49	3,034
East Indian, Main Line	473	771	5,627	224	6,622
„ Jabalpur Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	154	703	26	883
Oudh and Rohilkhand	62	282	1,258	40	1,580
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,197	68	2,651
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	70	260	7	337
Nalhati (State)	6	11	18	...	29
Rajputana „	60	161	1,000	44	1,205
Holkar „	29	65	356	9	430
Khamgaon „ *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „ *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State) *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State) *b*	..	...	...	...	...
Tirhut „	7	7	145	4	156
Punjab Northern (State)	13	65	238	6	309
TOTAL ...	1,540	4,065	26,944	1,072	32,081

a.— Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes. | *b*.—These lines are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 31st December 1875.	For the period ending 31st December 1876.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main	5,85,092	8,79,898	2,73,38,170	3,26,29,830	52,91,660	...
24th ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	54,607	67,646	20,18,725	25,95,210	5,76,485	..
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	59,092	91,991	29,34,328	33,01,377	3,67,049	...
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	50,617	84,078	27,06,661	33,80,259	6,73,598	...
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,41,242	1,78,000	65,15,966	79,67,128	14,51,162	.
17th ditto	Madras	1,58,131	2,03,212	63,67,218	70,11,636	6,74,418	..
17th ditto	South Indian	48,334	47,038*a*	10,83,926	19,55,683	8,71,757	..
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,10,057	5,41,262	2,15,24,577	2,41,16,636	25,92,059	..
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda & Central India	1,23,825	1,63,365	63,86,293	66,92,730	3,06,437	..
	TOTAL ...	16,60,997	22,56,490	7,68,75,884	8,96,80,489	1,28,04,625	..
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,476	2,550	1,03,660	98,343		5,317
3rd ditto	Nalhati	1,490	2,036	80,098	75,200		4,898
3rd ditto	Rajputana	19,251	1,28,719	17,17,860	23,27,943	5,80,083	
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar	8,353	7,626	3,72,301	3,79,532	7,231	
3rd ditto	Khamgaon	598	627	41,928*b*	32,284*c*		9,644
3rd ditto	Amraoti	796	1,719	59,155	69,195	10,040	.
3rd ditto	Wardha Valley	629	924	27,757*d*	20,883*e*		6,874
3rd ditto	Nizam's	9,369	25,113	4,96,676	5,81,739	85,063	...
17th ditto	Tirhut	1,205	17,218	55,455*f*	1,79,484	1,24,029	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern	5,287	11,891	1,42,787*g*	4,75,846	3,33,059	.
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch	...	1,187	...	22,569*h*	22,569	.
	TOTAL ..	78,451	1,99,610	31,27,977	42,63,318	11,35,341	..
	GRAND TOTAL	17,39,451	24,56,100	8,00,03,841	9,39,43,807	1,39,39,966	...

(*a*) The receipts for the last day of December 1876 were calculated on the basis of those of previous weeks.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 31st December 1876.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 31st December 1876.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 31st December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 31st December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 31st December 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 31st December 1876.

No. I of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 8th January 1876.	For the period ending 6th January 1877.	Total from 1st January to 8th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 6th Jan. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main	8,48,471	7,31,280	8,48,471	7,31,280	...	1,17,191
24th ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	47,781	1,02,504	47,781	1,02,504	54,723	.
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	75,516	50,129	75,516	50,129	...	25,387
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,872	58,243	68,872	58,243	...	10,629
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,61,936	1,64,259	1,61,936	1,64,259	2,323	...
17th ditto	Madras	1,34,031	1,78,034	1,34,031	1,78,034	44,003	..
17th ditto	South Indian	39,352	38,768	39,352	38,768	...	584
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	4,95,164	4,89,468	4,95,164	4,89,468	...	5,696
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,19,709	1,28,676	1,19,709	1,28,676	8,967	..
	TOTAL ...	19,90,832	19,41,361	19,90,832	19,41,361	...	40,471
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,083	1,644	2,083	1,644	...	439
3rd ditto	Nalhati	2,697	2,054	2,697	2,054	...	643
3rd ditto	Rajputana	58,396	44,654	58,396	44,654	...	13,742
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar	7,381	4,813	7,381	4,813	...	2,568
3rd ditto	Khamgaon	708	732	708	732	24	..
3rd ditto	Amraoti	1,613	1,326	1,613	1,326	...	287
3rd ditto	Wardha Valley	995	1,041	995	1,041	46	.
3rd ditto	Nizam's	10,159	9,114	10,159	9,114	...	1,045
17th ditto	Tirhut	1,585	1,854	1,585	1,854	269	.
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern	6,775	8,890	6,775	8,890	2,115	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch	...	873	...	873	873	..
	TOTAL ...	92,392	76,995	92,392	76,995	...	15,397
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,83,224	20,18,356	20,83,224	20,18,356	...	64,868

No. II of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		15th Jan. 1876.	13th Jan. 1877.	to 15th Jan. 1876.	to 13th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,22,396	8,53,161	14,70,867	15,84,441	1,13,574	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto Jubalpur ...	48,982	1,19,588	96,763	2,22,092	1,25,329	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,090	62,104	1,26,606	1,12,233	...	14,373
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	61,270	69,508	1,30,142	1,27,751	...	2,391
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,59,435	2,44,447	3,21,371	4,08,706	87,335	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,08,081	1,73,507	2,42,113	3,51,541	1,09,428	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,621	47,284	74,974	86,053	11,079	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,17,435	6,29,038	9,12,599	11,18,506	2,05,907	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,29,480	2,37,627	2,58,157	20,530	...
	Total ...	16,22,228	23,28,117	36,13,062	42,69,480	6,56,418	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,951	1,943	4,034	3,586	...	448
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,690	1,336	4,386	3,390	...	996
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,655	62,131	1,00,051	1,06,786	6,735	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ..	7,168	5,446	14,549	10,229	...	4,320
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	617	1,610	1,355	2,342	987	..
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti .	1,255	2,451	2,868	3,777	909	
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	611	1,570	1,636	2,611	975	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,755	10,486	18,914	19,600	686	
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,901	1,960	3,486	3,814	328	..
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ..	7,215	8,715	13,991	17,604	3,613	.
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	928	...	1,801	1,801	
	Total ...	72,878	98,546	1,65,270	1,75,540	10,270	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,95,106	24,26,663	37,78,332	44,45,020	6,66,688	

No. III of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		22nd Jan. 1876.	20th Jan. 1877.	to 22nd Jan. 1876.	to 20th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,33,441	7,97,064	21,04,308	23,81,506	2,77,198	..
24th ditto .	Ditto Jubalpur ...	44,162	1,09,863	1,10,925	3,31,955	1,91,030	...
24th ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	52,382	62,932	1,78,988	1,75,165	...	3,823
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,581	65,657	2,01,723	1,93,408	...	8,315
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,66,213	1,73,817	4,87,584	5,82,523	94,939	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,245	1,89,676	3,54,357	5,41,216	1,86,859	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,919	40,839	1,06,893	1,26,892	19,999	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,55,505	6,85,611	13,68,104	18,04,117	4,36,013	...
24th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,45,444	3,55,545	4,03,601	48,056	..
	Total ...	16,85,366	22,70,903	52,98,427	65,40,383	12,41,956	..
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,215	2,000	6,248	5,586	...	662
3rd ditto ..	Nalhati ...	1,402	1,450	5,789	4,840	...	949
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,728	61,941	1,49,779	1,68,727	18,948	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,611	7,350	22,159	17,579	...	4,580
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	748	1,362	2,103	3,704	1,601	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ..	1,130	2,232	3,998	6,009	2,011	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	824	1,063	2,460	3,674	1,214	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,161	11,244	27,076	30,844	3,768	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,396	1,781	4,882	5,595	713	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,333	9,584	20,323	27,189	6,866	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,138	...	2,939	2,939	...
	Total	79,548	1,01,145	2,44,817	2,76,686	31,869	.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,64,914	23,72,045	55,43,244	68,17,069	12,73,825	..

No. IV of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		29th Jan. 1876.	27th Jan. 1877.	to 29th Jan. 1876.	to 27th Jan. 1877.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	7,08,371	7,90,139	28,12,680	31,71,644	3,58,964	..
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	44,673	85,128	1,85,598	4,17,083	2,31,485	..
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	58,674	70,107	2,37,662	2,45,273	7,611	..
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	62,535	82,833	2,64,258	2,76,241	11,983	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,65,689	1,66,533	6,53,273	7,49,056	95,783	...
17th ditto ..	Madras ...	1,15,180	1,81,824	4,69,837	7,23,041	2,53,204	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,707	47,384	1,39,601	1,74,276	34,675	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,49,030	7,13,243	18,17,134	25,17,360	7,00,226	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,22,555	1,29,945	4,78,100	5,33,545	55,445	...
	TOTAL ...	17,59,714	22,67,136	70,58,143	88,07,519	17,49,376	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,112	2,242	8,361	7,828	...	533
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,984	1,719	7,772	6,559	...	1,213
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,450	61,013	1,99,229	2,29,740	30,511	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,674	5,329	29,833	22,908	...	6,925
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	921	979	3,024	4,684	1,660	...
3rd ditto ..	Amraoti ...	1,557	1,424	5,555	7,433	1,878	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	841	540	3,300	4,214	914	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,282	14,849	34,357	45,694	11,337	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,639	1,938	6,520	7,533	1,013	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,512	10,534	29,835	37,723	7,888	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,167	...	4,106	4,106	...
	TOTAL ...	82,972	1,01,734	3,27,786	3,78,422	50,636	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,42,686	23,68,870	73,89,929	91,85,941	18,00,012	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1877.

THE relief reports for the week ending 3rd March 1877 are submitted to Government with the usual statements and maps of the districts noted in the margin. No report has been received from the Tinnevelly District.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Coimbatore.
Madura.
Salem.
Bellary.
Chingleput.
Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—In Kistna prices are nearly stationary, but that of ragi has fallen, probably owing to some harvest obtained. The same grain has fallen in the north and north-west of Nellore, where however cholum has risen. From Cuddapah the Madanapalli report is again wanting. Cholum and ragi have fallen in the eastern and northern taluks; and in Bellary the same grains, especially the former, are cheaper generally along the railway line and in the western taluks. Rice is nearly stationary in these districts. Prices in Kurnool are falling, owing to steady importation and to harvest under the irrigation canal. In Chingleput and North Arcot there is scarcely any change, except that in the latter district cholum is cheaper in Kangundi, Gudiattum and Palmanair. In Salem prices have risen in the south, but cholum, ragi and cumboo are reported to have fallen in Dharampuri. In Coimbatore rice is slightly cheaper in the east of the district, but cholum has risen in the south-west. Prices are stationary in Trichinopoly and Madura.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain, except in Kurnool: a shower fell there on the 4th, and seven-tenth's of an inch were registered on the 6th March.

4. *Grants, &c.*—Funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors of South Arcot and Malabar—in the former for relief in the northern taluks bordering on Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, and in Malabar for the relief of the Wynaad coffee estate coolies, chiefly Mysore people, who are thrown out of work and in distress. The taluk report from South Arcot is for the 24th February, when 1,130 persons were employed in deepening wells and ponds, and Rs. 1,554 had been spent. The works in Wynaad have not yet been opened. Including these districts, the grants made for relief purposes to the 3rd March amounted to Rs. 90,99,763; and the total outlay against these grants was Rs. 3,63,764 in the week, and Rs. 81,91,964. The classification of the outlay on works (Abstract No. 4) is as follows for 11 districts:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,13,814	32,10,053
Repairs	52,655	8,40,809
TOTAL ...	1,96,199	40,50,862
Irrigation works	19,518	2,98,006
Miscellaneous	31,941	4,77,068
TOTAL ...	2,47,958	48,25,936

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers have again declined, as shown below:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	3,078	2,932	—	146
Nellore	42,389	48,289	+	5,900
Cuddapah	67,728	58,207	—	9,521
Bellary	2,74,163	2,39,820	—	34,349
Kurnool	2,03,453	1,94,645	—	8,808
Chingleput	10,556	7,909	—	2,647
North Arcot	18,572	17,896	—	676
South Arcot	1,130	1,130		...
Trichinopoly	489	...		...
Madura	6,794	5,766	—	1,028
Tinnevelly	640	640*		...
Coimbatore	22,900	21,778	—	1,122
Salem	41,966	43,022	+	1,056
	6,93,864	6,42,034	—	51,830
East Coast Canal	23,889	26,576	+	2,687
TOTAL ...	7,17,753	6,68,610	—	49,143

* Last week's number entered.

The decrease is due to a fall in the numbers in the Ceded Districts, especially Bellary. The numbers on the East Coast Canal are reported to be 26,576 against 23,889 on the 24th February; and the totals for the two weeks, including this work, are 7,17,753 and 6,68,610, giving a net decrease of 49,143.

6. The increase in *Nellore*, apart from the East Coast Canal, is explained by a sudden influx in the Kavali Taluk, where the numbers have risen from 4,959 to 10,862. An increase in Udayagiri is nearly balanced by a fall in Gudur. The *Cuddapah* figures compare by taluks, as follows:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Jammalamadagu	2,778	3,126	+	348
Pulivendla	9,971	6,951	—	3,023
Proddatur	1,288	2,740	+	1,452
Cuddapah	7,339	5,207	—	2,132
Budwail	7,478	5,463	—	2,015
Sidhout	4,168	3,281	—	1,187
Pullampett	8,866	8,837	—	29
Kadiri	2,333	5,033	+	2,700
Royachoti	1,536	3,255	+	1,719
Madanapalli	16,444	9,955	—	6,489
Voilpad	5,224	4,359	—	865
TOTAL ...	67,728	58,207	—	9,521

The decrease in Cuddapah and Sidhout is attributed to reduction of wages and some demand for labour for harvest of crops under wells. That in Madanapalli is not so great as would appear, as the number for the 24th February was 10,622, not 16,444, as entered on estimate. That in Voilpad is due to task-work. The increase in Kadiri is owing to re-opening of works and re-organisation of gangs to repair some improper reductions made by native subordinates, as reported to Government separately.

7. The Bellary figures are as under:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Adoni	67,984	56,737	—	11,247
Alur	47,830	31,952	—	15,878
Gooty	22,593	15,522	—	7,071
Tadpatri	10,562	10,359	—	203
Anantapur	6,782	9,584	+	2,802
Dharmaveram	4,297	2,511	—	1,786
Pennakonda	2,145	3,168	+	1,023
Hindupur	4,553	1,276	—	3,277
Madaksira	12,867	13,463	+	596
Raidrug	7,785	7,476	—	309
Bellary	42,396	43,936	+	1,540
Hospett	12,261	13,779	+	1,518
Sundur	3,353	3,580	+	227
Kudlighi	13,026	10,875	—	2,151
Harpanhalli	6,466	6,382	—	84
Hadgalli	9,269	9,220	—	49
TOTAL ...	264,169	239,820	—	31,349

The decrease is entirely accounted for by the falling off in Adoni and Alur, where the proportion of persons on the works to population was altogether excessive. It is due to stricter supervision and to strenuous efforts to eliminate improper objects of relief. The further heavy decline in Hindupur is not accounted for, and the reason of the great difference between it and the neighbouring taluk of Madaksira is not apparent. The Collector will be requested to report the cause.

8. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision, emigration to the East Coast Canal, diminished wages, and enforcement of task-work. That in *Chingleput* is not explained, but appears to be due to the suspension or completion of some works or to reports

being wanting. The return from Ramnad in the *Madura* District was not received in time, and hence the decrease. In *North Arcot*, the numbers in Trittany have increased, but in Vellore, Arcot and Wallaja they have fallen, owing to reduction of wages. In parts of Chendragiri the coolies, it is stated, refuse to work at relief rates. The stoppage in *Trichinopoly* is temporary, the coolies being under transfer from a completed work to a fresh one. The reports from the Dharapuram and Collegal Taluks in *Coimbatore* are wanting, and hence the decrease for the district. It is said that numbers would increase, but that destitute persons are alone admitted. The increase in *Salem* occurs in the Ahtur Taluk.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed by the orders of 31st January has been widely enforced. It has been introduced throughout Nellore, except in Podile and parts of Darsi, in the extreme north. It is in force in 8 out of 12 taluks of Bellary for which wages are given; partially in two taluks of Cuddapah; in three taluks of Kurnool; throughout North Arcot, except Punganur; in Trivellore, and partly in Saidapett and Ponneri in Chingleput; in one taluk only of Madura; in five of Coimbatore; and throughout the Salem district wherever piece-work is not in force under arrangements made before the orders were issued. The scale adopted is that for task-work, not less than 50 per cent. everywhere, except in parts of Coimbatore. There is no information worth reproducing here as to the effect on the coolies. The proportions of wages do not appear to be always correctly worked out. Collectors should adopt the gradations given in Board's Proceedings, 5th February 1877, No. 451.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers for districts are compared as follows:

Districts.	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	191	160	—	31
Nellore	5,953	4,081	—	1,872
Cuddapah	1,705	1,634	—	71
Bellary	14,829	16,589	+	1,760
Kurnool	3,538	3,651	+	113
Chingleput	4,843	5,102	+	259
North Arcot	557	835	+	278
South Arcot	...	156	+	156
Madura	230	188	—	42
Tinnevelly	138	...	—	138
Coimbatore	1,297	1,309	+	12
Salem	3,056	3,563	+	507
Total ...	36,337	37,268	+	931

The increase in *Bellary* appears in the taluk of that name and in Harpanhalli. In *Nellore* there is a great fall in the numbers in the Atmakur Taluk from some unexplained cause. The variations in other districts are small, but there is a tendency to increase.

11. The outlay on relief in the districts during and up to the week is reported as follows:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,48,209	79,31,900
Gratuitous relief	15,555	2,60,064
	3,63,764	81,91,964

12. The following statement shows sums advanced from Famine Funds under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah	2,580	17,830
Bellary	...	1,270
Nellore	8,741	12,846
	11,321	41,946

13. The following is a statement of special establishments entertained for relief purposes: for districts marked (*) the entries in last week's report are repeated, no statement having been received this week:

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah*	139	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722
Bellary	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool*	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	65	1,665	2	24	3	39	70	1,728
North Arcot	183	4,435	...	...	9	138	192	4,573
Trichinopoly*	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10
Madura	53	1,643	...	...	...	...	53	1,643
Tinnevelly*	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195
Coimbatore	48	1,245	1	7	4	47	53	1,299
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
Total ...	1,898	52,256	364	4,735	254	3,835	2,516	60,826

14. The Board have received from the Commissioner of Police statements regarding gratuitous relief in the Town of Madras, from which the following particulars are extracted. The daily average number of persons receiving two meals during the week was 9,740, and of those receiving one meal 10,992. There were 16,060 resident paupers in the relief camps on the 3rd March, of whom 6,876 came from Chingleput, 4,738 from North Arcot, 4,287 from Nellore, and 159 from other districts. There were 569 in hospital and 15 deaths during the week.

15. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned to 8th March accompanies. The total is Rs. 1,00,60,973.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·16	9·69	19·39	12·14	12·51	31·24	11·17	13·89	38·26	11·84	11·68	37·51	7·77	7·67	13·65	12·60	12·69	28·10	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·10	8·12	15·60	9·28	9·50	27·89	11·32	10·43	31·15	9·35	9·12	28·02	7·06	7·40	11·93	9·39	8·85	24·78	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah	7·47	7·14	12·31	8·99	8·61	24·77	9·57	9·25	26·77	8·00	7·81	24·31	6·52	6·13	12·35	8·38	8·47	26·92	...	0·12	...
Bellary	7·16	7·29	14·43	8·86	8·67	21·65	8·96	8·79	25·57	8·51	8·29	23·64	6·81	6·62	12·29	8·86	8·69	27·37	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·10	6·97	11·90	8·63	8·29	28·13	9·65	9·35	30·69	9·31	9·09	29·23	7·07	6·90	14·44	8·26	8·12	26·64	0·70	...	...
Chingleput	9·38	9·26	16·39	10·98	10·98	...	11·09	10·91	23·24	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·91	11·19	11·29	20·69	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·02	7·93	14·60	9·65	9·30	21·40	9·72	9·70	21·91	8·67	8·79	19·93	6·18	6·40	10·56	10·90	10·67	25·04	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·40	13·77	16·80	16·80	22·75	10·48	10·48	25·15	10·16	10·16	22·99	5·81	5·81	10·03	11·09	11·09	24·19	...	0·04	0·38
Madura	7·78	7·60	14·28	13·25	13·12	34·83	10·27	10·21	30·55	10·68	10·55	29·95	5·15	5·53	9·97	11·76	12·33	26·58	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	Return not received.																				
Coimbatore	7·80	7·62	12·39	9·33	9·62	20·87	10·20	10·11	23·46	10·61	10·31	23·35	5·44	5·45	9·51	10·46	10·40	23·20	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·36	7·57	13·81	9·20	9·11	22·07	9·24	9·30	22·27	9·01	9·09	22·08	6·12	6·25	10·34	10·14	9·79	24·63	...	...	...
Malabar	Return not received.																				

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	3,429	28,797	41,692	1,344	75	...	...	...	2,032	...	...	...	160
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	541	716	1,634
Bellary ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,692	4,335	8,652	16,589
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,90,110	25,40,141	25,83,667	16,177	1,759	...	...	...	194,645	...	...	...	3,651
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,924	94,950	15,976	1,022	4,123	3,128	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
North Arcot ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,731	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
South Arcot ...	15,000	4,118	588	1,554	1,554	36	...	158	527	145	1,130	19	55	82	156
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	763	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,621	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Malabar ...	5,000	...	...	...	*Nil.*										
Total ...	99,39,763	...	3,48,209	73,66,827	79,31,900	2,60,064	15,555	...	...	...	641,394	...	...	...	37,268

Revenue Board Office;
Madras.
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Talooks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	..	1,05,142	2,424	71,190	72,169 836	379	43	1,302	1,290	531	3,126	45	39	25	109
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,335	7,631	95,281	95,336 2,915	...	...	1,658	1,257	1,036	6,951	...	...	...	...
	Prodatur	..	1,16,803	1,044	45,140	18,266 1,332	323	53	1,101	1,335	304	2,740	85	156	27	268
	Cuddapah	...	1,20,825	3,201	72,239	89,045 13,576	...	...	1,924	2,569	723	5,207	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,424	3,146	44,757	44,757 1,305	..	..	2,275	2,550	638	5,463	..	...	...	...
	Sidhout	....	66,217	2,437	40,198	40,258	...	..	1,360	1,613	308	3,281	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,04,941	6,109	61,927	62,177 98	..	...	3,681	4,516	640	8,837	.	...	...	...
	Kadari	...	2,22,396	4,213	1,88,586	2,13,605 16,145	334	...	1,933	2,358	742	5,033	57	55	32	144
	Royachoti	...	2,33,135	574	1,02,859	1,09,480 7,011	147	57	1,263	1,622	370	3,255	75	183	463	721
	Madanapalli ...	...	Not given.	5,045	2,42,097	2,42,097	119	57	3,892	4,988	1,075	9,955	52	79	127	258
	Voilpad	...	Do.	7,151	1,94,925	1,96,295 17,880	923	58	1,885	2,239	235	4,359	60	32	42	134
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,905	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary.	Adoni ...	...	9,40,000	27,984	4,08,388	4,08,388	33,176	1,162	23,862	25,782	7,093	56,737	912	832	1,701	3,445
	Alur	...	2,65,141	14,808	2,65,141	2,83,076 255	493	97	12,710	11,267	4,975	31,952	58	85	95	238
	Gooty	...	2,12,347	7,355	2,12,347	2,12,347	14,386	591	4,726	8,755	2,041	15,522	354	537	615	1,536
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,356	5,123	85,631	85,631	3,719	639	2,959	6,904	496	10,359	283	449	829	1,561
	Anantapur	...	1,38,702	4,932	75,612	91,832	716	58	2,333	5,506	1,745	9,584	38	51	28	117
	Dharmaveram ...	...	1,63,205	2,089	1,02,603	1,33,703	3,894	254	588	1,117	506	2,511	119	131	61	341
	Pennakonda ...	...	1,17,940	2,799	1,37,295	35,334 70,739	16,458	394	960	1,820	388	3,168	192	246	177	615
	Hindapur ...	...	30,450	1,955	1,31,669	1,30,572	55,004	246	552	586	138	1,276	162	158	77	397
	Madaksira ...	...	13,830	6,505	1,59,106	1,59,106	11,992	1,060	4,420	7,804	1,239	13,463	473	685	1,105	2,263
	Raidrug ...	..	72,613	4,489	90,622	90,622	369	153	2,593	3,279	1,004	7,476	22	41	9	72
	Bellary ...	...	Not completely given.	17,690	5,53,618	6,10,913 46,709	511	104	20,132	20,016	3,788	43,936	256	280	120	656
	Hospett ...	...	1,53,182	8,831	1,17,852	1,35,145	7,796	548	4,941	7,023	1,215	13,779	309	359	2,000	2,668
	Sundur ...	...	24,000	1,969	28,343	28,343	73	38	1,216	1,849	515	3,580	39	54	32	125
	Kudligi ...	...	3,08,509	5,712	1,38,207	1,41,293	3,070	43	4,242	5,733	900	10,875	21	34	15	70
	Harpanhalli ...	...	1,32,181	1,069	89,038	95,500 33	5,434 1,033	101	2,505	3,250	627	6,382	113	142	939	1,194
	Hadgally	...	1,52,147	5,606	1,22,401	1,26,290	3,886	25	2,129	5,311	1,177	9,220	221	311	819	1,351
								5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,992	4,335	8,652	16,589

CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakam	...	...	...	9,430	878	1,301	5,596	470	37	499	439	75	1,013	15	44	122	181
	Conjeveram	...	...	...	16,032	630	4,056	9,789	1,870	189	383	255	30	668	307	337	707	1,351
	Chingleput	...	...	...	9,301	175	5,882	7,470	791	123	231	24	5	263	235	177	492	904
	Trivellore	...	...	...	49,590	1,025	10,530	14,250	123	17	850	653	29	1,532	9	7	...	16
	Saidapett	...	...	...	57,938	1,120	30,759	39,230	12,473	1,236	971	1,238	177	2,389	334	769	1,395	2,498
	Ponneri	...	...	...	8,143	815	7,396	18,606	249	20	1,183	819	42	2,044	38	47	67	152
		TOTAL	...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,921	94,950	15,976	1,622	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor	...	..	...	22,167	1,305	20,208	20,288 679	...	...	1,338	637	595	2,570	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	..	..	..	7,316	752	3,817	70,901 501	...	..	757	753	21	1,534	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	...	...	11,449	125	3,114	3,072	170	19	213	52	6	271	22	17	...	39
	Guliattum	...	...	...	19,751	319	3,634	3,634 349	1	1	220	278	28	526	...	...	...	...
	Vellore ...	...	...	...	44,715	2,559	31,991	37,925 1,536	66	7	577	1,895	393	2,865	56	73	68	197
	Arcot ...	...	...	...	26,668	322	19,132	20,180 1,683	300	...	502	534	35	1,071	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah...	...	...	...	32,385	729	20,975	20,975 85	...	...	528	320	200	1,048	288	...	199	487
	Punganur	...	...	...	35,250	3,427	23,798	23,798 349	34	5	2,501	1,189	1,062	4,752	23	37	22	82
	Tiruttany	..	...	...	12,500	1,176	4,645	4,645	48	36	1,522	1,026	540	3,088	10	6	3	19
	Tripatty	...	...	...	1,748	..	19	19	...	...	59	37	38	134	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	...	...	200	...	196	196	56	24	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	11
	Arconum			...	5,019	16	16	16	...	...	17	13	7	37	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.	Madura	...	...	..	17,365	604	4,713	4,713	21	13	623	606	37	1,266	...	...	1	1
	Tirumungalam	...	...	...	7,337	361	1,116	4,055	2	2	300	151	70	521	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	...	...	2,329	85	522	522	1	1	86	161	3	250	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	...	54,640	2,322	21,633	23,935	1,257	127	1,229	2,476	24	3,729	70	104	9	183
	Ramnad	...		...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	93,748	82,911	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877 —continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coimbatore	Erode	...	40,140	1,610	11,204	26,940 1,552	16	16	1,489	1,592	269	3,350	12	45	32	89
	Pulladum	...	33,223	3,581	25,342	32,250	127	13	1,223	3,991	274	5,488	24	35	53	112
	Udumalpetta	...	56,450	2,926	28,157	33,912	325*	...	1,168	4,212	3	5,383	200	400	100	700
	Sattyamangalam	..	13,136	1,129	6,702	7,202 61	128	18	482	1,345	168	1,995	131	165	66	362
	Caroor	...	12,800	840	7,007	7,207	...	...	458	1,285	204	1,947	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	600	9,652	9,652	64	21	519	1,473	131	2,153	17	15	14	46
	Pollachy	...	230	11	119	119	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	11,514	1,073	8,929	8,929	13	...	487	964	6	1,457	..	...	...	...
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	673	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem	Salem	...	1,08,676	3,961	34,544	36,558	4,390	64	5,808	5,055	937	11,800	77	98	45	220
	Ahthur	...	20,037	814	1,823	1,884	384	29	1,181	1,642	189	3,012	22	15	10	47
	Namkal	...	49,804	1,923	13,811	14,731	1,484	2	1,383	1,366	200	2,949	27	30	13	70
	Trichengode	...	72,368	2,823	17,522	21,338	1,732	36	4,655	3,456	503	8,614	56	84	21	161
	Tripatore...	...	33,740	2,215	6,431	6,451	2,215	174	784	1,008	287	2,079	81	74	67	222
	Uttengiri	...	44,740	1,042	10,821	11,341	3,084	183	1,365	1,681	527	3,573	77	103	111	291
	Darampury	...	51,809	2,297	19,218	24,870 1,109	5,359	255	1,562	2,175	259	3,996	369	811	1,163	2,343
	Oossoor	...	67,653	1,992	27,222	33,867 755	2,250	310	980	1,580	102	2,662	45	41	30	116
	Kistnagiri	...	55,358	2,557	19,261	23,170	1,435	32	1,518	2,474	345	4,337	41	35	17	93
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Nellore	Gudur	...	36,040	562	24,236	24,236	1,115	...	444	520	168	1,132	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	25,000	512	18,280	18,280	2,223	501	252	142	82	476	44	48	54	146
	Nellore	...	12,746	750	10,615	10,615	1,330	...	728	1,062	186	1,976	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,002	82,789	82,789	14,725	238	2,312	2,524	546	5,382	117	148	348	613
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,456	67,217	67,217	4,957	639	5,428	4,461	973	10,862	224	426	625	1,275
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	5,591	91,386	91,386	563	233	3,748	4,182	1,915	9,845	111	139	128	378
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,107	77,219	77,219	2,819	...	2,914	3,181	893	7,288	123	109	182	414
	Kanigiri	...	32,000	2,375	28,157	28,157	365	30	2,614	2,534	787	5,935	70	110	220	400
	Ongole	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,116	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Addanki Division ...	...	6,600	308	6,116	6,116	847	18	536	699	173	1,408	15	17	7	39
	Darsi do. ...	...	8,000	321	5,264	5,264	8	...	394	453	211	1,058	...	...	...	...
	Podile do. ...	...	5,600	990	3,344	3,344	504	51	516	745	319	1,610	45	68	3	116
	Zemindary Tracts ...	...	34,000	584	24,222	24,222	2,652	220	477	602	238	1,317	...	...	...	700
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	1,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081

* Grant-in-aid to private charity

H. E. STOKES,

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	New works.			Repairs.				Outlay on works in progress.			Outlay on works in progress.			Outlay on works in progress.	
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797
Nellore ...	...	21,099	2,61,347	...	3,029	92,167	...	1,044	59,601	...	1,416	25,613	...	26,588	4,39,028
Cuddapah ...	10,85,095	34,116	9,11,741	53,113	2,145	87,898	88,091	2,768	50,456	67,919	3,616	79,104	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202
Bellary ...	13,85,755	71,915	17,85,816	10,55,233	38,615	5,93,703	1,58,131	4,928	1,13,865	3,07,484	8,167	2,28,389	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary only received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput...	91,749	2,187	35,457	12,900	502	4,385	5,945	483	4,388	40,740	1,781	18,694	1,50,434	4,953	62,924
North Arcot	1,29,200	6,150	83,266	14,860	485	7,269	2,500	...	2,408	72,668	4,095	40,672	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615
South Arcot*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188	588	1,554	4,188	588	1,554
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	114	2,641	1,200	114	2,641
Madura ...	47,950	2,246	20,545	...	...	...	18,306	253	4,378	16,685	873	4,461	82,941	3,372	29,387
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	18,150	3,015	28,166	95,170	6,122	46,132	6,300	637	6,223	29,943	1,966	15,991	1,80,163	11,770	97,112
Salem ...	97,630	3,056	53,412	39,850	1,127	8,655	1,55,194	5,976	27,890	2,10,911	9,025	59,946	5,04,185	19,484	1,49,903
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,85,829	1,13,844	32,10,953	12,70,826	52,655	8,40,809	4,35,067	19,518	2,98,006	7,51,738	31,941	1,77,068	53,13,160	2,47,959	18,25,936

Revenue Board Office;
Madras.
The 9th March 1877.

* For 24th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue on relief works up to 8th March 1877, and expenditure up to 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay from the commencement of distress up to 3rd March 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	41,692	1,344
Nellore	4,53,000	4,39,028	32,824
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,75,683	2,825
Bellary	38,16,000	29,95,701	1,65,640
Kurnool	30,21,000	25,83,667	16,177
Chingleput	1,45,365	94,950	15,976
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,58,758	675
South Arcot	15,000	1,554	36
Tanjore	10,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,641	...
Madura	93,748	34,328	1,531
Tinnevelly	44,200	Not received.	
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,27,824	673
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	1,76,074	22,363
Malabar	5,000	...	...
Total ...	1,00,60,973	79,31,900	2,60,064

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

...EMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 372, 373, 378 AND 379 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH MARCH 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
																					18 0*	19 0	20 0								* 1st Sort.
...per Sind Frontier ...	19 8	19 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	26 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	† 2nd Sort.				
																					20 0†	21 0	...									
...eywar	15 10	16 6½	16 6	20 5	23 7	21 14	8 10	8 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 11	19 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	25 0	25 0		
...answara	14 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	12 0	11 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 4		

G. H. M. BATTEN,

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
anjam ...	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
izagapatam ...	15 6	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 2	17 3	16 2	23 8	18 8	18 8	27
odavery ...	11 7	11 1	13 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	10 2	10 3	22 0	15 4	16 1	..	11 3	...	
istna ...	10 3	10 3	11 7	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	19 4	9 8	10 3	20 8	..	...	25 0	...	...	
ellore ...	6 3	5 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	9 6	9 1	25 7	..	...	
ddapah ...	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 1	7 9	7 5	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	8 7	8 ...	
ellary ...	8 6	8 2	15 4	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	10 2	8 1	7 ...	13 0	8 5	8 7	20 6	9 9	9 9	
urnool ...	6 9	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 2	6 8	6 ...	15 0	8 6	8 2	27 4	7 8	7 ...	
adras ...	8 4	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 9	11 4	9 1	8 8	12 2	11 9	10 8	19 9	10 6	10 2	
hingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	9 2	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	
orth Arcot ...	6 8	...	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	7 9	8 5	12 2	9 1	9 5	20 0	8 2	9 ...	
outh Arcot ...	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 2	9 2	8 7	13 6	...	10 1	20 2	9 2	9 6	
anjore ...	4 8	4 8	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	13 7	9 2	8 3	...	11 1	11 1	28 4	10 1	10 1	
richinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	11 1	8 0	7 2	11 9	...	...	17 5	10 3	9 3	
adura ...	4 1	4 3	10 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	13 1	8 4	7 9	11 1	...	8 9	25 9	10 3	10 ...	
innevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	
oimbatore ...	8 2	6 6	9 1	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 9	7 7	7 7	11 7	11 3	11 3	19 1	11 1	11 1	
ilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	8 8	7 6	7 2	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 1	9 8	9 1	
alem ...	5 6	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	7 5	7 5	11 4	9 2	9 5	22 3	8 0	8 7	
outh Canara ...	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	11 1	9 3	8 8	3 7	...	...	...	...	..	
alabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 2	10 1	10 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	..	
ombay ..	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 0	12 15	
hmedabad ..	13 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	11 0	14 0	
aira ..	10 0	10 11	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	21 10	13 5	13 15	
rat ..	11 6	11 6	11 11	13 6	13 6	11 1	7 0	6 11	7 6	7 14	7 9	11 11	12 5	11 6	17 6	12 5	11 0	
roach ..	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	10 0	10 10	10 0	16 0	11 8	18 13	13 5	13 5	
anna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 3	8 15	9 0	10 4	9 6	12 0	11 0	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	
olaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
handesh (Dhulia) ...	12 11	13 10	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 0	16 7	27 12	13 5	14 2	
ásik ...	12 11	12 11	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 6	16 7	28 0	12 11	12 11	
hmednagar ...	11 8	11 8	21 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	8 13½	8 5	8 5	9 13½	11 11	12 0	28 8½	11 11	11 11	
oona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	
holapur ...	10 6	9 15	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	13 5	9 7	9 7	13 11	9 8	9 11	28 1	10 9	10 9	
aládgi ...	7 1	7 1	19 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	11 11	7 0	7 0	12 15	8 3	8 3	28 11	..	...	
ntara ...	9 6	9 6	11 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	11 15	11 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	
elgaum ..	9 2	9 9	16 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	15 9	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	
harwar ...	8 9	8 0	22 2	...	...	...	7 7	6 14	13 10	8 9	8 0	18 1	10 12	9 10	26 8	11 8	10 12	
atnágiri ..	9 1	9 1	11 10	...	...	...	7 11	7 3	11 8	10 1	10 1	14 7	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	
anara (Karwar) ...	11 6	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	
anch Máhals (Godhra) ..	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	11 8	16 0	
den ...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	
sirgarh ..	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	
aroda ..	9 11	9 9	11 11	14 10	18 0	19 4	8 7	8 11	8 9	10 11	11 0	13 2	17 3	18 1	20 8	13 10	14 1	
isa ..	13 10	14 1	16 11	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 8	24 11	33 9	22 0	21 6	
imnch ...	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	
asirabad ...	21 9	22 8	19 0	35 1	36 7½	30 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	37 11	10 0	30 0	21 0	21 15	
ajkot ..	13 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 1	21 0	19 8	...	...	
pper Sind Frontier ..	19 0	19 8	21 8	22 0	23 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	21 0	...	
aruchi ..	12 8	13 10	14 1	20 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0		
uidarabad ...	Not to hand received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hikarpur ..	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	26 10	
hur and Parkur ..	13 13	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	
Western Districts.																		
urdwan ...	12 8	18 6	18 0	28 0	27 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	24 8	21 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
ancoorah ..	14 0	15 0	21 4	20 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	21 0	17 8 to 21 4	30 0	26 0	29 0 to 34 8	...	...	...	...	...	
eerbhoom .	15 0	15 0	25 0	.	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	..	..	...	...	...	
idnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	..	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
ooghly ..	15 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
owrah ...	14 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Districts																		
alcutta ..	13 6	14 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	14 8	16 1	25 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	
24-Pergunnahs .	...	...	...	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	
uddea ...	15 4	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	
essore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
oorshedabad ...	18 13½	17 8	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 18 to 21-12 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 10-12 to 27 seers.

NDIA.

RICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

for the 2nd half of February 1877.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. gu, Veragu, Sawee, a, Cornloo, Murhugiee), *Panicum, eum, &c.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
20 5	41 0	20 0	16 6	26 6	388 8	466 6	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	MADRAS.	
19 2	26 3	19 9	19 9	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
17 8	37 3	15 7	19 9	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
14 7	35 3	13 7	13 7	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
9 3	28 2	10 5	9 2	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
10 5	24 0	8 6	8 6	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
9 7	22 3	11 2	9 5	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	Bellary ...		
8 4	23 2	8 2	8 2	29 2	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 8	14 4	16 0	Kurnool ...		
10 6	20 6	11 4	10 4	19 4	97 6	102 7	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
11 0	21 2	10 9	10 5	19 5	145 8	145 8	95 2	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9 4	21 4	8 9	10 8	25 0	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
10 7	22 3	11 9	11 9	22 9	231 8	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot ...		
10 6	27 0	11 4	11 4	24 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore ...		
9 8	23 6	11 2	10 8	25 4	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
10 8	31 0	12 9	12 9	26 7	111 8	109 3	97 2	20 6	19 6	18 2	Madura ...		
...	21 9	12 5	12 5	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	22 8	11 4	11 4	26 5	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 3	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	14 4	10 0	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	21 0	9 1	9 1	25 8	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem ...		
10 6	17 6	11 1	10 6	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
11 7	18 2	12 6	12 6	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 6	15 5	13 13	13 1	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	BOMBAY.	
...	...	17 10	17 10	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	17 12	16 0	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	13 6	12 5	14 13	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	13 5½	13 5½	16 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	14 6	15 4	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 1	27 10	14 13	14 11	25 9	160 0	160 0	112 4	15 9	15 9	15 4	Nasik ...		
...	...	12 6	12 6	28 14	160 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	12 10	12 10	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona ...		
...	...	11 14	11 14	24 3	106 10	106 10	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	8 11	9 4	19 8	160 0	106 0	140 0	12 13	13 11	12 12	Kuladgi ...		
12 1	22 3	10 6	11 11	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	Satara ...		
11 13	24 3	9 11	10 0	17 14	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 3	18 5	Belgaum ...		
11 12	31 0	10 4	9 8	20 5	100 0	100 0	92 12	21 4	20 0	19 12	Dharwar ...		
13 10	23 6	12 5	12 5	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	26 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	16 10	15 4	14 13	90 0	90 0	91 8	15 12	16 5	15 3	Baroda ...		
...	...	20 8	21 5	20 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	20 8	21 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	38 8½	39 1	27 3½	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	49 4½	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 13	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	114 0	111 0	114 0	40 0	50 0	56 8	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	24 0	23 8	13 4	320 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
								Western Districts.					
...	...	19 8	20 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	BENGAL.	
...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	12 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	21 0 to 22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
								Central Districts.					
...	...	19 0	17 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	17 8	...	13 5	91 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	24 0	24 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nudden ...		
...	...	20 0	19 11	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	22 13	22 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts—contd.																		
Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	11 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	21 0 to 18 12	20 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 24 0	28 0 to 24 12	28 0 to 22 8	25 0 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8 to 15 0	18 12	...	24 0	24 0							...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	19 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	15 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	30 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	18 12*j*	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	23 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	8 0	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca ...	13 5*m*	14 4	17 0	53 0	42 8	32 0	17 10	17 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore ...	22 0*n*	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9 0*q*	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna ...	22 0	19 0	31 0	24 0	34 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 8	30 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...
Gya ...	16 0*r*	18 0	24 8	28 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 8 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0 to 26 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga ...	15 4*t*	16 8	20 12	26 8	35 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	17 8	20 12	20 12	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore ...	15 0*u*	15 0	21 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	31 0	44 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	44 0	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	32 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	21 8	16 5	18 15	38 9	18 15	20 3	21 8	21 5	22 1	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	13 0*x* to 14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	14 8	14 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	32
Southal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	15
Orissa.																		
Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	17 1	17 1	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh ...	13 0*z*	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga ...	10 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	24 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom ...	14 0*z1*	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...																		
Cachar ...																		
Goálpárá ...																		
Gáro Hills ...																		
Kámrúp ...																		
Darrang ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...																		
Sibságar ...																		
Lakhimpur ...																		
Khási & Jaintia Hills ...																		
Nága Hills ...																		
Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26
Saháranpur ...	23 11	23 11	28 8	34 8	34 8	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	15 9	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 3	30 3	28
Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	23 2	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 1	5 8	17 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	30 13	27 8	26 6	26 6	25
Meerut ...	24 8	25 0	23 4½	38 8	35 0	35 1½	9 8	9 8	8 12	17 0	17 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	29 2	27 0	30 0	30
Bulandshahr ...	26 0	26 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	32
Aligarh ...	27 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	39 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	32 0	37
Kumaun ...	13 12	13 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 9 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 85 seers, best rice 5 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13-3 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 26-10 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 23 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 19-8 to 22-5 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 22 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

India for the 2nd half of February 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Rema
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	8 4	12 13	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	13 8	18 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
0 8 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 0	6 5	Jalpaiguri ..		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	22 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	9 2	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 J	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	11 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
..	...	...	20 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
0 28 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Shahabad ...		
0 3 0	29 11	...	18 12	18 12	28 9	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
.. ...	...	...	16 0	18 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
0 30 0	39 0	...	22 0	22 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
0 ...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
.. ...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
.. ...	...	...	18 15	18 15	27 12	157 12	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
. ...	...	...	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
. ...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
. ...	..	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
0 21 0	21 0	...	17 1	18 6	30 3	120 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
. ...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	113 0	113 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ..		
. ...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	90 0	160 0	9 5	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0 36 0	36 0	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Huzáribágh ..		
0 44 0	50 0	...	12 0	15 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 9	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	20 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	120 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mumbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goalpárá ...		
												Garo Hills ...		
												Kamrúp ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibsagar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...		
												Naga Hills ...		
	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	...	...	36 10	36 10	25 14	129 0	129 0	120 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saharanpur ...		
	...	...	34 10	34 2	26 6	132 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	...	...	37 0	37 0	28 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	...	...	42 0	42 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 15-8 seers, barley 21 to 26-8 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20-8 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 25 to 28 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 25 to 27-8 seers, and gram 21 seers.

t In Tajpore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 19 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize 32-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 31 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 34 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 s maize 30 to 50 seers, and gram 17 to 30 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, m 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 t o 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 20 to 26-4 seers, common rice 30 to 31-8 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 13 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 t seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgnum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicat*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
arhwál ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	...	...	..	...	...	..
ijnor ...	21 6	20 4	20 4	32 10	27 0	30 6	14 10	13 2	14 10	18 0	16 14	16 14	30 6	30 15	25 5	25 5	26 7	25
orndabad ...	24 1	24 1	23 2	35 0	35 0	39 6	11 14	11 14	8 12	17 8	18 2	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	28 2	30 0	33
idaun ...	21 8	22 3	28 8	34 12	36 0	41 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	16 12½	21 0	30 0	30 0	34 11	28 3½	28 3½	32
areilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 10	33 12	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	26 4	29 11	35 0	25 0	27 3	33
áhjahánpur ...	22 4	23 0	31 8	40 0	40 8	51 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	25 0	32 8	33 8	44 8	32 4	33 0	43
rái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	19 8	31 4	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31
uttra ...	24 8	24 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	32
gra ...	23 12	23 12	25 0	33 15	34 4	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	33
rukhabad ...	22 8	22 8	29 4	40 0	40 12	40 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	13 12	15 2	15 2	32 4	33 12	38 5½	32 4	33 12	40
nipuri ...	24 8	24 0	30 0	33 0	32 0	37 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	30 0	31 8	33 0	29 0	31 0	37
táwah ...	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	42
tah ...	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 8	32 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	37 8	30 0	29 0	37
daun ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36
ánsi ...	21 1	20 12	22 8	30 0	30 10	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 4	29 0	29 0	33
litpur ...	23 4	24 4	21 8	28 0	28 0	32 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	30 4	30 12	32 8	24 0	24 0	25
wnpore ...	20 8	20 0	28 0	35 0	37 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	32 0	34 0	45 0	28 0	32 0	44
tehpur ...	20 4	20 4	27 8	34 8	36 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40
nda ...	18 8	22 0	26 4	32 0	39 0	39 8	9 0	9 8	8 8	17 8	17 0½	22 8	33 0	35 0	42 0	31 0	31 0	41
llahabad ...	16 2	16 11	26 12	29 0	30 4	35 4	10 2	10 8	9 14	20 8	20 4	21 0	34 0	33 12	36 0	30 8	31 12	36
mírpur ...	21 15	25 5	26 8	33 12	33 12	40 0	14 10	13 12	14 12	15 3	17 6	22 8	36 0	36 9	45 0	29 13	30 6	45
unpur ...	19 12	19 1	26 13	26 7	25 8	40 15	9 2	8 7	8 7	16 15	16 13	25 6	26 13	25 6	42 6	26 13	23 13	28
rakhpur ...	16 10	15 12	28 0	22 12	28 0	45 8	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	28 0	24 8	45 8	24 8	...	38
sti ...	19 6	17 8	30 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	18 12	17 8	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	..
zamgarh ...	15 8	17 11	25 1	22 2	24 6	36 14	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	17 11	24 6	31 0	29 8	39 13	...	..	
irzapur ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30
nares ...	18 8	18 8	23 8	26 1½	27 11½	22 13	15 4	13 13½	...	18 8	20 10½	21 14	27 12	32 1	...	24 11½	24 7	32
hazipur ...	16 12	17 6	22 7½	23 3	23 3	33 7½	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 9½	27 0	34 12	25 12	25 12	32
elhi ...	26 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	33 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	32
rgáon ...	27 0	28 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	25
rnál ...	24 8	24 8	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26
issár ...	25 0	24 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	41 0	55
htak ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	38 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	28
rsa ...	30 0	30 0	19 12	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 4	60 0	60 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	39
mbulla ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ndhiána ...	29 8	29 0	23 8	51 0	50 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	46 0	46 0	38 0	38 0	34
mla ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
llundur ...	27 0	27 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	30
ushiarpúr ...	27 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	21
ángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
mritsar ...	30 0	29 0	19 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	47 0	47 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	29
álkot ...	28 0	27 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	28
urdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20
ahore ...	31 0	32 0	19 0	60 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	50 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	29
rozepore ...	34 8	35 0	20 8	62 0	62 0	36 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	55 0	51 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	33
ujránwala ...	29 8	27 8	21 8	52 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	28
awalpindi ...	36 0	36 8	28 0	44 0	47 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	46 0	41 0	47 0	48 0	38
helum ...	34 0	34 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	37 0	39 0	34
ujrát ...	33 8	33 0	23 0	52 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	35
hahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33
ooltan ...	23 0	23 8	19 8	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28
hang ...	28 0	26 8	21 8	40 0	46 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	28 0	33 0	32 0	27
ontgomery ...	35 0	34 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	..
uzaffargarh ...	23 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23
era Ismail Khan ...	35 0	35 0	13 12	15 0	52 8	45 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	45 0	45 0	42 8	47 8	40
era Ghazi Khan ...	22 9	22 8	30 10	33 12	33 12	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	37 8	40 0	25 10	32 8	32 8	27
annú ...	48 12	15 10	11 14	62 8	65 10	60 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	62 8	50 0	50 0	50
eshawar ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ohat ...	38 14	37 0	31 14	53 8	51 0	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	51 0	43 6	59 15	58 10	45
azara ...	34 0	34 0	25 0	0 0	60 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0*	32 0*	28 0*	32 0	30 0	32
ucknow ...	19 4	20 8	29 8	33 8	34 8	44 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	30 0	33 0	47 0	30 0	32 8	45
nao ...	21 0	21 6	29 0	35 0	35 8	50 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	40 0	42 8	50 0	31 0	31 8	45
ára Banki ...	19 4	20 0	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	39 0	52 0	30 0	32 0	40
itapur ...	24 10	22 14	35 4	41 0	40 0	57 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	40 0	38 12	53 4	38 0	37 10	47
urdui ...	21 12	21 9	30 8	39 8	39 6	52 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 13	19 6	24 6	35 10	37 8	46 14	34 11	34 11	45
heri ...	24 0	25 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	52 0	52 0	...	40 0	40 0	.
yzabad ...	19 0	17 12	27 8	29 8	27 12	46 0	11 8	11 4	16 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	25 0	34 0	30
haraich ...	18 0	19 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	20 0	28
onda ...	18 9	19 9	28 14	32 8	35 0	44 0	19 0	19 10	25 12	19 14	20 6	26 4	36 15	41 8	54 0	22 0	24 8	32
ai Bareh ...	21 0	20 8	32 8	34 0	34 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	21 0	21 4	31 0	33 0	34 0	53 0	32 0	33 0	44
ultánpur ...	19 0	18 4	31 0	29 0	29 0	52 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	40
ratábgarh ...	18 6	20 4	29 13	27 12	29 2	46 11	16 0	16 2	24 0	21 0	22 2	30 5	28 0	28 12	40 10	26 10	28 10	40

India for the 2nd half of February 1877 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugilee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	...	
...	...	...	28 2	29 4	25 5	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	
...	...	...	32 8	31 14	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	Moradabad	...	
...	...	...	30 0	30 9½	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun	...	
...	...	...	31 4	30 0	33 2	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly	...	
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	40 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 2	9 4	8 12	Sháhjahánpur	...	
...	...	...	27 8	28 12	28 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra	...	
...	...	...	34 15½	35 0½	31 4½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra	...	
...	...	...	31 10	31 10	38 14	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	Farukhabad	...	
...	...	...	32 12	30 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Mainpuri	...	
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etawah	...	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah	...	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	...	
...	...	...	29 13	30 9	31 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 7	9 0	Jhánsi	...	
...	...	...	28 8	30 8	31 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur	...	
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	40 0	140 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	8 0	9 12	Cawnpore	...	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur	...	
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	44 8	163 0	163 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda	...	
...	...	...	30 4	30 4	32 10	150 0	137 8	165 0	8 12	8 2	8 0	Allahabad	...	
...	...	...	36 0	37 2	42 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	...	
...	...	...	28 3	28 4	10 15	159 8	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur	...	
...	...	...	19 4	18 6	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur	...	
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 2	7 8	7 8	Basti	...	
...	...	...	22 2	25 1	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh	...	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mirzapur	...	
...	...	...	24 0	26 1½	29 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 6	7 10	7 0	Benares	...	
...	...	...	22 8	23 8	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur	...	
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi	...	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon	...	
...	...	...	38 8	38 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Karnál	...	
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár	...	
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak	...	
...	...	...	60 0	58 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Sirsa	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa	...	
...	...	...	50 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá	...	
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur	...	
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	...	
...	...	...	54 0	53 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 4	Amritsar	...	
...	...	...	41 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Siálkot	...	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr	...	
...	...	...	56 0	52 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [a]	...	
...	...	...	62 0	61 0	34 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore	...	
...	...	...	48 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Gujránwála [b]	...	
...	...	...	31 0	33 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi [c]	...	
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum	...	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	155 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát	...	
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr	...	
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan	...	
...	...	...	45 8	40 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang [d]	...	
...	...	...	50 0	50 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery	...	
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	...	
...	...	...	46 4	53 12	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán	...	
...	...	...	35 0	33 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 0	37 8	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán	...	
...	...	...	51 4	57 8	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [f]	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Peshawar	...	
...	...	...	38 4	30 0	29 5	127 0	127 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát	...	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára	...	
37 0	55 0		29 0	30 0	40 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	...	
35 0	49 0		31 0	31 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo	...	
45 0	55 0		31 0	32 0	50 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank	...	
45 0	...		35 5	34 5	45 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	Sítápur	...	
29 15	48 12		33 12	32 13	43 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui	...	
80 0	...		35 0	36 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	8 0	...	Kheri	...	
...	42 8		24 8	28 8	41 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad	...	
72 0	80 0		32 0	35 0	50 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich	...	
46 12	65 0		31 1	32 8	43 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda	...	
...	57 8		26 0	28 8	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli	...	
50 0	56 0		28 0	27 4	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur	...	
29 12	48 3		26 5	26 3	37 0	186 10	166 10	193 5	8 2	8 5	8 ...	...	...	

N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*

Panjab.

Oudh.

[a] Barley falling.
[b] Bajra and Jowar fi
[c] Jowar rising.
[d] Barley rising and pig.
[e] Barley, bajra and g
[f] Gram rising.

* Maize or Indian Corn

Description of Lesser

Jawar.
Do. Choti.
Siwan
Mukka.
Murwa.
Kodu.
Ditto Murwa and Lahra
Sawan.
Mashmot.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughc

QUANTITIES PER RUP

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra *Penicillaria Spica*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Nagpur ...	20 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	37 0	...	...	
Bhandara ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	
Chanda ...	19 5	20 8	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	16 4	27 5	26 2	30 0	...	...	
Wardha ...	20 0	19 6	26 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	13 0	13 9	15 0	22 0	21 8	50 0	...	...	
Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	3
Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	32 0	...	...	23 0	2
Damoh ...	24 8	23 12	25 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 4	20 8	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	
Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandla ...	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Betul ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	...	...	
Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	
Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	...	...	28 0	...	...	
Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 0	
Nimar ...	12 12	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	2
Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	44 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 12	26 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	
Secunderabad ...	10 9	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 3	7 5	7 7	13 7	12 5	12 2	27 0	11 9	11 5	2
Bolarum ...	11 8	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 7	6 6	9 0	7 6	7 1	12 4	11 9	11 0	22 0	...	...	
Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 2	7 0	12 5	11 5	11 2	23 0	11 2	11 0	2
Domaotee ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	2
Akola ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	2
Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	41 0	16 0	16 0	2
Buldana ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	2
Woon ...	16 0	16 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	2
Wassim ...	14 0	14 0	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	2
BANGALORE { Wholesale	7 7	7 5	12 0	8 5	7 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	9 7	7 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	9 7	24 0	...	...	
BANGALORE { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 2	11 0	6 5	6 2	9 2	7 0	7 2	9 7	9 7	9 2	23 5	...	...	
KOLAR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	7 2	8 0	12 0	7 3	8 1	11 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	
KOLAR ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 0	7 8	11 8	7 0	7 8	11 6	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	
TÚMKÚR ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	10 5	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 5	9 0	17 0	8 5	8 0	
TÚMKÚR ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	7 5	
MYSORE ... { Wholesale	6 2	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	
MYSORE ... { Retail ...	6 0	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	20 0	...	...	
HASSAN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
HASSAN ... { Retail ...	6 2	6 2	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SHIMOGA ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 2	7 5	15 5	7 2	8 5	21 0	...	...	
KADUR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
KADUR ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
CHITALDROOG { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 4	7 0	7 0	13 5	6 2	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 2	8 0	24 8	...	...	
CHITALDROOG { Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	
COORG ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COORG ... { Retail ...	6 7	6 7	8 3	6 5	6 6	9 0	6 1	6 1	9 9	7 9	7 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaipur ...	19 0	20 0	...	27 8	29 0	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	31 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	
Kishengurh ...	23 0	22 8	...	33 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	37 0	36 0	...	29 0	28 0	
Alwar ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	36 0	35 0	33 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Bharatpur (City) ...	24 4	...	23 0	32 8	...	35 8	8 4	...	8 0	11 0	...	10 0	32 0	...	30 0	25 0	...	
Kerowli (City) ...	20 5	20 10	20 0	30 0	30 10	33 12	15 10	15 10	15 0	16 14	16 14	16 4	27 0	28 12	31 4	23 7	25 0	
Ajmir ...	20 8	22 2	16 12	33 5	33 13	26 10	7 10	6 6	7 8	12 8	11 4	12 8	33 13	37 13	26 4	27 7	28 14	
Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhrinpura ...	20 0	20 0	18 12	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	
Dholi ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	
Duboo ...	16 8	16 12	16 12	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	21 14	8 3¼	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pranswarra(MeywarAgency)	15 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	8 12	13 12	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Partabgarh „	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tarwar ...																		
Bikaneer ...																		
Bundi ...																		
Cota ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jonk ...																		
Khallawar ...																		
Lahpoora ...																		
Indore ...	13 5	13 11	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	
Gwalior ...	16 11	17 5	17 2	23 5	21 15	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	22 7	23 5	26 4	21 8	22 7	
Poona ...	21 8	22 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	
Sutlam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	

tia for the 2nd half of February 1877—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

ser Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragoo, wee, Cheena, Coraloo, urnwa, Nuglee), *Panis m Milliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...		22 0	22 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.
...	...		20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...	
...	...		25 0	20 0	25 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 5	9 0	9 5	Chanda ...	
...	...		22 0	19 5	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha ...	
...	...		26 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...	
0 50 0	60 0		28 0	27 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...	
...	...		31 0	30 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...	
0 50 0	...		33 0	32 0	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Damoh ...	
...	...		26 0	25 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...	
0 29 0	40 0		40 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...	
8 15 8	31 0		16 0	4 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...	
0 20 0	22 0		26 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chindwara ...	
...	...		24 12	21 6	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...	
0 45 0	24 8		22 0	22 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...	
...	...		17 8	7 8	24 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12	11 14	Nimar ...	
...	...		14 0	8 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...	
...	...		19 0	9 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...	
0 120 0	125 0		72 0	2 0	47 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...	
...	...		16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...	
3 13 1	13 6		12 6	12 1	26 9	150 0	110 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...		12 2	3 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...	
...	...		12 5	1 2	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...	
...	...		17 0	6 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...	
0 11 0	11 0		17 0	7 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...	
...	...		15 0	4 0	23 9	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...	
...	...		14 0	7 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...	
...	...		20 0	0 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...	
3 11 3	24 0		22 0	22 0	26 0	161 0	161 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...	
0 9 7	21 7		8 5	8 5	22 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.
5 9 0	20 7		8 0	8 2	21 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	Bangalore { Retail ...	
5 9 5	21 9		8 5	8 5	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	14 9	Kolar ... { Wholesale	
3 9 3	21 6		8 3	8 3	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	14 6	Kolar ... { Retail ...	
2 8 2	31 0		7 5	8 0	21 0	122 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	12 5	Tumkúr ... { Wholesale	
5 7 5	29 0		7 0	7 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 5	12 0	Tumkúr ... { Retail ...	
2 9 3	17 7		8 3	8 5	22 1	75 0	75 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	11 4	Mysore ... { Wholesale	
1 9 2	17 3		8 1	8 3	21 4	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	11 0	Mysore ... { Retail ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale	
7 8 2	21 0		7 2	7 2	16 2	120 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	8 7	10 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	
5 9 5	25 0		7 5	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 5	7 2	11 5	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale	
0 8 0	14 0		7 0	7 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...	
3 9 0	27 1		6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chital-droog. { Wholesale	
0 8 0	22 0		5 5	5 5	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chital-droog. { Retail ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale	
7 9 5	18 7		7 3	7 5	16 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 2	9 1	10 5	Coorg ... { Retail ...	
...	...		27 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.
...	...		39 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh ...	
...	...		40 0	39 0	33 0	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...	
...	34 0		34 8	...	32 8	160 0	...	110 0	28 0	...	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...	
30 10	28 12		30 10	30 10	29 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	33 2	35 0	Kerowli (City) ...	
...	...		10 11	10 2	23 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	43 8	42 0	37 8	Ajmir ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	No return		received		Deolie Cantonment ...	
...	...		43 0	13 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...	
...	...		35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi ...	
...	...		23 9	23 9	23 9	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv	ed	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	
...	...		21 2	21 2	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 7	26 9	Meywar ...	
...	...		20 0	20 0	31 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	
...	...		18 2	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	Partabgarh „	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv	ed	Marwar ...	
												Bikaneer ...	
												Bundi ...	
												Kota ...	
												Tonk ...	
												Jhallawar ...	
												Shahpoora ...	
...	...		16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.
...	...		23 8	22 5	21 15	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 15	13 11	13 11	Gwalior ...	
...	...		29 0	28 8	24 4	...	200 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	Gooma ...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv	ed	Rutlam ...	
...	...		28 0	27 0	35 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.* the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Slight importations of grain; small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... / Tanks ... / Miscellaneous*	2,616	3,338	·32	2,41,233	1,14,271	Jowari 56 / Bajri 54	36½ / 28½	31½ / 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	10,959	14,400	1·97	4,39,931	1,63,457	Jowari 54 / Bajri 47	32 / 26	32 / 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ..	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough; slight emigration continues; 7 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	13,618	17,025	2·19	5,41,780	3,10,329	Jowari 76 / Bajri 66	25½ / 24	25½ / 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain importation continues. A few cholera cases in Bhimthari.	Ditto ...	38,500	31,300	3·44	9,97,196	5,34,202	Jowari 65 / Bajri 51	22⅜ / 22¼	24 / 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Grain supply good; slight cholera in the district.	Ditto ...	46,857	48,554	6·76	14,43,432	9,07,308	Jowari 66 / Bajri 60	21 / ...	21 / ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply good; 42 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	20,578	27,387	2·57	5,71,338	2,56,390	Jowari 39 / Bajri 35	20 / 20	20 / 20½	54 60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply abundant; migratory movements decreasing; 88 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33,413	28,514	3 49	7,91,031	3,64,695	Jowari 56 / Bajri 76	17½ / 17½	17¼ / 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,400	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water felt; 233 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,446	25,000	2·66	5,71,070	2,56,549	Jowari 43 / Bajri 54	19 / 20	18 / 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Grain supply abundant; water scarce; 533 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,785	28,245	2·85	8,19,004	3,13,087	Jowari 43	18	17¼	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			221,772	223,763	2 8	64,46,015	32,20,288					

A column has been added to the foregoing table showing the percentage of the labourers upon relief works to the population of the respective districts. This percentage varies from 6·76 in Sholapur to ·32 in Khandesh, and averages 2·8.

There is a slight rise in the price of grain throughout the three Southern Mahratta Country Collectorates of Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have also slightly risen in Khandesh and declined in Poona.

The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 223,763 against 221,772 last week; and there are also 3,078 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

From this it appears that the larger number of those who absented themselves during the late Holi holidays have not yet returned.

There is nothing in the reports received from the different districts to indicate that the general condition of the people is becoming such as to give cause for any increased anxiety.

2. A very interesting account has been received from the President of the Belgaum Private Charitable Relief Committee (Mr. Shaw) regarding the operations of their kitchen, where food is provided, without the exaction of work, for the helpless poor. It appears that the average cost of the daily ration provided by the Committee, including every item of expenditure, such as cooks, cooking utensils and firewood, is 9·9 pie. The ration consists of jowari cakes varying in number with the sex and age of the recipients, with the addition of a certain quantity of dall, &c., providing the requisite nitrogenous matter, and the Committee have no doubt, after four months' experience, that the allowance has amply satisfied each recipient.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that on the 3rd March, the latest date for which complete information is available, the number of people upon works under civil agency had again decreased, and amounted only to 37,060, while the number upon works under the agency of the Public Works Department was 171,415. Only about one-sixth of the labourers were, therefore, upon civil works during that week.

4. Maps of the affected districts are forwarded with this Summary, although there is very little fresh to record that can be exhibited in this form.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government during the week ending 3rd March upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	55	16	534	686†	65†	439†
Násik	*	*	184	3,600	561	3,176
Ahmednagar ...	668	80	5,983	2,644	265	2,003
Poona	3,042	1,952	10,269	12,619	1,271	14,515
Sholapur	727	531	15,291	9,063	786	4,339
Satara	40	31	1,235	†	†	4,626†
Kaládgi	411	229	1,157	1,526	125	1,363
Belgaum	605	209	2,256	1,636	172	822
Dharwar	587	380	3,285	399	64	94
Total ...	6,135	3,428	40,194	32,203	3,312	31,377

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.
† Return from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation not received.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,701 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th March, and during the same week 3,137 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 6,838 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th of March to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th of March was 1,94,884 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (up to 7th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	3,701	77,450
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	4,334	99,477
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	891	17,957
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	8,926	194,884

8. On the whole, the condition of the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the increase in the number of labourers upon relief works is slight.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,482	Cholera continues; and, out of 337 cases, 181 proved fatal.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,461	14,888	1·08	3,18,721	2,43,750	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅘ 19⅛	18½ 19½
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,807	2,024	2·58	29,601	26,315	Jowari 61	20¼	21
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Ditto	Ditto ...	1,425	...†	...	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅜	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Ditto	Ditto ...	464	...†	...	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	...†	29⅗
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Grain slightly dearer. Importations and exportations are very small. Cholera in two villages.	Ditto ...	122	194	·1	615	298	Nachani55	29	27¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	115	98	·62	10,000	280	Jowari61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			22,394			4,00,620	2,98,093			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon reli

(Accompaniment

Districts.	For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
andesh	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,9
ik	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,(
mednagar	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,3
na	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,9
lápur	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,501	55,625	22,7
tara	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,3
ládgi	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,191	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,9
lgaum	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,
harwar	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,
Total ...	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,
Grand Total ...	199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461	
tnagiri	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	
nara	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	
	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	
Total ...	...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,07	

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XVIII.)

For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the W ending Marc 1877
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.
1,061	2,470	823	2,962	139	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70
...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...
8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912
29,509	21,519	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,351	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,331	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213
74,911	19,337	75,912	20,174	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115
4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377
8,007	41,284	5,963	16,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979
8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454
1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940
36,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060
331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475
1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150
2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126
3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,176
4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,764
336,386		339,439		286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,239

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVIII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
1876.															
December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	113,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,830
December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.															
January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,854	179,317	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,53	80,093	29,422	184,051	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	183,045	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	176,549	28,82,116	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	184,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	174,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain, in many places amounting to upwards of an inch, and in some to as much as two inches, is reported from all the districts of Madras, except Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore; the numbers on relief works are 658,000, about 1,000 less than the (revised) total of last week; there is an increase of 9,400 in Bellary, 4,400 in Chingleput, and 1,100 in Salem: a decrease of 13,800 in Nellore, 1,200 in Cuddapah and 1,000 in Coimbatore. From Mysore also general heavy showers are reported, but the rain is said to have been insufficient to effect much good. In Bombay there has been a little rain in Sholapur and Khandesh: in Sind there have been hail-storms with some damage to crops. In the Central Provinces rain and hail are reported from 11 out of the 19 districts: some damage has been done, but prospects are generally good. Hail has done some injury to the poppy crop in Central India. In Rajputana, prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar. In Bengal, there has been almost general slight rain; hail has injured the crops slightly in a few places, but prospects are generally very favourable, and the spring crops are yielding well. Rain and hail are also reported from several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the damage has been slight. Rain fell in all the districts of the Punjab, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Mar. 19th)	·17 at Masulipatam, ·70 at Repalli, ·80 at Bezwada and Nandigama, ·50 at Tirur, 1·60 at Gudiwada, 1·80 at Bapatla, 1·35 at Guntur, 1·0 at Narsarowpet, 3·10 at Palnad.	General rainfall on night of 15th; standing crops under wells good; *raggi* outturn full; *dalwa* paddy suffering from blight; prices risen in 8 taluks; cholera seizures 390, deaths 176; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; 3,391 on relief works; 1,073 fed *gratis*; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·63, *cholum* 11·78, *raggi* 14·27, *cumboo* 11·59; imports by sea—rice 126·58 tons, *raggi* 1·7.
Kurnool	(„ 20th)	·61 at Markapur, 1·10 at Cumbum, besides that reported on 16th, 18th, and 19th.	In Sirwell and Ramulkota *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and spring channels; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; cattle dying, a few being fed on prickly pear in Kurnool; second sort rice 7·14, *cholum* 8·91, *cumboo* 9·31, *raggi* 9·89, seers per rupee; number on relief works 192,028; gratuitously fed 31,577; Government grain imported 278 tons; emigration to East Coast Canal commencing.
Cuddapah	(„ 20th)	Average rain in all taluks 1·03.	Average prices, seers per rupee, in present week—second sort rice 7·45, *cholum* 5·86, *raggi* 10·75, *cumboo* 8·59; people on relief works 57,027, gratuitously fed 3,088; deaths from cholera 625; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 1,545.
Bellary	(„ 20th)	·8 at Hindupur; ·5 at Pennukonda; ·6 at Anantapur; ·3 at Gooty; 1·4 at Tadpatry.	Average price, second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·86, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·82, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·96, *cumboo* 8·31 seers of 80 tolahs; import—tons 4,342, accounts from three railway stations only; 225,936 persons on relief works; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 9,482; this is owing to more coolies having come from different villages in some taluks, and to the admission of coolies from Dharwar and Nizam's territory in the Hadgally taluk; 21,181 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 3,829; this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks, and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in others; 3,387 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

N. B.—In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, March 17, 1877, page 487, opposite Kurnool, for "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91," read "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·29, *raggi* 9·91"; and opposite Bellary, for "*cholum* or great millet 8·3,' read "8·83;" and for "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·37" read "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·92, *cumboo* 8·37."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 20th)	·25 in Gudur, ·95 at Rapur, ·25 at Nellore, 1·0 at Atmakur, ·32 at Kavali, 1·0 at Udayagiri, 1·5 at Kanigiri, ·35 at Darsi.	Second sort rice 7·80, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·96, *cumboo* 9·52 seers per rupee; 90 tons of Government rice and 377 tons of private rice imported; number on relief works 70,580, including canal coolies, decrease result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied persons on way to canal or refusing to go there; gratuitously fed 5,935, decrease due to stricter supervision; 230 deaths from cholera; small-pox, dysentery, cholera, and fever prevalent throughout the district, first particularly so in 5 taluks; fresh in Pennair on 16th; water supply in villages near river improved; large numbers of cattle died for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices, second sort rice 9·39, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·42; import of grain 133 tons; number on relief works 10,996, gratuitously fed 5,705; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail; pasture *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 20th)	Average rainfall of 5 stations 0·86.	For week ending 16th March, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8·1, *cholum* 9·5, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·6, wheat 5·9; relief works, coolies 15,374; gratuitously fed 1,712; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle are dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 20th)	..	Rice, second sort, 9 seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 11 seers each, *cholum* 12 seers; rice imported 25½ tons; number employed 621; gratuitously fed 45; cholera, deaths reported 252 out of 314 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 20th)	1·18	Prices of grain, seers of eighty tolahs, rice 7 3/8, *raggi* 8¾, *cumboo* 8 7/8, *cholum* 8¾; import of all grains 1,230; number on relief works 47,850; number gratuitously fed 3,310; ditto private 920; cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	2·40 at Bhowany, 2·0 in some villages of Sattiamangalum; slight in every other taluk—·14, ·15, ·16—general average ·46.	Prices in most taluks stationary; slight rise in rice in Calligal and Erode; in *cholum* in Erode, Coimbatore, Caroor, and Dharapuram; in *raggi* in Calligal and Sattimangalum districts; average, second sort rice 7·86, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 9·97, *cumboo* 10·48; imports of rice estimated 366 tons, other grains 229; cholera prevalent in all taluks, 570 attacks, 355 deaths; cattle poor; 1,000 deaths from insufficient fodder and disease on Burghoor range of hills, losses also on Hassanoor hills; fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 23,189; gratuitously fed 1,746; the tahsildar of Sattiamangalum reports that the pariahs, chucklers, and weavers have lost flesh and strength; the division officer reports the same in reference to North Bhowany; Mr. Cook at Oodoomulpetta reports no apparent detioration since last report.
Tanjore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Price, seers, rice 8¾, *raggi* 11½, *cumboo* 10½, *cholum* 11; imports of rice 2,402 tons; relief works none; 239 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 21st)	Average 1·09 ·47 at Madura, ·75 at Tirumangalam 1·35 at Melur ·85 at Dindigul. 2·00 at Palany. 2·20 at Periakalum.	A few tanks received small supplies: rice 8¾ seers per rupee *cholum* 10 1/10, *raggi* and *cumboo* almost stationary; import of rice 816 tons, other grains 94; number on relief works 8,040; charitable relief 746; people continue to emigrate to other places; cholera and small-pox not abated, 319 deaths; condition of cattle unaltered; cattle disease continues generally.
Trichinopoly („ 21st)	0·85	Second sort rice 7 5/8 seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday, 77 tons; no relief work, all coolies having struck; gratuitously fed on 17th by public subscription 1,379; 252 attacks of cholera, 129 deaths; small-pox, 379 seizures, 35 deaths; condition of cattle and pasture same as last week.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Good rain throughout the district on night of 16th; moderate freshes in rivers, and some tanks received partial supplies; no abatement in cholera; cattle disease still prevalent, with slight mortality; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolahs, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 10¾, and *raggi* 11; imports of grain, rice 2,031, *cholum* 2, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,685; number gratuitously fed 260; decrease in number on relief works owing partly to recent rainfall and partly to non-receipt of accounts from two divisions in Ottapidar am taluk.
Malabar („ 20th)	Average under 1·0	Showers in north-east, south-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,366, *raggi* 215, *cholum* 321 tons; exports, rice 875, *raggi* 348 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cochin and Ponani, fallen in three taluks, stationary in others; highest 7 7/8 Indian seers in *Wynaad*, lowest 10 3/8 in Calicut; average 9 5/8 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11½ Indian seers per rupee in *Wynaad*; cholera in six taluks, deaths 144; small-pox in seven taluks; cattle healthy, pasture failing; fruit trees suffering severely; 1,089 coolies on Kolathur roads; general prospects still unchanged; exports of grain from Madras by rail approximately 7,500 tons up to Saturday, 17th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sind (Mar. 21st).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 12th 5 feet 6 inches, being 7 inches higher than on same date last year; 58 cases of small-pox recovering; in Kurrachee on 11th 7 fresh cases; no deaths reported since 4th, when one occurred; crops in Dádú and Tatta talukas attacked by *rati* (blight); great storms at Keti on 6th, 10th and 13th; property worth Rs. 17,181 destroyed.
Shikárpur	...	Preparations for *pehrus* crops being made; rain and hail fell in western portion of the collectorate.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm, with dust storms; hail-storm near Thul, slight damage; cattle disease in Ghutt reported.
Guzerat (Mar. 21st).		
Ahmedabad ...	..	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change; cotton being picked.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 21st).		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain in Jamner taluka; fever and small-pox continue in some talukas.
Násik ..	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 21st).		
Tanna ...	..	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Wara, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas; one death from it in Bhiwandi.
Deccan (Mar. 21st).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox as last reported; few cholera cases in three and cattle disease in two talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in one taluka, cases 7, deaths 3.
Sholapur ...	·11	Slight cholera in Mádha taluka.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatau talukas; 55 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar 21st).		
Belgaum ..	...	Deaths from cholera 353.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 472.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 98.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 90.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 21st).		
Rájkot ...	.	Small-pox in Nawánagar and Rajkot talukas; general health good; weather hot.
Wadhwán ...	..	Weather getting warm; measles slightly in two talukas.
Baroda ..	...	Few cases of small-pox in Baroda; cotton-picking over.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and cholera in Southern Mahratta Country; *rabi* harvests approaching completion in Guzerat; no material change from last week.
Bongal--		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonably warm; the cold weather crops promise well, and the seedlings of the *pania aous* are germinating; cholera has almost abated.
Noakholly ...	·05	Weather becoming much warmer; slight rain fell on the 10th and 11th instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant in the morning and hot at noon; the cutting of *jooms* for the purpose of cultivation is progressing; the tobacco plants are thriving well and the prospects are good; cholera has again broken out at Bandarbán, and is prevalent in many parts of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·40	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; rain on the night of the 12th instant, accompanied by hail-storm; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the state of the crops is reported good; there is a great improvement in the health of the people; sporadic cases of cholera still occur in some places, but the disease in an epidemic form is said to have ceased; the cattle are healthy everywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	·17 1·71 at Gonlundo and ·7 at Madareepore.	Weather now fair and cool; the state of the crops is satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera is reported from a village in the sudder subdivision.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Dacca ...	·29	Particulars not furnished.
Mymensingh ...	·07	Weather cloudy and unsettled; occasional showers of rain; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, rainy, and hot for the time of the year; the spring rice is thriving well, and there are no other crops of importance on the ground at present.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·57 Previous week ·03	Weather, days hot and nights cool; a little rain fell on the 16th instant; lands are being prepared for the spring sowings; public health is generally good; only a few cases of cholera reported from the Baraset and Barripore sub-divisions.
Jessore ...	·89	Weather fine, with occasional thunder and showers; the harvesting of the cold weather crops is nearly over; the tapping of date trees is closed or closing; wheat is being cut; the ploughing for, and the sowing of, early rice and indigo are going on; all prospects are good.
Nuddea ...	·17	Weather cloudy and close; there was a slight storm on the night of the 16th instant, which has cleared up the air; the harvest is progressing favourably, and the weather has hitherto been most favourable for the preparation of the rice-fields.
Moorshedabad ...	·11	Drizzling rain on the 15th and 16th instant; the weather seems to be clearing; there is hardly any change to report; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and the outturn is generally expected to be favourable; *boro dhan* is still being sown, and land being prepared for *aous dhan*; general health is good.
Pubna ...	·98	Weather variable; there was a severe hail-storm on the 10th instant; state and prospects of the crops continue to be generally satisfactory, although the hail is reported to have damaged some of the standing crops and the mango blossoms.
Rajshahye ...	·21	In the commencement of the week the weather was hot, but for the last few days it has been cloudy and cool, and slight rain fell on the 15th and 16th instant; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; the autumn rice and *til* (*sesamum*) are being sown, and transplantation of the spring rice is nearly completed.
Bogra ...	·16	Weather very hot at the beginning of the week, afterwards wet and foggy; the crops are all very good.
Dinagepore ...	·19	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are being harvested with large outturn.
Rungpore ...	·30	Weather seasonable; there was a little rain on the 11th instant, and the 16th was rainy; the outturn of the *rabi* crops will be good.
Cooch Behar ...	1·03 ·32 at Mátabhánga and 1·00 at Dinháta.	Weather getting warmer, cloudy at times, and one heavy storm with thunder and hail; the sowings of *bitri dhan* and jute have commenced under favourable weather; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·28	Weather cool; the tobacco crop is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn, though the rain and hail of this week have to some extent injured the leaves in the southern part of the district; the land is in good condition for being ploughed for the autumn rice.
Darjeeling ...	·54	Weather milder; there has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain, during the week; wheat and barley are progressing favourably; potato and *bhootta* and *kaonee* (millets) are now being sown.
Midnapore ...	·19	Weather cooler of late; storm and rain on Friday night at headquarters; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·90	Weather, a heavy storm of hail and rain on Friday night; there are no crops on the ground to be injured by the hailstorm.
Hooghly ...	·24	Weather warm, cloudy in the evening and slight rain on the night of the 16th instant; barley and wheat are being harvested; the rice lands are still being ploughed; there is sporadic cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	·21 ·01 at Raneegunge.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested; cholera is reported to be prevalent in Culna, Sudder, Jehanabad, and Raneegunge subdivisions.
Bankoora ...	·11	Weather cloudy and threatening, with a little rain towards the end of the week; the rain, though slight, has been beneficial to the indigo and cotton crops.
Beerbhoom ...	·40	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·8 at Deoghur, and a few drops at Rajmehal.	Weather, slight showers on the 15th and 16th instant, which have reduced the temperature; the harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced in parts of the district; the *mohwa* season is beginning, and promises to be a good one.
Bhágalpur ...	·38	Weather pleasant; north and east winds prevailing; the *rabi* crops are ripening fast, and harvesting has already commenced, general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is going on, and the outturn, as expected, is good.
Purneah ...	·19 ·63 at Kissengunge.	Weather cloudy and stormy during the week, cool and clear, with west wind, on the 17th instant; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Maldah ...	·23	The weather, which was getting daily warmer during the first four days of the week, has been cooled by the slight rains on the 15th and 16th instant, attended with south-easterly and north-westerly winds; it was generally fair; the crops are all as good as before; fifteen deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·02	Weather cloudy; mornings cool; the state of the crops is quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the prices of food-grains are stationary; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·37 ·06 at Sewan.	Weather very hot and threatening at the commencement of the week; here was a dust-storm on the night of the 12th instant, and a thunder-storm accompanied with rain on the morning of the 16th; the wind has now veered to the west, and the weather is beautiful; the *rabi* harvest is going on; the late rain must have slightly injured the *rabi* crops, opium, and indigo newly sown; the usual imports have fallen off, probably owing to the drain caused by the famine, and consequently the prices have generally risen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; it drizzled for a short time on the 15th instant; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is over the average.
Patna ...	·18	Weather daily getting warmer, slight rain fell in the early part of the week; the harvesting of *rabi* crops is in fair progress; sporadic cholera and small-pox exist here and there in the district.
Gya ...	·10	Weather cloudy, with rain, and cold for this time of the year; no change in the prospects of the crops, which are satisfactory.
Shahabad ...	·05	Weather cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; other crops continue promising.
Hazáribágh ...	2·89	Weather unseasonably damp and wet; there has been a heavy thunder-storm accompanied with rain; the rain has done a good deal of damage to wheat, barley, and gram, which are now on the ground remaining uncut; but much of these crops damaged will be recovered if there is no more rain; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·70 ·25 at Palamow.	Weather fair and cloudy alternately till Friday, the 16th instant, when two very heavy falls of hail took place, which must have injured the *mohwa* crop, which is now ripening, also the wheat, *rahar*, *musoor*, barley, and gram, which are all now about to be harvested; the mango is now in flower, and must have suffered too; all these crops gave full promise before; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·41	Weather pleasant but somewhat unseasonable; the only crops now on the ground are a little sugarcane, wheat, barley, and garden produce; the rain will possibly injure the *mohwa*, but as rice is cheap, this will not be of much consequence.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; health of the district is good.
Balasore ...	·24	Weather generally fine and dry; the ploughing progresses; sporadic cholera is frequent, chiefly along the pilgrim route.
Cuttack ...	·05	Weather hot and dry; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn; cotton, sugarcane, and *dalua* rice require some rain now.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops generally are progressing well, except the mango, which was injured when in blossom; some of the *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is going on; prices of rice and other food grains are almost stationary; shipment of rice is brisk; cholera is very rife, both in the city and the district.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most places during the week; in some places it was attended with storm and hail, causing damage to the standing cold weather crops; these crops are being harvested, and the outturn is generally good; the spring rice is doing well; the preparations for autumn rice, indigo, and jute are in fair progress.
N. W. Provinces—		
(Mar. 21st)		
Benares (Mar. 19th)		Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 21st)		Prospects good; certain amount of damage done by hail in a few localities.
Agra („ 21st)	From ·15 to ·8 notches.	Hail in five parganas, causing some damage, especially in Jalesar; weather still threatening.
Meerut („ 21st)		Rain and slight hail on 14th; no damage.
Bareilly („ 21st)	1·0	Crops damaged to some extent by hail-storm in some parts; weather cloudy.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 21st)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 21st)		Week's rain did much good to sugarcane; harvesting c
Punjab— (Mar. 21st)		
Delhi	·5	Crops have not suffered; health good.
Hissar	2·0	Weather still cloudy; crops ripening fast; excellent harvest expected, but there were some damages by hail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Umballa	·5	
Jullundur	1·3	Health and crops good.
Lahore	3·0	
Ráwalpindi	1·0	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Harvest prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar	·5	Agricultural prospects and health of district good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still continue good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 17th)	·27	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues, yield about half the average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...		Cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	·75	*Rabi* crops injured by recent rains; fever and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·73	*Rabi* damaged by rain; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...		Clear; days hot, nights cool; wheat slightly injured by blight; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 18th)	·20	Cloudy; standing crops injured by hail; threshing continues, cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 19th)	·79	*Rabi* crops damaged by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 20th)		Clear; threshing of *rabi* continues; cold below average; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 21st)	·47	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Wardha ...		Clear; health good.
Nimár ...		Days warm, nights cool; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·12	Prospects exceedingly good; prices easy.
Narsinghpur ...		Wheat and gram injured by rain and hail; health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore ...	1·77	Slight hail; no injury reported; *rabi* excellent; reaping continues; health good.
Saugor (Mar. 22nd)		Hail in places; no damages reported; wheat and gram reaping.
Seoni ...		*Rabi* gathering; slight cholera.
Damoh ...	·8	Prospects good; prices easy.
Mandla ...	2·26	*Rabi* good, except *masur*, which has been injured by recent rains fever and measles continue; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—In spite of damage by hail, prospects remain good.
British Burma—		
Arracan Division (*Mar. 22nd*)		Eighteen deaths from cholera in Akyab Town; a few cases in Naaf, Rathaidoung, and Membya townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon .		Slight cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa .		Health generally good; one case cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein .		One case cholera in town; 4 in Kindat; slight cattle disease in Zaygyoung.
Henzada .		Slight cattle disease and small-pox in Mengyee, Tahpoon, and Myanoung townships, otherwise public health good.
Prome .		16 deaths from cholera in Prome, in Mahathaman 7; small-pox in Prome 17 cases, no deaths.
Thayetmyo .		Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division .		Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; cholera in Moulmein; small-pox in Mergui and Shwegyoen.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 22nd)	·81 Slight showers on 16th, 17th, and 21st.	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; *asu* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 22nd)	0·44	Spring rice promises well.
Mysore and Coorg— (**Mar. 22nd**)	·65 at Bangalore.	Heavy showers have fallen generally; rain not sufficient to effect much good; prices not affected, similar to last week; cholera unabated; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated are—

Bangalore district, including town ...	12,978 and	19,454.
Kolar	1,616 „	1,831.
Túmkúr	7,786 „	10,030.
Mysore, including town ...	1,828 „	2,979.
Hassan	3,545 „	364.
Shimoga	675 „	503.
Kadur	877 „	515.
Chitaldroog	5,295 „	1,685.
TOTAL ...	36,600 and	37,361

irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,794.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 22nd)		Cholera in Akolá and Basim Districts in mild form at present.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 21st)		
Gwalior („ 21st)		
Neemuch („ 21st)	1·13	Prospects are generally good, though the poppy has in places suffered heavily from hailstorm.
Rutlam („ 21st)		
Sutna („ 21st)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 22nd)		Complaints of damage by hail, nothing serious apparently, except in individual villages.
Jeypore („ 22nd)		Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 17th)	·3	Health and crops good.
Tonk („ 17th)		
Kota („ 17th)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 17th)		
Bhurtpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good; prospects of crops fair.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

'RICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.			
						Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
lore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets well supplied by importation, except at Anekal, where ragi was scarce owing to prevalence of cholera. Sugarcane, irrigated ragi, javari and Bengal-gram were sown in Hoskote, Nelmangala and Anekal taluks wherever water was available. Sugarcane mills at work in some of the taluks; no rain; cholera and small-pox prevail. Cattle suffer from want of fodder and from murrain. Emigrants towards the Malnad are returning, and flocking into Bangalore. Prices of rice and ragi have risen slightly. Bengal-gram and javari are drying. Potatoes and other garden produce under wells in tolerably good condition.	56	57	180	293
...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets fairly supplied. Prices have risen owing to delay in the transport by rail of grain from Madras to Kolar. In the Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda taluks importation of grain is slack owing to cholera. No rain. Sugarcane cultivation is carried on in the Malur and Gumnayakanpalya taluks; in Goribidnur rabi paddy was sown under wells. Javari and Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, are doing well; in some places such crops have been harvested. Cholera prevails more or less in all taluks, but in Malur it is very severe. Murrain also among the cattle here and there.	40	186	72	298
túr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk, where cholera prevents sufficient importation of food-grains. No rain. Javari was sown in the Túmkúr taluk. The standing crops, javari, Bengal-gram and rabi paddy, are promising. In Chiknayakanhalli taluk cocoanut and areca-nut trees are withering for want of moisture. Emigration to the coffee districts continues though some are returning. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district. Scarcity of water is felt in many places. Prices stationary. Forage is imported from the Hassan District to the Honnavalli taluk and sold at high prices.	67	208	31	306
e ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Markets sufficiently supplied by importation. No export or import in Yedatore owing to prevalence of cholera; no rain; javari was sown during the week under report in Chamrajnagar taluk; sugarcane and cotton crops are withering in the Malvalli and Gundlupet taluks. Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, is thriving; there is cholera in every taluk, and murrain among cattle, and water scarce; many head of cattle were taken to the jungles. The pasture in the jungles of the Gundlupet taluk is reported to have been destroyed by fire. Emigrants are returning. Prices have slightly fallen.	25	15	23	6
san ..	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets fairly supplied, except in the Arkalgúd and Harnhalli taluks, where more is required. No rain. The standing crops, javari and sugarcane, are in tolerably good condition. Bengal-gram in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank is withering; a peculiar blight has been observed on some paddy called Kodebhatta. Cholera and small-pox in the town of Hassan, and Cholera in other parts of the district.	17	35	40	
noga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Sugarcane, Rabi paddy and Bengal-gram are in tolerably good condition. The latter withered in some parts of the Channagiri taluk. Cholera prevails to a limited extent in some of the taluks. Scarcity of water is much felt in the Channagiri and Honnali taluks.	10	11	47	
lur ..	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied. All the crops are withering in Tarikere. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari are *being harvested*. A slight rise in prices in the Tarikere taluk. Cholera prevails.	16	24	79	1
ldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	Markets fairly supplied. Importation into the Budihal taluk is slack on account of cholera. The standing crops are in fair condition, except in the Kankuppa taluk, where javari crops in the beds of tanks have withered. Emigrants are returning to their houses. Cholera prevails throughout the district, but not in an epedemic form. On the whole, there has not been much change in the condition of the district.	25	63	175	
al ...	27,077	17,038	5,[illegible]12	2,604,145		256	599	650	1,5

* [illegible] called for regarding these figures w

)F INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

)F MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.			Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876, up to 24th February 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.
								Ordinary prices.		Prices during the week last reported upon.		Prices during the present week.				
During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.				Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government Grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
6,922	8,071	7,564	1,58,416	72,719	14,253	26,615	29,238	24	60	15	16 to 18	13	18	35	16	
6,874	5,794	3,778	1,32,191	81,197	511	7,345	3,958	32	80	14	14 to 19	13	17	25·1	11·9	
4,219	9,119*	3,077	1,71,568	92,507	2,471	10,872	8,584	28	106	12	15 to 16	12	16	27·4	15·9	
1,678	1,929*	5,567	54,376	30,004	3,274	21,471	8,952	21	70	12 to 14	18 to 21	13	20	24·3	20·8	
2,636	3,060	4,358	48,316	26,888	405	880	688	32	76	13	16 to 18	13	16	34·4	15·8	
639	640	2,507	42,307*	20,162	398	450	183	30	76	14	18	13	18	38·4	18·3	
301	975	2,455	42,062	19,217*	512	596	1,130	30	64	14	16 to 18	13	16	35·7	19·6	
811	3,925	1,488	1,72,266	78,504	1,471	2,069	677	24	88	12	14 to 18	13	16	23·5	9·5	
116	33,513	30,794	8,21,502	4,21,198	23,295	70,292	53,410	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	

Nil

GENERAL REMARKS.

The area and population of the affected tracts remain practically unal-ed. Instructions to Divisional Commissioners on the point have been t, with a view to their possible correction if necessary. The daily rage number of persons employed on works carried out by the Reve-e Officers shows a decrease from last week of 7,597 chiefly in the rsore and Túmkúr districts; there is possibly some mistake, and ex-nation has been called for, but cholera has separated gangs, and vented others from attending; the operation too of the Chief Com-sioner's Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, regarding ase-to-house visitation, has probably led to a transfer to the relief chens, of some of those on relief works, who were in a physically it condition to do even moderate work. Regarding this gratuitous lief, clear rules are being laid down: (1) for a well-considered scale of t for general adoption throughout the province, in our kitchens; (2) systematic supervision over the expenditure; and (3) for an accurate lit of the accounts under the different forms of relief. If cholera and all-pox be excluded, the public health has been fairly good. But the ths from the former disease which is of a virulent type are very large. r seven districts they were as below:—

Bangalore	373
Kolar	703
Túmkúr	464
Mysore	459
Hassan	310
Shimoga	4
Kadur	51
TOTAL ..	2,364

The return from Chitaldroog was not received. The Deputy Commis-ner of Túmkúr sends in a statement shewing totals of those attacked, l the deaths therefrom, from 1st January to the 8th March inclusive; numbers are respectively 3,127 and 2,237. It is to be hoped that the of the wave of this visitation has been reached, and that future urns may be more favorable. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog rision describes the panic resulting from the terrible scourge to have rorse effect than the famine itself. The coolies employed on relief rks are said to be doing fair work, and District Officers are cheerfully ng all in their power to mitigate the distress in its varied form. It en reported that a large number of persons who had hitherto found ployment in the frontier zillah of Bellary have returned to this vince, as work was no longer available for them there on easy terms. e fact that large numbers of coolies had been attracted, by the pros-t of good pay to the above zillah, to the Wynad, and to other dis-ts of the Madras Presidency, has formed the subject of correspond-e between the Government of Madras and this Administration. By uest of the former, an Assistant Commissioner has been deputed to ange for the removal to their taluks of all emigrated Mysoreans who y be receiving State aid in the taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and nakonda. Similar arrangements will be made elsewhere if necessary. regards the question of the temporary maintenance of such emigrants the neighbouring presidency; at the cost of the Mysore State, it was nted out—(1) that the migration was not desired or encouraged, (2) t the inducements to migrate to obtain gratuitous relief were unduly at, (3) that ample relief works were open for them on the condition of k work within the province, and (4) that there was no lack of grain plies. They have now for some time past been returning in gangs, l are being provided for in their taluks.

The following weight of grain was received during the week, chiefly m Madras and Beypore:—

	Tons.
At terminal station	1,756
At Kolar Road	225
TOTAL ...	1,981

falling off as compared with the preceding week. The notification garding the equalization of rates from Nagapatam was received only the 8th. The merchants are fully alive to the advantages of this rnative route, and results will be reported hereafter. The supply m the Western Coast may be expected to cease entirely in the early rt of May, but the port of Negapatam will continue open till October. cal markets are in some instances slightly depressed, but prices are nerally steady, and there is every present indication that sufficient for r requirements will be imported through the agency of private trade; e provision, however, in this respect is carefully exercised. On the 1st rch a scale showing the minimum amount of food that each working ult and child should have daily, was published, *viz.*:—

	A.	P.	
A. For a man, 60 tolas of ragi, the *present value* being	1	6	
Extra in cash for condiments		6	
			2 as.
B.—For a woman, 40 tolas	1	3	
Extra in cash		3	
			1 6
C.—For children from 7 to 14 years, 30 tolas ...		9	
Extra in cash		3	
			1—0

D. For children above 14, scale A or B according to sex.

It was at the same time enjoined on district officers (1) that payments should not be made unless under exceptional circumstances that the most able-bodied men and women should be employed b professional department, (3) that task or piece work should be ex (4) that on relief works under Revenue Officers, the rate of 1 6 pies per cubic yard for earth-work should only *very exceptio* be exceeded, (5) that a just discretion must be exercised, and should grain become dearer, *pro rata*, money payments should be to allow a laborer to earn sufficient to purchase the quantity and q of grain, &c., laid down in the tentative scale.

Colonel Hay, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, state that except in Mandya, Periypatna, Yedatore and Harnhalli Taluks is no actual famine; (2) that importation of rice *viâ* Madras is tc rarily suspended, as home grown grain is procurable, as well as tha ported from the Malnad and from Mangalore; (3) that kitchens have established on the main lines of road from Coorg and the W where special officers dispense charity to destitute coolies returning the coffee estates; (4) that special relief officers have been appointe each taluk (this is general throughout the province) to superi village relief; (5) that two special officers have been appointe arrange for the economical distribution of fodder to the herds of brought to the forest tracts from the plains, (Colonel Pearse also re the care taken in this way by owners of their better kind of cattle) that on the Biligirirangam Range of Hills 99 herds containing 8,900 of cattle, of which about 5,300 belong to a neighbouring zillah o Madras Presidency, find fair pasturage, that about 7,000 cattle 2,000 sheep are pastured in the remaining jungles of the Mysore trict, and that many others procure subsistence in the Malnad talul the Hassan District. Colonel Hay adds that half of the Gover demand in some taluks, and one-fourth in others has been realize that steps have been taken to remove the erroneous impression that a tion from the province would ensure remission of the demand. close personal observation Colonel Hay remarks that the employ relief works were not only working well, but looked well-cared fo that many of them appeared to have resorted to the works not as resource, but with the laudable object of earning a little mone future requirements. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked t mit bi-monthly reports in this narrative form, to supplement the w statistical information. These will be printed for submission to Go ment periodically, with a brief provincial report, the first, *viz.*, from the 1st to 15th current to contain a brief resumé of the rise progress of the scarcity from July last to date. Cheerful co-oper by all the Officers of the Administration is a characteristic of this of difficulty.

In his report, dated 27th February last, on the Ainur-Bennavalli in the Shimoga Division, the Superintending Engineer, Roads Buildings' Branch, reports that the collection of gravel is now g employment to some 200 coolies, who all looked fat and well, and there was no scarcity of grain. Of the 200 persons so employed of them came from the Bellary District.

Register of Rain-fall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore, for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rain-fall—Inches and Cents. 1874. I.	1874. C.	1875. I.	1875. C.	1876. I.	1876. C.	1877. I.	1877. C.	Remarks for 1877
1st	January.	..	...	...	...	...	...			
2nd		.	...	...	...	...	...			
3rd		..	...	...	...	...	...			
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
5th	February.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6th		...	...	...	...	..	...			
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
9th	March.	..	...	...	...	...	...			
10th		...	...		...	...	...			
11th		...	...	...	...	...	50			
12th		..	...	...	86	...	7			
13th		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th	April.	...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th		...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	15	...	15	...	...			
18th	May.	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June.	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		...	30	...	11	...	67			
27th	July.	...	11	1	73	...	75	Nil	Nil	
28th		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		3	14	...	39	...	2			
30th		2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	71	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		1	15	1	59	...	50			
36th		4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th	Sep.	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		2 2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		2 2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	October.	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	82	...	26	..	52			
46th		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	34	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	155,077	8,25,447	4,511	23,578	...	...	159,588	8,49,025
„ Paddy ...	...	...	256	875	23,071	83,533	...	...	23,327	84,408
„ Other Grains	...	...	20,090	88,501	...	...	...	...	20,090	88,501
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	56,864	3,10,672	...	...	...	...	56,864	3,10,672
„ Paddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	10,065	58,727	13,619	81,447	...	...	...	...	23,684	1,40,174
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	291	1,294	...	...	2,841	16,060	3,132	17,354
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	35,506	1,66,617	2,965	15,175	...	...	38,471	1,81,792
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	5,523	31,683	1,455	3,733	6,978	35,416
„ Other Grains	...	...	630	1,722	...	...	...	...	630	1,722
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	21,808	1,14,268	...	...	142	998	21,950	1,15,266
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	2,613	538	2,613

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	30,964	1,67,802	...	...	...	...	30,964	1,67,802
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	..	6,679	33,342	357	1,730	...	...	...	...	7,036	35,072
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	86	472	...	...	...	...	86	472
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	1,447	7,410	..	...	...	...	1,447	7,410
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	1,671	334	1,671
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	...	10,065	58,727	315,371	16,74,135	7,476	38,753	142	998	333,054	17,72,613
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	256	875	28,594	1,15,216	1,455	3,733	30,305	1,19,824
„ Other Grains	...	6,679	33,342	21,368	93,247	...	...	3,713	20,314	31,760	1,46,933

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.*		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.		Kyonkphyoo.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	101,110	3,20,623	...	...	13,997	57,156	...	...	18,135	52,580	133,542	4,30,359	64,060	1,11,956	1,471	4,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,531	1,16,663
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	272	925	...	...	...	...	272	925	...	...	9,036	16,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	16,635
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	35,986	1,16,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,986	1,16,866	56,430	92,999	13	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,443	93,053
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435
Tuticorin ...	83,169	2,98,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,169	2,98,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	21,393	75,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,940	18,928	28,333	94,211	61,207	1,12,467	929	3,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,136	1,06,199
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	97,146	3,41,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,146	3,41,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	3,944	13,418	...	...	12,030	44,978	...	...	...	...	15,974	58,396	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,533	43,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,533	43,022
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,351	9,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	3,092	3,639	12,375	4,901	8,250	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,916	8,310
,, Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,021	...	...	22,082	39,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,082	39,222
	345,099	12,13,995	...	...	26,299	1,03,159	...	...	27,689	75,621	399,087	13,92,675	186,598	3,15,612	93,546	1,81,772	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,83,144	4,97,384

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

Tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MINUTES AND MEMORANDA FROM SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 16, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose, for Your Lordship's information, copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, referring to the following subjects:—

1st.—The utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore country.

2nd.—The employment of weavers on some light work suitable to their physical condition.

3rd.—The expediency of making some concession to the caste-feelings of the people in the arrangements of the relief camps.

4th.—The present condition of the districts of Coimbatore and Salem.

5th.—The condition of persons on relief works and receiving gratuitous relief recently inspected by him.

6th.—The question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wages.

7th.—The relief operations in the taluks of Alur and Tádpatri in the Bellary district.

8th.—The need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

9th.—The causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the works in the Ceded Districts during the earlier months of the present famine.

10th.—The expediency* of employing European and Native officers and privates of the Madras Army on the relief works.

11th.—The relief camps at the Red Hills and Palaveram.

12th.—The taluks and zemindaris in the Madras Presidency inspected by Sir Richard Temple between the 14th January and 14th March.

2. We also submit a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, forwarding a report on the present condition of those districts in the Nizam's country which are more or less affected by scarcity, and the measures which have been taken for the relief of distress.

3. None of these papers call for lengthened remarks from us; but in all of Sir Richard Temple's Minutes suggestions are made, which appear to us to merit, and which we have no doubt are receiving, the careful attention of the Government of Madras. The question which still causes us the greatest anxiety is that of the transport of grain by railway into the Ceded Districts both from the north-west and from Madras. Every effort is being made in the Railway Branch of our Public Works Department to overcome the difficulties which at present impede the transport, with sufficient rapidity, of the supplies which are considered to be necessary; but at least six heavy goods engines are needed, in addition to those at present available in this country, to meet the requirements of the grain traffic. We have requested Your Lordship by telegraph to arrange for this number of engines being sent to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal with as little delay as possible.

* The original of this Minute appears to have miscarried in the post. The copy which reached us on the 22nd instant is a duplicate.

4. The facts stated and considerations urged by Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of the 18th instant, regarding the causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the relief works in the Ceded Districts and in Kurnool in the earlier months of the famine, indicate the urgent necessity of so arranging the works as to render them as little attractive as possible to those who are not in absolute need. Sir Richard Temple shows that whereas in December the number on the relief works in those districts amounted to 950,000, it has now been reduced to 493,000. The relief works were close to the homes of the people; the work was light and easy; the wages were more than sufficient to afford a bare subsistence; all-comers were admitted, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves, and the consequence was that thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what might be called a fine peasantry, whose physical condition was excellent, and who were really in no need of relief, received State wages as relief labourers. This was the state of things in January. The reduction in the numbers which has since taken place is mainly attributable to the relief works having been so re-arranged as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people, and to augmenting the task.. Sir Richard Temple states that "instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles or even five miles off, and their melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this, as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear." Other causes which have contributed to the diminution of numbers are the reduction of the wage and the discharge of persons who seemed able to sustain themselves; but, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, the main causes were the re-arrangement of the works and the enforcement of heavier tasks. Both these remedies, he considers, should be still further enforced in the three districts abovementioned, and if combined with petty relief works with light tasks for weakly persons, from which able-bodied labourers should be excluded, and by a searching house-to-house visitation systematically arranged, there need be no apprehension of the distress being inadequately dealt with.

5. We enclose a copy of a telegram which we received on the 18th instant from the Government of Madras with reference to the instructions conveyed, and the suggestion offered, in our letter of the 9th instant, regarding the stock of grain now in the hands of the Government in that Presidency, to which allusion was made in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of our despatch of the same date. Copies of a telegram which we have addressed to the Government of Madras calling for further information on certain points, and of a letter expressing our acquiescence, under the circumstances, in the decision arrived at by the Local Government, not to sell for the present the reserve of grain now in their hands at Madras, are also enclosed. Your Lordship will observe that in suggesting the sale to the highest bidders of the stock of Government grain now at Madras, in moderate specified quantities, at specified intervals, our object was to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and to remove the standing menace to the trade which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts or to be thrown into the market at any time, to the serious derangement of the calculations of private traders. From the enquiries which we have been able to make here, we find that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject, although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to remove the uncertainty and distrust which have been felt regarding the action of the Government, and that if conducted in the manner and at the intervals proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. At Madras, however, the preponderance of mercantile opinion appears to be adverse to the measure; and as it appears that His Grace the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, and will not be utilised so

long as private trade meets the requirements of the distressed districts, we have not deemed it advisable to press our suggestion further. We have desired, however, that the reserve shall not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the nature of the necessity.

6. We have much satisfaction in reporting that there has been a good fall of rain in several of the distressed districts, including Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. It has also extended to Mysore. The particulars have not yet reached us.

7. Sir Richard Temple telegraphs as follows on the 21st instant :—

I have during past week visited districts of Sholapur and Kaládgi in Bombay Presidency, and inspected in these districts 19,000 relief labourers, most of whom employed on task-work, professionally supervised and measured up. Physical condition generally satisfactory. Gangs under civil officers much diminished in numbers. Efforts to prevent waste or abuse very creditable to local authorities. System of relief strict. Some doubt whether village relief and house-to-house visitation sufficiently effective. General impression of Bombay management favourable. Comparison between Madras and Bombay Presidencies thus: Principles now the same in both ; but in Madras the management more indulgent to people, relief more freely allowed, and expense more liberal. In Bombay the management is more rigid, the system more exact, the economy more complete. In neither Presidency is there enough visitation from village to village to search out individual cases of distress.

8. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers on the relief works in Madras and an increase in Bombay. In Madras the number according to the latest return was 656,997 against 657,365, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 226,841 and 223,865. The net increase in the two Presidencies was 2,608. There was, however, in Bombay a decrease of 11,947 children under seven years of age and of women taking care of them, the number having been reduced from 44,150 to 32,203.

In the number of persons charitably relieved there was a large increase amounting to 23,750 persons in Madras, the number having risen from 58,317 to 82,067. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 6,135 and 5,566, showing a decrease of 569.

In Mysore the number on the relief works was 36,600, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 37,361 charitably relieved, making a total of 104,755 against 99,699, the corresponding numbers for last week.

9. It will be seen from the Resident's letter, and from the papers appended to it, the opinion expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the condition of Hyderabad, which was enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, that the distress in that State was likely to be less than was at first apprehended, has so far been justified by the event. The condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, and no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons likely to be on the relief works is estimated at 43,000. The Resident bears testimony to the judgment with which Sir Salar Jung has dealt with the matter.

No. 115, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in regard to the utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore Country. The desirability of working this route first attracted the notice of His Grace the Governor, and it was in accordance with His Grace's suggestion that Captain Bisset was deputed to look into the facts on the spot. It is believed that steps have already been or are now being taken, under the orders of His Grace the Governor in Council, to meet some of the requirements noticed in the appended Minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

When recording my Minute of the 19th February, upon the adoption of the Negapatam route for the supply of grain to Bangalore, I was under the impression that the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore had already been lowered, and that the effect would by this time have been apparent in considerable despatches of grain to Bangalore by this route.

2. It was hoped that the augmented stock of engines would, by the 1st of March, have put the Madras Railway in a position to despatch grain from Madras up to the full extent of the carrying power of the single line between Madras and Arconum, and in addition to this to carry to Bangalore all the grain despatched from Beypore or Negapatam. And I look forward with much anxiety to the early attainment of this object.

3. With the large amount of grain now on the Madras beach, the immediate importance of the fullest possible despatches of grain from Madras is manifest. But I am advised that with the best arrangements the despatches of grain by the single line of rail from Madras to Arconum are not likely to exceed 45,000 tons a month; while the requirements in all the distressed districts from Madras and other sources of supply may rise even to 90,000 tons a month; and I have therefore invited attention to the great importance of the subsidiary sources of supply, namely, Raichore, Beypore and Negapatam.

4. Captain Bisset has now visited Negapatam and Bangalore, and in the record of his observations he shows that, even at present, 200 tons a day can be landed at Negapatam and forwarded to Bangalore; and that, with improved landing facilities at Negapatam and increased transhipping accommodation at Trichinopoly, a daily supply of 300 tons may be obtained at Bangalore by this route. He has noted, also, that the demand for grain in Bangalore is now put at over 500 tons a day, or nearly 100 tons a day above previous estimates.

5. On account of this growing demand, and because the progress of the doubling of the line of railway from Madras to Arconum is so much slower than I was led to expect when recommending this measure, the arrangements for developing traffic *viâ* Negapatam become even more important than before; and I would invite attention to the several suggestions offered in Captain Bisset's narrative, and would make the following recommendations:—

I.—That increased landing facilities be provided at Negapatam to meet a traffic, which, on the closing of the western ports by the monsoon, will become of vital importance to the country.

II.—That the necessary measures be taken to avoid delays in the supply of wagons at Negapatam, and in the transhipment of grain at Trichinopoly.

III.—That the system of wagon-interchange at Erode be adopted as suggested by Captain Bisset.

IV.—That every publicity be given to the orders for the reduction of grain rates from Negapatam to Bangalore, and that a similar reduction be made in the rates from Negapatam to Kolar Road, a station from which large supplies are sent to the northern parts of Mysore and the southern taluks of Bellary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Note by Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., *on the probabilities of landing grain at Negapatam and delivering it at Erode Junction for conveyance to Bangalore.*

Negapatam port.

At Negapatam cargo is unloaded, not on the beach as at Madras, but at a quay on the banks of a river, at the entrance to which there is a bar, which for two hours out of six is impassable to the heavy boats in ordinary use. The quay, or river bank, where goods are ordinarily landed, is within 400 yards of the railway station. From the difficulties at the bar, and from the distance at which the ships lie, the boats which draw 3 feet of water with their ordinary load of 4 tons, are prevented from making more than one trip a day, but they occasionally accomplish two trips a day from steamers, which lie nearer the shore than ships, and also from grain ships to which the boatmen appear partial.

2. Although there are ninety boats on the license register, many are at present out of repair,—some seriously so;—and there are only 53 of them available for work. The Master Attendant has power to withdraw the license from any boat not kept in repair, and he hopes that the knowledge of this power, and the prospect of regular work, may induce the owners to put more boats in working order; but he does not think it likely that many boats from the neighbouring ports will come in to supplement the numbers, even if good prospects of regular work were held out.

3. Allowing for some increase in the number of boats, and for increased delivery from steamers, it appears safe to reckon on landing at Negapatam 300 tons a day of grain and general cargo.

4. During the month of March there are expected to arrive at Negapatam, (1) three ships (already overdue), with a total load of 2,600 tons of stores for the South Indian Railway; (2), forty native craft with rice from Akyab, and also (3), the weekly steamers of the British India Company, which are now bringing grain from Negapatam. If the delivery by these native craft is taken, as I am told it may be taken, at 8,000 tons, and by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers at 1,000 tons by the four steamers during the month, there will be ample work for all the boats available, and there will be every inducement for more to get ready for work, by the latter part of the month.

5. The following particulars learnt at Negapatam may be interesting.

A ship with a cargo of 1,700 tons of coal has been 46 days unloading; another ship with 1,300 tons on board has just discharged her cargo in 28 days.

When steamers call with cargo from Negapatam, the boats leave the ships and native craft, and concentrate all their energies on the steamer's cargo, frequently making two trips a day in place of their ordinary single trip.

6. The boats would be able to do more work but for the detention caused by the bar; whether any temporary improvement in the channel could be effected or not is a point on which, without special experience of works on the Madras coast, I would not venture an opinion. If, however, it is desired to work a large traffic at Negapatam, this way of increasing the landing power of the boats will doubtless be considered along with others.

7. If now it is assumed that the special aid given to the conveyance of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore will change the natural current of trade, which at present flows from Negapatam and the Tanjore district towards Madura and the south, it remains to consider what amount of traffic can be worked over the two portions of the South Indian Railway, *viz.* the narrow-gauge line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly and the broad-gauge line from Trichinopoly (after transhipment to Erode). It is confidently stated by the Agent and Officers of the South Indian Railway that there are sufficient narrow-gauge engines and rolling stock to work from Negapatam to Trichinopoly all the grain which the broad-gauge railway stock can work away; and as the whole of the existing traffic is conveyed by day trains, it is evident that many more trains can, if necessary, be worked over the line. Any restrictions imposed by Government on working trains over an unfenced line at night will probably be withdrawn in view of the necessities of the country, and moreover these restrictions do not affect directly the train service between Negapatam and Trichinopoly where the line is fenced.

8. Up to Trichinopoly there need be no limit stated, but at this point the break of gauge necessitates transhipment. The Traffic Manager, in whose department this work lies, is of opinion that, with the present transhipment accommodation, he cannot undertake to tranship more than 30 wagons or about 190 tons a day in each direction. And although I am surprised at the moderate estimate of the work considered practicable with the existing accommodation, it is possible that the less active habits and the smaller physical powers of the loading coolies at Trichinopoly present difficulties which I am not accustomed to consider. The Traffic Manager considers an additional transhipment-platform necessary, and with this, which it is possible to provide within a fortnight, he is prepared to work up to the powers of the broad-gauge engines and rolling stock.

9. Next to the landing powers at Negapatam, the capacity of the broad-gauge section of the South Indian Railway fixes the limit to the traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore. There are altogether ten broad-gauge engines, suitable when in good repair for running trains; but of these five are now undergoing heavy repair. In ten days' time (say the 10th March) one engine of the five now running must go in for repairs, and it will be replaced by a larger one of which the repairs are nearly completed.

After an interval of about three weeks another engine will be turned out after repairs, and another after a similar interval.

The Locomotive Superintendent, with these prospects, considers himself in a position to carry after the 10th March 40 grain wagons a day or 250 tons, and after 1st April 60 grain wagons a day or 375 tons, to Erode.

10. The engine-power being sufficient for the probable landing powers at the port of Negapatam even after allowing for a large increase, it remains to consider the sufficiency of the wagon stock. The stock of about 200 wagons of all sorts, including ballast wagons, would be enough to work about 60 wagons a day between Trichinopoly and Erode; but the through-booked grain will most advantageously and most expeditiously be carried on to Bangalore in the same wagons, and the wagon stock of the South Indian Railway Company will not suffice for this purpose.

11. To work to the best advantage, a system of wagon interchange not now in force would have to be established at Erode Junction; *i. e.*, for every loaded wagon sent off from the South Indian Railway, an empty wagon should, if required, be made over by the Madras Railway Company. In this way the stock of both lines may be worked with more effective results than is otherwise possible. And this joint service will not occupy the wagon stock of either railway longer than is proper to the respective distances on each line.

12. But the distance from Erode to Bangalore is so little shorter than that from Madras to Bangalore, that little, if any, advantage of economy of the engine-power and rolling-stock of the Madras Railway can be claimed for this route. And although from the recently increased number of engines, and from more regular working, an increased delivery of grain may

will for some time yet be overworked, or that the engines can be more profitably employed elsewhere.

13. But with regard to the possibilities of working traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore, I am of opinion that, making allowances for all the difficulties in the way of working a large traffic *viâ* Negapatam, it is possible, by bringing into use the power of the South of India Railway, and by an expenditure of the power of the Madras Railway equal to, or perhaps a little less than is required to work the same traffic from Madras, to carry from Negapatam to Bangalore about 200 tons of grain a day during March, and up to 300 tons a day in April and subsequent months, if more landing power can be provided at Negapatam, and that along with a disturbance of the natural current of trade from Negapatam to Madura and the south, there are some incidental advantages in drawing, even at present, a portion of the food-supply of Bangalore from Negapatam.

But I consider that until the Madras-Arconum section of the Madras Railway is worked so as to feed to the fullest extent of its powers all the portions of the north-west and south-west lines, which are with the least expenditure of carrying power supplied from Madras, there is no material advantage to be gained by the use of the Negapatam route.

14. But as changes in trade routes cannot be made suddenly, it is worth while noting that, if traders begin now to arrange for consignments *viâ* Negapatam, their consignments may be expected to arrive there about April, or just at the time when the greatest strain on the Madras-Arconum section is likely to occur, and when it is to be hoped that this section will be worked to its full power. And it is further to be considered that, before the end of the month of May, the Beypore traffic will probably be stopped by the monsoon, and that the Negapatam traffic, which will be practicable all through the rainy season, will then become of great importance to the country.

BANGALORE; *2nd March 1877.*

W. S. S. BISSET, *On special duty.*

Memorandum by Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., *on the carriage of grain for Bangalore,* viâ *Negapatam.*

I HAVE now visited Negapatam and ascertained by observation and personal enquiry the present and prospective possibilities of landing grain at Negapatam, forwarding it thence to Trichinopoly, transhipping it there to the broad-gauge wagons, delivering it by the South Indian Railway broad-gauge line to Erode on the Madras Railway for conveyance thence to Bangalore.

2. Yesterday, through the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, I had an opportunity of seeing the chief traders here, and of explaining to them the fears that are entertained that the amount of grain required at Bangalore cannot be supplied by the Madras route.

3. I learnt that the merchants were obliged to refuse heavy orders for grain from the interior, and that they could easily sell 100 to 150 tons a day in addition to the present supplies, which have amounted to 330 tons a day in November, 375 tons a day in December and January, and 390* tons a day up to the 22nd February. I endeavoured to explain the advantages which they could have in drawing from Negapatam as much of their supply as could find carriage by that route, and I informed them that I had just been to Negapatam, and that I had ascertained as follows :—

* These figures are for the Bangalore station only. Kolar and other stations in Mysore on the Bangalore branch takes about 16 per cent. (or say 60 tons a day) on the Bangalore receipts.

1st.—That grain sent to Negapatam can be landed easily to the extent of 200 tons a day after allowing for the landing of other general cargo.

2nd.—That the boats can take the grain bags direct from the ship to the river bank which is within 400 yards of the railway station.

3rd.—That by the order of His Grace the Governor of Madras, the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore have been made the same as the rates from Madras to Bangalore.

4th.—That the Agent and officers of the South Indian Railway are prepared† to carry from Negapatam during March 40 wagons or 250 tons, and during April and subsequent months 60 wagons or 375 tons a day, and that they can certainly carry at once 200 tons a day.

† For the free working of this traffic some transhipment arrangements are required and can be readily made if considered necessary.

5th.—That fears are entertained that, with equally urgent demands from other distressed districts, the carrying powers of the railway from Madras to Arconum will be unequal to the pressure, and that if additional supplies are required for Bangalore it will be necessary to draw them from another source than Madras.

6th.—That grain can be landed at Negapatam throughout May, June and July, while the western ports will be closed by the burst of monsoon early in May.

4. The authoritative announcement of the reduction of rates had not then, and has not yet, reached the Chief Commissioner, the Railway Station Master or the traders, and my statement on this matter was with difficulty accepted. I assured the meeting that the orders had been received at Negapatam on Monday the 26th February, and that they would find on enquiry that my statement was correct.

5. The merchants said they would at once enquire and instruct their agents to send some of their grain *viâ* Negapatam, so that they might get as much as possible by using all

They evidently had misgivings about the supply of wagons at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and some of them said they had already been getting a few wagons from Negapatam, and that they had actually experienced this difficulty, and that their grain was much delayed in transit. I referred to the assurance given to me by the Railway officers, and as regards delay I suggested that a few days' delay on the way was less objectionable than long detention on the Madras beach. Another merchant objected that he could get no *raggi* at Negapatam, and that *raggi* could only be got at Beypore, where it comes down the coast from the north. No answer could be given to this, for, as far as I am aware, *raggi* is not to be bought on the eastern side of India. But I endeavoured to explain that the object of my visit was not to desire them to use Negapatam port to the exclusion of other sources of supply, but to inform them of the means which were at their disposal for drawing supplementary supplies from Negapatam and of the reduction of railway rates, which His Grace the Governor of Madras had been pleased to authorise, in addition to the abolition of port dues at Negapatam on any vessels carrying a fourth part of their cargo in grain.

6. I am permitted to record that the officers of the Mysore Administration* who were present at the meeting concur with me in believing that the native traders understood the explanations given, and that they intended to take advantage of the facilities offered.

* Major T. Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Colonel Pearse, Commissioner.
Colonel Puckle, Deputy Commissioner.

7. I conclude by mentioning an incidental advantage which would arise if any considerable supply of dry grain were to be sent from Calcutta or other port to Negapatam. Karur or Caroor, the head-quarters of the taluk of that name in the Coimbatore district, draws about 100 tons of cholum a day from Beypore. If the landing powers at Negapatam were increased, this supply could be taken to Karur in addition to the supply for Bangalore; for the gradients between Trichinopoly and Karur are easy, and those from Karur to Erode heavy. It may be objected that the supply to Bangalore will diminish the supply to Madura; but Madura can be more easily supplied with sea-borne grain from Tuticorin, and there are, as far as I have learnt, no objections to sending grain there.

8. I would suggest further, that a corresponding reduction of rate be granted on grain consigned from Negapatam to Kolar road.

BANGALORE;
3rd March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
On Special duty.

No. 119, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—*Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*

To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the employment of weavers in the Madras Presidency, who may be thrown upon the hands of Government, on some light employment suitable to their physical condition.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March* 1877.

I DESIRE to invite attention to the advisability of establishing some light labour test for the many thousands of weavers and spinners who are now coming upon the hands of Government in several of the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency. It was proposed, as I understand, some months ago by some of the Madras authorities, that Government should advance money to enable destitute weavers to buy material and carry on their trade. For several reasons it was then thought the plan might be deferred. But I submit that the time has come when this proposal might, with such modification as may be required by local circumstances, be resuscitated and carried into effect.

2. Near Bangalore, on a tank, I saw a special gang of poor weavers, who were allowed a higher rate for their piece-work than ordinary relief labourers, because their habits and the condition of their hands and fingers prevented their doing a full day's work. Some similar arrangements are, I believe, carried out in several places in the Madras Presidency also. And such arrangements may suffice for those weavers who make the coarser fabrics at Adoni, at Bellary, and other places.

3. But there are many weavers who work in silk or who do the finer kinds of cotton weaving; and such people might, if put upon tank or road works, become physically unfitted, for a time at any rate, to return to their usual employment after the end of the famine. Yet many of these poor people are undoubtedly in great straits; they can get no market for their products, and they can get no credit wherewith to buy materials. Yet they are many of them quite ready to work to the best of their power, in return for such relief as the State may give them. At Salem, for instance, I learnt that the silk weavers had reduced themselves to some extremity sooner than go on relief works, and at present they are subsisting on an organised private charity. Similar instances will ere long occur in Vellore, even if they are not already occurring.

4. In parts of Bengal (Burdwan and other places), during the famine of 1874, advances were made to weavers, and their manufactures were taken over by Government officers in return for the advances and for their support. At some of the relief houses also weavers were employed in making cotton and silk fabrics. The stores of such manufactures were kept till after the famine, and then were sold to the [illegible]

make similar arrangements at towns or in tracts where there is a large population of weavers who make the finer kinds of cotton or silk cloth. The Collectors, with the assistance and advice of Native officers and non-official Native gentlemen, would be able to carry out arrangements such as are now suggested with the least possible loss to the State, and with much advantage to a deserving and industrious class of the people.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 121, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Revenue Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the relaxation of certain rules at relief camps, and the retention, in part at any rate, of the present system of giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency below the ghauts there have been established relief camps for the reception and treatment of destitute persons who are unfit for labour on relief works. These camps consist of sheds erected in rows within large enclosures. They afford accommodation which is really good: indeed their accommodation ought not to be better than it is, otherwise a standard of comfort would be set up far superior to anything that could be obtained in the villages. They are organised and managed in a way that is most creditable to the officers concerned. Provided that the people were taken care of, their diseases treated and their necessities relieved, it was undoubtedly desirable at the outset that sojourners in these relief camps should not be made so agreeable and attentive as to lead to the pauperisation of the people. And so far the object has been attained.

2. But as the season advances, it is evident that these camps are not so largely resorted to as might be expected under the circumstances of the people. There seems to be some prejudice against them among the poorest classes. And there is actually reason to fear that destitute persons may shrink from going to relief camps for so long that meanwhile they may drift into dangerous distress. It is noticed that in some cases people will not resort to the camps, and paupers who are taken there run away for a few days only to return in a worse condition than ever. It may therefore become necessary for officers in charge of relief camps to make their camps somewhat more popular than they are now.

3. After consulting various Native gentlemen of experience, I think that some concession might be made in relief camps to the caste feeling of the people. For the very poor classes, who in this Presidency are often said to belong to no caste, the present system of public cooks in the camps might suffice. But for those who have grown up with caste feeling, some relaxation of the present arrangements might be permitted. Inmates might be allowed to cook their own food either for themselves or for self-arranged gangs, and they might be allowed to eat their meals apart and free from observation. In most of the camps there would be ample space for the enjoyment of such concessions. Then again, the sheds might be set apart for the principal castes; the casteless, or very low caste, people, would in such case have sufficient shed accommodation for themselves. In most cases it would be possible to make these not very great (but still to Natives acceptable) concessions without any considerable increase of expenditure. If such concessions could be given, the relief camps would certainly become more efficient as safeguards against dangerous distress.

4. While the relief camp system has generally been adopted below the ghauts, different arrangements have been made for giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts. In those districts out-door relief, in the shape of cooked food, is distributed to ticket holders and to orphan children at relief houses. Ordinarily there is one such relief house at the head-quarters of each taluk, and five or six other subordinate relief houses in the interior of the taluk. Each such relief house is under the superintendence of a selected village official, or of a revenue inspector. At the outset there may have been, indeed in some cases there certainly were, abuses at relief houses of this kind; and gratuitous relief was occasionally given with undue liberality at towns, where arrangements, begun from private charity, were afterwards taken over by Government Officers. But now that adequate supervision has been or is being provided for every distressed taluk, these relief houses are inspected once or oftener in each week; abuses will be prevented, and the numbers on charitable relief are by no means excessive.

5. The sad prevalence of cholera, and the practical* difficulties in the way of effective sanitation may prove obstacles to the extension of the relief camp system to the Ceded Districts. And under all the circumstances of the case, I would therefore *now* recommend that in those districts the present system of giving gratuitous relief be allowed to remain; and that the regular systematic inspection of all relief houses be enforced. One or two relief camps only in central places in the Ceded Districts might suffice.

* NOTE.—Persons of the sweeper caste are not readily procurable in the Ceded Distiicts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 124, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Memorandum on his visit to the Coimbatore and Salem

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

IN forwarding the accompanying Memorandum of my visit to the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, a few brief remarks from me will suffice.

2. There can be no doubt of the heavy losses suffered in the eastern and north-eastern part of the Coimbatore district, and of the serious distress among the labouring classes.

3. The relief has been confined as yet to those classes and has not yet been extended to the purely cultivating classes. Some portions of these classes are no doubt straitened, and had the relief system been at all lax, many of these would by this time have been in receipt of State charity. But the district authorities are very justly alive to the importance of keeping the peasant proprietory off State charity as long as possible.

4. My inspection of the various gangs of relief labourers, about 7,500 persons in all, was highly satisfactory, that is to say, the men and women were almost all of the sort which one would expect to find properly on relief; very few were persons who seemed able to sustain themselves, very few were in a physically reduced condition; task-work was rigorously exacted; there were many signs of system and organisation. About each person, singly, whose appearance seemed at all reduced, special enquiries were made. The local authorities were confident that the village headmen do understand and act upon the Government orders about searching for every individual case of distress throughout the district.

5. It is very satisfactory to find that the Collector does not anticipate any large increase of numbers on relief. This must, however, greatly depend on the weather.

6. On the whole, I consider the Coimbatore gangs to be the most satisfactory gangs which I have yet inspected anywhere. My impression regarding the carefulness, vigilance and economy exercised by the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, is very favourable. He is manifestly a thoughtful and experienced officer. The same watchfulness on his part which guards against waste or demoralisation will also ensure that no case of real distress will escape unrelieved. His assistant and Sub-Collector, Mr. MacWalters, is an excellent manager; indeed, he is one of the very best relief officers whom I have met in this Presidency.

7. My visit in the Salem district was cut short by the necessity of proceeding to Madras to confer with the Government on certain points. But I had the advantage of carefully examining the Collector, Mr Longley, regarding the relief operations of the district in the presence of Mr. Puckle of the Board of Revenue. Here also I have formed a very favourable impression of the care and management of the Collector. He seems to me to be exacting task-work more strictly and completely than in any other district in this Presidency. Considering the undoubted distress in the northern portion of his district, I think that his numbers on relief are moderate, though I fear they must increase. He is most thoughtful too about searching for individual misery in every village. I have not met any officer yet in this Presidency with sounder ideas on this important matter than Mr. Longley.

8. I have the pleasure to express my unqualified satisfaction with the result of the proceedings of the Collectors of Salem and Coimbatore, and my belief that in both these districts the Madras Government is thoroughly well served.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on Sir Richard Temple's visit to Coimbatore and Salem on 6th, 7th and 8th March.

IN the district of Coimbatore, on the 6th and 7th March, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. MacWalters, the Sub-Collector, the officer in charge of the relief works in the interior, the tahsildars of Bhowany, Parundoray, Pelladum and Coimbatore. He observed on both days the aspects of the country between Erode and Coimbatore, which comprises the tracts that have most suffered from drought. At Coimbatore itself he stayed with Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, from whom he learnt that on the 6th March there were on relief works 22,351 labourers, the number the week previous having been 22,900. The number of persons fed gratuitously was stated to be 1,312, of whom 600 were at Oodamalapetta, some at Suttyamangulum, and some at Bhowany. He thought now that the numbers would not rise above 30,000 at the worst time. The labourers are only paid for 6 days in the week, and task-work is enforced at the rate of 10 cubic yards for the rupee.

2. All the markets in the district are well supplied, as trade is extraordinarily active; Coimbatore itself is full of grain. The imports by sea all come from the west coast (Beypore). Cholum and ragi are imported largely from Bombay, and even Bengal rice comes round to Beypore. Last week 322 tons of rice were brought in, and 299 tons of dry grains. The price of grain has not varied greatly since last December. About the end of October and beginning of November prices ran up suddenly, in consequence of the demand for Mysore. The ordinary and present prices of food may be thus compared—in Madras measures for a rupee,—

	Ordinary.	Present.
Rice	12·50	7·80
Cholum	20·50	9·33
Ragi	23·50	10·20
Cumboo	24	10·60

The Collector regards the stationary prices of food grain since November as evidence of the existence of old stocks in the district. In his opinion, generally, one or one-and-a-half year's supply is kept in hand, though he has no means of gauging the amount accurately. And the fact of any quantity of rice being available at the rate of 7·80 seers the rupee, he thinks, keeps down the prices of the other grains; rice is only consumed by the upper classes as a rule.

3. The harvest just reaped has averaged about 3 or 4 annas throughout the district. The rice crop from the wet lands is nearly all cut, and the outturn will be a half crop. For 2 or 3 months no field-work or agriculture is expected.

The Collector anticipates no necessity to make any remissions of land revenue in the Coimbatore taluk. Of the five lakhs assessment on "wet" land, where there has been a half crop, he expects to have to remit one lakh, and four lakhs out of the 19 lakhs assessment on the "dry" land.

5. The estimated expenditure sanctioned for the district is Rs. 4,68,346, of which, up to date, Rs. 1,40,860 have been spent.

6. During the week there were 1,158 attacks of cholera and 748 deaths.

7. On his way to Coimbatore, Sir Richard inspected collections of relief labourers, amounting to more than 5,500, at the stations of Perandoorg, Ootakally, Loonanoor and Coimbatore, and on the return journey about 2,800 more at Avenashy Road and Erode. Their condition struck him as middling, though sufficiently good with some few exceptions. Very few seemed to be able to sustain themselves without relief. Most of them belonged to the poorest and lowest classes. The velalars or cultivating classes were but slightly represented in these gangs, and these were either field labourers or cultivators of the poorest class. On the whole, the gangs comprised persons who need relief and hardly any others. There were no signs of waste or abuses, and many signs of care, system, and organisation. As relief labourers, these people appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, just in the sort of condition we should reasonably expect to find. At Coimbatore itself a number of weavers presented themselves, and complained that they had to work at the rate of 10 cubic yards the rupee, which was beyond their power. They had struck work in consequence. The Collector had under consideration the lowering of the task for these people.

8. At Salem, on the 8th, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. R. Puckle, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Longley, the Collector, and the Native Deputy Collector. He inspected the relief camp near the head-quarters of the district, and inspected one gang of relief labourers, who were in very fair condition. He examined some of the wells in the highly cultivated plain near Salem, and found most of them dry although water might be reached by deepening them: these seemed cases for advances being made by Government. He again questioned Mr. Longley carefully on all the points comprised in the memorandum of the 25th January. Mr. Longley had just returned from a careful inspection of the most distressed taluk in the district, namely, Dhurumpuri. Its condition, by all accounts, is very bad—as bad as that of any taluk in the presidency; but the relief operations have been carefully inspected by the Collector, and he is confident of their success and sufficiency. Undoubtedly, those portions of the district which, geographically, form a part of the Mysore plateau must suffer severely. For the other part of the district there is not much anxiety. The Collector's answers to all questions in detail were highly satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple was himself about to visit the Dhurumpuri taluk when he was summoned to Madras on important financial business. He is bound to say that from no Collector in the presidency has he received more sound and explicit replies to all questions regarding relief than from Mr. Longley. The Collector is most strict and zealous in enforcing a full performance of work by the gangs, and most anxious that all cases of misery should be dealt with under the village relief system. He is in some difficulty in regard to finding suitable work for the silk-weavers, who are as a class much distressed. He also regrets that the excellent relief camp is not more largely attended. On the day of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the number of relief labourers was taken to be somewhat below 25,000; the question of this number remaining stationary or rising depended on the falling of the spring showers. In this district, as in Coimbatore, the relief comprises only the poorest and lowest castes, and the poorest stratum of the agriculturists. The numbers on charitable relief were now under 10,000, but these will probably increase. The Collector quite understands the importance of instructing the village headmen to seek out and care for all cases of distress.

9. Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of verifying all these matters with Mr. Puckle, who most forcibly drew attention to the drought and uncertainty of season caused by the rapid denudation of the hill sides once so richly clothed with forests.

MADRAS,
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 128, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with the appended statement of persons on relief works and gratuitous relief inspected by him between the 24th ultimo and 8th current.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In continuation of my Minute dated 24th February, and the statement thereto appended, I desire to submit a further statement of the numbers of relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by me between the 24th February and the 8th March, and some persons of the poorest classes, for the most part in the districts of North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

2. These inspections were conducted in the manner previously described. The analysis of the numbers shows that the physical condition of 14,330, 17,069, 2,428 and 1,300 may be considered as having been good, middling, indifferent and bad respectively.

3. I wish to take this opportunity of correcting the description given of the physical condition of the gangs of 500 and 2,000 relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief, inspected by me on the 26th and 27th of January at Madras and at Red Hills. Instead of the word "indifferent" I should have used the word "bad." It had been my wish to avoid minute distinctions and to group the gangs into broad classes, which would be readily numbered. But on reflection I think that the gangs mentioned were so inferior in physical condition to any other collection of such persons I have seen, that the word "bad" would have been more appropriately used to describe them.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement shewing the classification of persons on relief work and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by Sir Richard Temple between 24th February and 8th March 1877.

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
24th February 1877	North Arcot ...	Tripati	1,000	Middling.
25th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Chandragiri ...	300	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	58	Indifferent.
26th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Trituni	600	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Puthoor	950	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Kalustri	600	Bad.
27th ,, ,, ...	Nellore ...	Goodoor	200	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	650	,,
28th ,, ,, ...	,, ...	East Coast Canal. Maipad ...	1,000	Good.
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Korutoor ...	5,000	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	North of Maipad ...	2,000	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Anicut at Nellore	870	Indifferent.
1st March ,, ...	,, ...	Nellurpalem (Atmakoor) ..	1,560	Good.
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Naudeveram	950	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Murripad	1,300	Indifferent.
2nd ,, ,, ...	Cuddapah	Siddhout and Budr ...	850	Good.
,, ,, ,,	,,	*En route* ...	700	Middling.
4th ,, ...	North Arcot ...	Ranipett (relief camp) ...	300	Bad.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,,	500	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Arni ...	500	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ...	1,000	Good.
5th ,, ,,	,, ...	Near Keniembady pass ..	500	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Vellore	600	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	,, (relief camp) ...	200	Bad.
6th ,, ,, ...	Coimbatore ...	Perandooray	963	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Ootakally	1,456	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ..	Somanoor	2,000	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Coimbatore	1,100	Good.
7th ,, ,, ...	,, ..	,, ...	200	Indifft. (on strike)
,, ,, ,,	,, ...	Avenashy road	2,400	Middling.
,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	Erode	1,300	,,
8th ,, ,, ...	Salem ...	Salem	300	Good.
		,, (relief camp) ...	200	Bad.
		Total ...	35,127	

ANALYSIS.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Bad.
14,330	17,069	2,428	1,300

MADRAS;
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 131, dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple regarding the need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple has directed Captain Bisset, of the Railway Department, who is attached to his staff, to visit Bombay and the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with a view to consulting with the Consulting Engineer of the Bombay Government, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities as to the best means of securing the result to which Sir Richard Temple attaches such great importance.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 13th March* 1877.

I DESIRE to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the following remarks regarding the grain trade from (and through) the Bombay Presidency into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. In the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, where the recent failure of harvests has been extreme, cholum (or jowari) is the staple food of the people. During the month of December, cholum was, in those districts, selling, at times, as dear as 7½ seers (15 lbs) per rupee, or even at still dearer rates. At that time the Madras Railway was not able to dispose promptly of all the grain which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway delivered at Raichore. During January much improvement was effected in this respect; and throughout the month of February an average of 105 wagons (about 683 tons) of cholum was daily carried from Raichore into the Madras Presidency. One result of this large and steady importation of food was that the price of white (*i. e.*, northern) cholum became much cheaper in the Ceded Districts, and was ruling at 10½ to 12 seers (21 to 24 lbs. in the markets close to the railway.

3. During the last ten days, however, the smaller despatches of grain through Raichore have attracted attention. And one consequence of this decrease in the importations is that the price of cholum is already beginning to grow dearer. The decrease in the importation is not due to any shortcomings on the part of the Madras Railway, for that Company is now carrying away promptly all the grain wagons which it receives from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was at first conjectured that the fall in prices at Bellary and Adoni might have left no margin of profit for importers. But on the other hand the excellent spring harvests, now coming under the sickle in Northern India, will throw an immense quantity of food into the market. And I am assured that there are still large stocks of jowari, rice and wheat in the districts known as the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the dealers there would send off much more jowari (as much as ever), if only they could get wagons to carry it.

4. The season of greatest pressure in the famine-stricken districts of Madras is now approaching. The best estimate I have been able to make shows that from 75,000 to 90,000 tons of imported grain per month may be wanted by those districts during the worst time. And it will be quite impossible to maintain that rate of supply if the grain traffic from the west should remain at an average of 85* wagons (550 tons) a day. I consider that for the due safety of the country the grain imports from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not permanently fall below 130 wagons a day, while they ought at the worst time to reach 150 wagons a day.

* This is the average number of grain wagons taken out of Raichore during the first ten days of March.

5. I am aware that there may at the present time be much pressure on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to carry cotton, seeds and other commodities down to Bombay for export by sea. But I am confident that the Governments of India and Bombay will be pleased to approve of the view that the safety of the lives of the people, and the food-supply which secure that safety, is of paramount importance. And I would urge that such steps as the Government of Bombay may deem right be taken to secure that sufficient wagons be allotted to the grain traffic as will secure the delivery of at least 120 wagons of grain (on the average) daily at Raichore, so long as dealers may be ready to send food-grains into the distressed districts of Madras. If it should hereafter appear that dealers do not come forward to fill with grain all the wagons allotted to the Madras grain traffic, then the position can be reconsidered. But so long as grain dealers are ready to send their grain, a sufficient number of wagons ought in my judgment to be allotted to the grain traffic for the Madras districts. The contingency must be kept in view, that hereafter the average requirement of 130 wagons may have to be raised to an average of 150 wagons per diem.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 133, dated Madras, 14th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him reviewing Dr. Cornish's objections to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March* 1877.

IN my minute dated 6th March, I refrained from commenting on the scientific argument used by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, Dr. Cornish; but having since had the opportunity of making some enquiry on the subject, I have to make the following remarks.

2. Dr. Cornish's scientific propositions are as follow:—

That (paragraph 4) the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles of food should be in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter.

That (paragraph 6) according to all scientific investigators, 140 to 180 grains of nitrogen are required, in a state of rest, to oil the human machine, so to speak, while it is not working.

That in ordinary labour 300, and under great physical exertions 500 to 600, grains of nitrogen will be necessary.

That if such quantities are not provided under the corresponding circumstances, "the body must prey on its own tissues so long as any remain to be preyed upon."

That (paragraph 13) "in regard to this question of a pound of grain being enough or not enough we should never know the result until the mischiefs resulting from a deficient supply of nitrogenous food have gone so far that a retracing of our steps would be powerless to save life."

3. This last statement is made with much confidence. From its nature it can hardly be disproved, but it seems to me that it may be regarded as a mere expression of opinion, if we can show that Dr. Cornish's other propositions given with equal precision and arguable, perhaps, in theory, are not applicable, or but very partially applicable, to the circumstances of native life and native diets.

4. In the Madras Manual of Hygiene, compiled under the orders of Government and published in 1875, the main parts of Dr. Cornish's theories are adopted. It is stated, page 96,—"The unavoidable internal work of the body of an adult human being, that is, the movements necessary for respiration, circulation, and digestion, require a minimum of 138 grains of nitrogen in 24 hours for their maintenance. In a state of idleness of mind and body, *the least amount compatible with health* may be stated as 200 grains for a man and 180 for a woman. In the ordinary circumstances of the soldier, the artizan, the field-labourer, and the prisoner in most of our jails, 300 grains will be a fair minimum. Very great physical exertion will demand 500 grains or even more."

5. Sir Robert Christison's theory, founded, as I understand, on careful experiment on Scotch labourers, and possibly applicable to them, is therefore adopted in its entirety by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the author of the Madras Manual of Hygiene as applicable to the natives of Southern India. It is on this assumption that Dr. Cornish's whole argument is based, and in the Manual it is expressly applied on the "prisoners in most of our jails." Its application, in fact and in practice, has now to be considered.

6. The opinion, that one pound a day of grain might suffice for a relief labourer, together with some allowance for condiments and the like, or some nutritious substance, was not, indeed, based on scientific theory. It was founded rather on probabilities practically deduced from the condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times, and in the results of general experience. It was not put forth with absolute confidence. It was to be subjected to trial, not by theoretical data, but by the observation of its actual results.

7. Dr. Cornish protests against this opinion as "in direct contradiction to the accumulated testimony of scientific observers in every country in which this question of the quantity and variety of food essential to keep a labouring man in health and strength, has been the subject of investigation."

8. Certainly this opinion was not based on so called scientific evidence, apparently taken as proved on the strength of experiments made on men of different race and habits, living under different circumstances, in an altogether different climate, and probably exceeding by a third in average weight the people to whom the results of the experiments are with such confidence applied. For administrative and financial purposes I should not base my recommendations on such data, inasmuch as the question must be one extremely difficult of scientific ascertainment, and in respect to which even the best conducted experiments, if made in different parts of the world, might lead to varying results. And in order to show how little these data can be accepted for these purposes, it is sufficient for me to refer to the Madras Manual of Hygiene itself.

9. In an appendix from pages 361 to 380 are given the whole range of Madras dietaries for soldiers, sepoys, and prisoners, military and civil, under various circumstances, in sickness and in health. The quantity of each food is given, together with an elaborate analysis of its composition and the proportion of each of the physiologically essential elements,— one column showing the amount of nitrogen, another the quantity of carbon in each diet.

10. Had those quantities corresponded to, or even approximated to, the amounts so authoritatively declared to be necessary, it would still have been open to me to say that the dietaries have been decided by European committees by the advice, and with the assistance of, Sanitary Commissioners; that they are intended for persons from whom full work is demanded and who receive in return not a subsistence allowance, but a full ration; that rations are avowedly fixed on a liberal scale so as to suffice for persons who consume more than the average; that it is matter of common reproach, both in this country and in England, that prisoners are better fed than paupers, whose poverty is their only crime; and that it is absurd to suppose that the poorer classes in this or any country get as much to eat as prisoners or soldiers, or that they cannot live on much less.

supply the relief labourer with more than sufficient nitrogen and carbon to keep him in health. They prove first that, as regards natives of this country, the carboniferous bear to the nitrogenous elements of food the ratio of about 7 to 1 instead of 3 to 1 as in the English dietaries [in the ration of the sepoy on foreign service, the proportion is 10 to 1, 26·70 oz. to 2·68 (page 3791)]; and as the absolute weight of food taken daily by natives and Europeans is probably about the same, it follows that the amount of nitrogen required by natives must be much less than that required by Europeans; and when the diets are examined this is found to be the case. The Madras sepoy, when ordered on foreign service, during which he may be, and often is called upon to undergo severe physical exertion, receives a full ration from Government. According to the theory he requires a minimum of 300 grains of nitrogen when performing ordinary duties, but when marching or undergoing severe labour, he needs 500 or 600 grains. As a matter of fact, he gets (page 379) only 178 grains, little more than half the minimum required, and only about a third of what is declared necessary to support him when called upon to do strenuous work. According to this theory, then, the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government which employs him. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail that Government when it calls on him for exertions compared to which the labour demanded from most of our relief labourers is as nothing. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory, but a still stronger one yet remains behind.

12. The British soldier, to whom if to any one the theory should apply, requiring, like the sepoy, 300 to 600 grains under like circumstances, receives 242 grains of nitrogen in his full ration, that is, 25 per cent. less than the minimum required to keep him in health when in garrison, and less than half what he ought to have when marching or on service. But this is not all, for when his ordinary work is not demanded of him, as when he is in prison or at sea, he receives only a reduced ration, and singularly enough, though the details of the two rations are altogether different (Madras Manual, pages 364 and 369). The amount of nitrogen contained in each is identical, namely, 155 grains—about half of the amount declared to be the minimum necessary to maintain him in health—a quarter of what he should have when on service, and considerably less than the *least amount compatible with health* in a state of rest of mind and body, as laid down in the quotation from the Madras Manual already cited. According to this theory, we should have to imagine that the British soldier is half starved on boardship, or that he is landed in India in a reduced condition physically, or in a state of health which could hardly be restored by subsequent nutrition. The actual fact is, of course, the reverse.

13. This instance appears to be a crucial one. This *British* soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen. His average weight is probably a third greater than that of the average relief labourer, and it would seem to follow that the relief labourer could be maintained in health by the same proportion, *i. e.*, two-thirds of the absolute quantity of nitrogen required by the European soldier. But one pound of cholum contains, according to Dr. Cornish (paragraph 71, 100 grains of nitrogen, therefore, a pound of cholum should suffice to keep him in moderate condition when something in the way of condiments and nutritious substance is added.

14. I need not press the argument so far, however. The labourer's allowance is not a pound of cholum, but pound and of grain *plus* half an anna, or in practice 1½ annas, in cash. Taking grain at an anna a pound (it is 25 per cent. cheaper in many places), he can buy with this amount as much nitrogenous food as is allowed to the British soldier on boardship. According to the facts furnished by the Madras Manual (but not its theories), the above allowance would appear sufficient to keep him from starvation.

15. With regard to the carbonaceous element of food, the result is the same. The Manual lays down (page 98) that 3,500 grains of carbon are required in a state of rest, and that 5,000 "may be safely taken as a maximum under any circumstances of exertion." The dietaries show that the European soldier gets 4,307 grains in his full ration, and 2,986 when on boardship, while sepoys get 6 659 when on foreign service, and native prisoners 5,616, or rather less, according to the particular constituents of their diet. A pound of cholum contains 2,764 grains (page 376), so that on a pound a day the relief labourer gets much more in proportion to his weight than the soldier on boardship; and can purchase with the wages given him almost as much as the soldier gets in his full ration.

16. These statements and estimates of the chemical constituents of the military rations, both for European and Native troops, are not (be it remembered) made by me, but they have been furnished by the Madras Manual of Hygiene; they are put in the simplest possible form, and can be verified by any one though he may not be versed in the chemistry of food, or the data on which the calculations are made. And I submit that they prove conclusively that the theories enunciated by English authorities, however eminent, and apparently adopted without additional experiments by the Manual, do not apply to natives of this country; only, in fact, apply in the most general way to Englishmen themselves, and cannot be at all accepted as valid reasons why Government should desist from a trial suggested by experience, which, if successful, will conduce to saving the people on the one hand, and to preventing unnecessary expenditure on the other.

17. I should not have discussed this matter at all had not the scientific theory been propounded with so much precision and with so strongly-worded remonstrance against the disregard of it. But we see that the theory is not applicable and cannot be implicitly accepted. If, as stated in my Minute of the 6th current, it is found on a deliberate and dispassionate trial that the new scale *is* insufficient, and that the labourers do not maintain their health, it can, of course, be revised. I have sufficiently shown that this is a matter which may be left to careful observation of the condition of the people, and not deduced, *à priori*, from theoret-

18. Though constrained to demur to the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner applies certain theories to the proposed practice in our relief operations, I am fully conscious of the benevolent and charitable motives by which Dr. Cornish is actuated, and of his meritorious labours for the welfare of the people in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 136, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my letter No. 95, dated 1st March 1877, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit a Memorandum on the relief operations in the Alur and Tadpatri taluks. This Memorandum will take the place of the two notes which were withdrawn by my letter No. 95 of 1st instant.

Memorandum on the condition of the Alur and Tadpatri Taluks of the Bellary District in the latter part of February 1877.

About the middle of February, Sir Richard Temple was much struck with the excessively large numbers of relief labourers in the taluk of Alur in the Bellary District, in which 47,000 persons were receiving relief out of a total population of 95,000. He had a conversation with Mr. Glenny, the Sub-Collector, who stated that the number was apparently much too high, but that Mr. Maltby, the Relief Officer, and the Tahsildar, would endeavour to reduce the number, and to limit relief to those who really needed it. Sir Richard accordingly made enquiry from Mr. Maltby and the Mamlatdar, and ascertained the following facts.

Alur.

2. There had been no rainfall in the taluk since last July, only a few showers; many of the cattle were dying. There was plenty of grain throughout the taluk, and no need to import any in behalf of Government. There were stocks in the country, though the amount could not be stated. Every market-day some 50 cart-loads of rice and cholum are brought in. The price of cholum was 8 seers (of 80 tolas) the rupee; on market-day 9 seers. Rice was 7¼ seers the rupee; on market-day 7½ seers. The ordinary food of the people is cholum.

3. On the 10th February the then last returns showed 46,643 on the relief works out of a population of 94,995, *viz.*, 19,206 men, 20,277 women, and 7,160 children, distributed on six roads thus: (I) Alur-Bellary, 6,117; (II) Alur-Auspri, 8,264; (III) Alur-Goondakul, 14,212; (IV) Alur-Adoni, 4,509; (V) Alur-Siggoopa, 4,803; (VI) Adoni-Sirgoopa 8,048. The road from Auspri to Alur had lately been closed under orders from the Sub-Collector, who had directed that only two roads should be open in the taluk, *viz.*, (I) from Alur to Goondakul, and (II) from Alur to Sirgoopa (*viâ* Raveri on the Haggari river). About 1,500 relief labourers on the Auspri-Alur road had lately 'struck': they were inhabitants of neighbouring villages, and said that they could not go to the Goondakul road. On the Goondakul road there were at that time from 15,000 to 16,000 labourers, chiefly of the Chukla, Bhoya and Pariah castes, most of whom had been for three or four months on the works, and were said to have improved in appearance during that time. The daily wage had lately been reduced from 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie and 9 pie, to 1 anna 6 pie, 1 anna, and 6 pie for a man, woman and child, respectively. The numbers were gradually diminishing on account of the closing of all but two roads. Orders had some time before been received in the taluka to turn off coolies who had got landed interests, ornaments or grain. Orders to admit no new labourers, except those who appeared to be really in need, had also reached the Tahsildar.

4. The numbers on relief works had risen from 20th to 27th January from 38,528 to 49,257 in consequence of the transfer from the Adoni Taluk of labourers on the Adoni-Sirgoopa road, which took place on the 15th January, but was then first brought into account.

5. The sum of Rs. 2,49,268 had been spent on relief works, and Rs. 347 on gratuitous relief up to date. Task-work was not exacted. Government tools were supplied, but apparently not in sufficient quantities.

6. For famine relief work the Tahsildar had under him one sheristadar, three famine inspectors, one revenue gomashta, five paymasters, and throughout the taluk 132 mistries (gangmen) at Rs. 8 a month and 1,015 kolkars at 4 annas a day. The coolies were paid twice a week, and did no work and received no pay on Sundays. They were supposed to work from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., stopping for an hour during the day. They declined to bivouac out at night. Cases were known of people going 20 to 25 miles to work, and the refusal of the labourers on the Auspri-Alur road was recognised as a sign of their being in no great want. Two months before orders had been received to stop the small works, such as the small tanks and wells; also the orders to make the labourers bivouac near the roads had reached the Tahsildar.

7. No death from starvation had been heard of. One hospital assistant had been specially sent, and there was previously one hospital assistant. There was no cholera prevalent and very little small pox. There had only been eight cases of cholera since the 20th January.

There were altogether on gratuitous relief perhaps 150 persons, of whom some 75 were in Alur. The orders of Government to the effect that the village authorities were responsible for relieving any person found to be in a badly reduced condition had been received in the taluk two months before, and the reddies were said to be aware of their duties.

9. There had been no dacoities since last September, and crime hardly existed. The people were quiet, as the road-works were open: if they had not been opened, there would have been many crimes.

10. On the whole, looking at all the facts, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the numbers in this taluk were excessive, as compared with any standard of relief that had been allowed in the Madras Presidency; that the excess was calculated to demoralise the peasantry of the taluk; that the main causes were the non-exaction of anything like real task-work, and the employment of the people too near to their homes, they being employed on lines of road running through their own villages; that the judicious orders given by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Glenny, had not been carried out by the Tahsildar: and Mr. Maltby, though willing to do his best, was not sufficiently experienced to be able to keep the Tahsildar in order; that Mr. Glenny was himself aware of these defects, and would doubtless take the earliest opportunity of rectifying them after personal visitation.

11. At Tadputri Sir Richard Temple ascertained the following facts. The population of the Tadputri taluk is 115,000. About 12,000 persons were on the relief works, and 1,565 in receipt of gratuitous relief. On the 17th February there were 10,501 on relief works; on the 19th there were 11,600: the increase had taken place on the Yadaki and Bellary roads, under the orders of Mr. Sharkey, the Deputy Collector, and two Road Superintendents. On the Tahsildar's roads—those to Cuddapah and Anantipur—there had been no increase. Two months previous there were 13,000 persons on the works. On the 2nd February orders were received to turn off all respectable people, pattadars, those with ornaments, on which 2,000 had been rejected.

Tadputri.

12. On each of the Anantipur and Cuddapah roads there were about 2,500 relief labourers, for the most part engaged in stone-breaking, as they sat in gangs under the trees, while a number of them collected the stones from the fields. There was a Kolhar in charge of each gang. Since the 17th of February the men had been receiving 1 anna 6 pie, the women 1 anna, the children 6 pie, instead of the 2 annas, 1 anna and 6 pie, and 9 pie they obtained formerly. On the Cuddapah road there had been 4,000 labourers in January. The gangsmen had been directed to take on nobody without the Tahsildar's orders. No child was admitted to the works under seven years' old, nor to the poor-house if they had parents alive. Up to the 19th February Rs. 2,500 had been spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 80,000 on works in the taluk. There were 351 recipients of gratuitous relief.

13. There was plenty of grain in the markets in the taluk. Jowari was at 9½ to 10 seers the rupee. In November it was at 7 seers (never less), and the owners were disposed to hold their stocks; but importations made them produce the grain, and the prices fell. There were no crops on the dry land, and not more than four annas on the wet. There were two inches of rain in August and one inch last September.

14. Under the Tahsildar there were four revenue inspectors and four paymasters in the taluk, one for each road, the four roads being (1) to Anantipur, (2) to Cuddapah, (3) to Bellary, (4) to Yadaker.

15. The Tahsildar was aware of the necessity of simultaneously enforcing their responsibility for the villages on the reddies, and he expressed himself as able to manage the people without difficulty.

16. On the whole, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the Tahsildar's proceedings were fairly satisfactory, but that Mr. Glenny might with advantage enquire why the number increased on Mr. Sharkey's road when there was no increase on the Tahsildar's road. This might have occurred through Mr. Sharkey's want of local experience.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 140, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, with annexure, regarding the Mysore grain supply. Sir Richard Temple has asked the special attention of Mr. Saunders to the suggestions offered in the last paragraph of his minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.*

When I was at Madras this week, His Excellency the Governor expressed anxiety as to the requirements of and the supply of grain to the province of Mysore. His Grace was apprehensive lest, if any accident should temporarily arrest the daily supply of railway-borne grain to Mysore, the demand of the Mysore population might cause sudden depletion and dearness in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency. His Grace therefore asked me to let him know whether Mysore had any accumulation of imported grain and to review my calculation on the Mysore supply question, and to consider whether that calculation was ample, and whether

2. I have caused the appended memorandum to be drawn up, stating in detail how matters are, according to the latest available information, believed to stand. I do not think there is in Mysore any considerable accumulation of imported grain. Such grain as comes to the railway stations is either consumed or despatched into the interior. I estimate the outside Mysore requirement at about 570 tons of imported grain per diem; and I believe that the railways can maintain this supply together with sufficient supplies for the Madras districts, even after the western ports are closed, provided:—

(1.) That the Negapatam route is fully worked.

(2.) That six additional goods engines can be borrowed and placed upon the Madras Railway.

Regarding these two provisoes, I have recorded separate minutes, and I therefore need not dwell upon them again.

3. A copy of this minute will be laid before the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with my recommendation that his Government should investigate the accuracy of the estimates offered in the enclosed memorandum; should watch the importations closely so as to take steps in case they decrease, and should urge very strongly on Bangalore dealers the need for employing the Negapatam route.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the points raised by His Grace the Governor of Madras respecting Mysore grain supply.

According to the best computation that we can make, the Mysore country ought to get and actually requires * 500 tons of grain a day at stations on the Bangalore branch. This quantity will suffice for the wants of the Mysore districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and part of Chitaldroog, containing about 2¼ millions of people. Part of the Chitaldroog district with a population of perhaps 350,000 persons will and now does draw its supplies of foreign grain from Bellary. But then, as a compensation the taluks of Pennekonda, Hindupore, and part of Madaksirra in the Bellary district now get, and will continue to get their supplies from Bangalore. The population of these two taluks and part of the third may be about 200,000 persons. The districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur, with a population of 1½ millions, are said to be living on their own produce, eked out by food imported from the western coast. Shimoga and Hassan, with a population of 1,170,000 between them, had an 8-anna and 9-anna harvest. Kadur had only a four-anna harvest. When the monsoon closes the ports on the western coast, then these three last districts cannot draw supplies from the sea-board, and we do not know how far the stocks of Canara and Malabar can afford to contribute to the support of Western Mysore. Looking to the Board's returns of grain imports into the western ports and to the large railway despatches from Beypore, we cannot think that any very large quantity of grain from beyond the sea has hitherto regularly found its way into Western Mysore. Much of the import shewn in the margin goes to Coorg and the Mulnaad coffee districts. We should not put the demand of these districts for foreign grain at above 1,500 to 2,000 tons a month, or say about 50 tons a day. But of course this estimate is little else than a guess, and may be beyond the truth.

* *Note*.—Hitherto the daily deliveries have averaged about 440 tons during the last six weeks.

Rice importations into West Coast ports other than Beypore and Calicut—

September 1876	2,000 tons.
October „	3,800 „
November „	4,000 „
December „	2,800 „
January 1877	7,000 „

2. According to the estimate in the foregoing paragraph, the demand of Mysore may be summarised thus,—

Bangalore branch demand	500	tons of grain daily.
Western Mysore demand which, after the 15th May, may have to be drawn through Bangalore	50	ditto.
Chittaldroog demand on Bellary for 350,000 people, less the Bellary supply for 200,000 people now drawn from Bangalore	20	ditto.
Total ...	570	ditto

3. His Grace the Governor asks for an opinion whether there is in Mysore any accumulation of imported grain, sufficient to enable the province to tide over a short interruption of imports such as any accident might cause. To this question we can give no precise reply. But we note the following points as bearing upon the subject: the Bangalore traders told Sir Richard Temple early in February that their demands would continue constant until next crop came in; they told Captain Bisset that they now had to refuse grain orders from the interior, because they could not get enough grain from Madras; and they said they could take 100 tons a day more than they now receive, if only it could be carried to them from Madras by railway. On the other hand there are certainly considerable stocks in the country, which will begin to come out into the market as soon as the tanks fill and next season's crop is tolerably secure. The net result is that there is not, so far as we believe, any considerable accumulation of imported grain in the Mysore markets. And a daily supply nearly equal to the total given at paragraph 2 ought to be regularly carried into Mysore.

4. The question then arises whether this full supply of* 570 tons can or cannot be maintained. And the answer to this question involves the general question of the demand of, and supply to, all the Madras famine districts. We think that for the purposes of the present question we may reckon that the districts of Nellore, Chingleput,† South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, part of Kurnool, and Tinnevelly will get what foreign grain they may require without throwing any work on the Madras Railway. There remain, then—

*500 tons from East coast
50 do. West do.
20 do. Bellary.

† *Note*—Parts of Chingleput may perhaps draw their supplies from the railway. But then parts of North Arcot may be supplied from the sea.

	Population.
Class A.	
Bellary	3,800,000
Cuddapah	
Kurnool (⅓th of)	
Class B.	
Coimbatore	5,500,000
Salem	
North Arcot	

According to the estimate made in the memorandum of the 27th January, the districts in class A will require :—

	Tons.
Imported food for two-thirds of their population, or per diem ...	1,040
While the districts in class B will require imported food for one-half their population, or per diem	1,100
Add the Mysore demand as previously worked out	570
	2,710

5. This total quantity is, so far as we are able to judge, the largest quantity which will be required, and we believe that this quantity can and will (if the grain comes forward) be carried by the railway. The subjoined table of Captain Bisset's explains this :—

	Number of wagons despatched daily.	
	Present working.	Probable or promised working.
From Madras to North-Western Line ...	73	90
to South-Western Line ...	68	90
From Raichore South-East ward	104	140
From Beypore	45	0
Negapatam and Erode	0	60
Total ...	290 wagons.	380 wagons.
or in tons a day ...	2,030 tons.	2,660 tons.

6. Thus the Madras Railway can, if it works well, send into the distressed districts daily the full amount of grain which they could according to our estimate require. But it is to be noted that the famine districts have as yet never received, and presumably have not absolutely required the full amount of grain shown in the estimate. The spring crops in irrigated lands of Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot do, no doubt, to some extent supply the wants of their immediate neighbourhoods. And perhaps the full demand shewn in our estimate, may be required only for a very short time, if at all.

7. The statement in paragraph 5 (above) provides for working to their full power all the 18 borrowed engines, but does not reckon on the ten new engines ordered by the Madras Railway, coming into work before the 15th June. Also, it does not reckon on the Madras to Arconum length being doubled before the 15th June. The doubling of the line to Avady, 13 miles from Madras, may however be done by the 1st April, and will considerably facilitate the grain traffic on the Arconum section. Still if our estimate of the possible demand be accepted, then it seems necessary to have some reserve of engine power available. For this purpose it will be necessary either to borrow, or to have power to borrow, six heavy engines able to draw trains of 30 wagons each on the Arconum section.

C. BERNARD.

MADRAS,
14th March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET.

P. S.—We have not discussed in detail the way in which the Negapatam and Erode route ought to take the place of the Beypore route when the monsoon breaks, because Captain Bisset's Negapatam Notes and Sir Richard Temple's Minute thereon go fully into that question.

No. 142, dated Sholápur, 15th March 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Additional Secy. to the Government of India.*

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the list of taluks and zemindaris visited by Sir Richard Temple in the districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State between the 14th January and the 14th March.

List of the taluks and zemindaris visited by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *in the Districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State.*

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Karnool District (8 taluks).	
January ...	Ramalkota Taluk ...	Relief works excessive and beyond control, but being brought under. Tehsildar and Deputy Collector moderate in ability.
February ...	Pattikonda „ ...	Relief works in fair order; Tehsildar of good ability.
	In the Bellary District (15 taluks, 1 zemindari).	
January ...	Gooty Taluk ...	Relief work not well in hand.
Ditto & February	Bellary „	Relief work open to objection during my first visit; better during my second visit.
February ...	Alur „ ...	Relief work not under control; great want of discrimination; Tehsildar indifferent.
Ditto ...	Adoni „ ...	Relief work excessive and uncontrolled; but reform being introduced by Mr. Glenny, C.S., and Captain Hamilton; Tehsildar pretty good.
Ditto ...	Hospett „ ...	Relief operations in fair order; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Tadputri „ ...	Ditto ditto; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Anantapur „ ...	Ditto ditto; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Dharmaveram „ ...	No particular remarks.
Ditto ...	Pennekonda „ ...	Under Mr. Ross, C.S.; relief operations had been much out of control, but were improving.
Ditto ...	Hindupore „ ...	Relief operations not well in hand; Tehsildar very indifferent.
Ditto ...	Sundoor Zemindari ...	Under Mr. Macarthy; relief works fairly under control.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Cuddapah District (11 taluks).	
January ...	Cuddapah Taluk	Relief operations had been somewhat out of hand, but were improving.
March ...	Sedhout „	Relief works under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Budnail „	Relief works appear to be in control.
February ...	Madnapalli „	Under Mr. Gribble, c.s.; relief operations had been out of hand, but were fast improving.
	In the Nellore District (9 taluks, 4 zemindaris).	
February ...	Nellore Taluk ...	Relief operations chiefly confined to East Coast Canal.
March ...	Atmakur „	Relief works fairly under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Udayagiri „	Under Mr. Underwood, c.s.; signs of poverty; doubtful whether village relief sufficient.
February ...	Goodoor „	Tehsildar moderately good; doubt about sufficiency of village relief.
Ditto ...	Venkatagiri Zemindari ...	Relief apparently not sufficient; 3 zemindars not doing enough.
	In the North Arcot District (9 taluks and 13 zemindaris).	
February ...	Chandragiri Taluk ...	In good case, save one corner which was bad but under relief; Tehsildar good.
January ...	Chittore „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Palmanair „	No particular remark; Tehsildar good.
February ...	Gouriattam „	Not in bad case.
January ...	Wallajah „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Arcot „	Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Vellore „	Town relief in a doubtful condition.
Ditto ...	Poonganoor Zemindari ...	Relief operations well under control; zemindar good.
February ...	Carvátnagar „ ...	Western part pretty good; eastern part bad.
Ditto ...	Kalustri „ ...	One of the worst parts; relief insufficient, but further orders issued by Collector.
March ...	Arni „ ...	No particular remark.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Chingleput District (6 taluks.)	
January ...	Sydapet Taluk	Village relief apparently not adequate.
Ditto ...	Chingleput „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Conjeveram „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Trichinopoly District (5 taluks).	
January ...	Trichinopoly Taluk ...	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Kullitalel „ ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Madura District (6 taluks, 26 Zemindaris).	
January ...	Dindigul Taluk.	Drought; some relief operations.
Ditto ...	Madura „	Drought; relief kept down, as not yet needed.
Ditto ...	Tiroomungalum Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Tinnevelly District (9 taluks, 22 zemindaris).	
January ...	Tinnevelly Taluk... ...	Drought; but relief very moderate.
Ditto ...	Ottapadaram „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Suttoor „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Coimbatore District (10 taluks).	
March ...	Perundoria Taluk ...	Relief work satisfactory good Tehsildar.
Ditto ...	Palladum „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Coimbatore „	Ditto ditto.
January ...	Kunoor „	No particular remark.

	Taluks.	Zemindaris.
In the ten districts named there are	88	66*
Sir Richard Temple has visited	42	6†

* Many of these are petty.
† The visited are all large and important.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	IN THE MYSORE STATE.	
	In the Bangalore District.	
February ...	Bangalore Taluk	Relief works well under control; doubt only about village relief.
Ditto ...	Dooda Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Kolar District.	
February ...	Chik Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Baggapally Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	Grand total of 46 taluks ... } Visited by Sir Richard Temple.	
	„ 6 zemindaris }	

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

No. 144, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him recommending the necessity of borrowing six of the most powerful goods engines and placing them at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company. Captain Bisset's Memorandum referred to in the Minute is also submitted.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

THE amount of sea-borne grain remaining in Madras is so great, and the existence of large surplus stocks of food-grains in the Berars and in Hindustan is so well known, that no anxiety exists about the sufficiency of the distant markets to provide the necessary supplies.

2. But while well-founded hopes exist that with an absolutely regular traffic the necessary amount of food may be carried to the people, it cannot be forgotten that both from variations in prices and from irregularities or mishaps on the railways themselves, this perfect regularity cannot be attained.

3. To provide against these irregularities, a reserve of power is absolutely necessary. And on the Madras Railway the condition of much of the engine stock is doubtful, and the number of engines, and particularly of goods engines, is small, so that even after receipt of the 18 borrowed engines there is no such reserve of power.

4. The accompanying Memorandum by Captain Bisset, which has been prepared under my instructions, embodies the result of his enquiries into the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, and into the amount of grain which these engines, with the 18 already borrowed, can carry from all sources into the distressed districts.

5. A consideration of the facts and opinions recorded in this Memorandum leads me to recommend earnestly that arrangements be made by the Government of India for borrowing and placing at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company six of the most powerful goods engines which can be found in India.

6. Since recording the above remarks I have had the advantage of discussing the question of railway carriage with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and of ascertaining that the foregoing recommendation meets the views which His Grace had already taken of the further requirements of the Madras Railway.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

I HAVE to-day learnt from the Consulting Engineer for Railways the following about the engine-drivers and the engines of the Madras Railway.

2. Ten engine-drivers have been engaged in England and are expected to reach Madras by the 29th March. Thirty-four engines now running are expected to require repairs during the year. Of these eleven must be taken off work in the course of the month of March, and the others at intervals which cannot be specified.

3. Of the engines now undergoing repairs, seven will be sent out in March, one in April, and two or three in the following months. Of those to be sent out in March one is a shunting engine.

4. Twelve of the borrowed engines have arrived, and are probably now at work, but the six engines got from the East Indian Railway Company are old and are expected to need frequent repairs.

5. Colonel Shaw-Stewart believes that an application has been made on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the use of the six State Railway engines which have yet to be received from Bombay.

6. On these points I would submit the following observations:—

There is already a clear gain of about seven engines, and it may reasonably be expected that when the remaining six engines arrive, the clear gain will remain at from ten to twelve engines.

7. As far as engine power is concerned, the estimate submitted with my note of the 7th March can be worked up to almost at once, and certainly after the arrival of the engine drivers on the 29th March.

Statement shewing in parallel columns the present working (week ending 3rd March), and that which is possible with the additional engines.

Despatched from		Present number of wagons a day.	Probable number of wagons a day.
Madras	to North-West line	73	90
	to South-West line	68	90
Raichore		104	140
Beypore		45	60
Erode			
Total		290	380
or total tons a day		2,030	2,660

8. With reference to the supposed proposal to divert the six engines from Madras for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I have already represented that, while the engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are worked very hard, the work on that railway is not, as on the Madras Railway, almost entirely grain traffic for the prevention of famine, and that even with the six engines there will be no more than sufficient power to carry the requisite amount of grain, even if the daily supply from all sources remains uniformly up to the full amount of the estimate.

9. It is true that ten powerful engines have been ordered by the Madras Railway Company from England, but these cannot be expected to be at work here till the end of June at the earliest.

And up to that time, to be really secure against the fluctuations in traffic which leave trains empty one week and crowd them in the next, it is necessary in my opinion to have six powerful goods engines in addition to those already arrived and the six daily expected.

And the explanation of the need for these is as follows:—

The heavy goods engines now on the line are nearly all fully occupied on the numerous severe gradients on the north-west and the south-west lines, and on the Bangalore branch. And there are but a few of them left to work the trains on the Madras to Arconum section. It is only in Madras that stocks of grain exist large enough and near enough to the affected districts to meet a sudden demand, and until the line from Madras to Arconum is doubled (which I cannot consider possible before the 15th of June), it is only by running heavier trains on this section that supplies to the famine country can be largely increased. There is not the same immediate necessity for additional wagon stock, but if the supplies of grain in through wagons at Raichore are not more fully maintained, it will not improbably be necessary hereafter to borrow wagons also.

W. S. S. BISSET.

No. 146, dated Sholrpur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple after his inspection of the Red Hills and Palaveram relief camps.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

HAVING inspected the relief camps at the Red Hills at Yerroocancherry and at Palaveram I desire to record the following observations.

2. The improvement in the appearance and physical condition of the inmates of the Red Hills camp, since my first visit at the end of January, is very marked. On the day of my visit about 2,000 of these poor people were so far recovered as to be able to work, and were about to be drafted on the relief works in the neighbourhood.

3. Among the new arrivals I observed some from the north-east portions of the North Arcot district, especially the zemindaris of Kalustri and the eastern part of Karvátnagar, and from the Nellore district, especially the zemindari of Venkutgiri. This circumstance affords additional proof of the necessity of the increased precaution for ensuring house-to-house visitation, village to village, which necessity was mentioned in my Minutes of the 5th March and the 6th March regarding those districts, and which is, I believe, now practically recognized and acted upon by the district authorities themselves.

3. Though the same facilities for such visitation exist in the zemindaris as in the regular ryotwari tracts, yet my visit to those zemindaris compels me to report to the Madras Government that the zemindars are either not able or not prepared to do all that is needful, unless further pressure be put upon them. I have suggested that in such zemindaris the Collector should depute some trustworthy and experienced official, European or Native, to see that this visitation is so conducted that all persons in distress are really brought forward for relief. If this were done, then these wandering poor would not be straying away from their homes, and finding their weary way to the relief camps near Madras itself. So long as new arrivals at the Red Hills camp are people of the Chingleput district in which the camp is situate, there is no occasion for remark; but when they hail from North Arcot or from Nellore, then occasion arises for enquiring as to how and why they left their homes, and why they were not picked up near their own villages, or cared for in their own districts. The occurrence of such cases is calculated to throw doubt on the arrangements for charitable relief in those districts. I trust, however, that it will be found that recently these arrangements have been so far perfected in both these districts, that no more people will come from there, at least no appreciable numbers, to the relief camps near Madras.

4. At the Yerroocancherry camp I observed a system of housing and lodging different from that in the other relief camps. In those camps the people are accommodated in long barrack-like rows of huts, In this camp, however, there are separate huts for each group of two or three families. And there was an air of cheerfulness about the inmates, several hundreds of whom were paraded for my inspection, very different from the air which is generally to be perceived in those camps. Evidently this sort of camp is much more popular with the poorest classes than the other camps. And the cause appears to lie in the plan of having separate family huts. Inasmuch as the rendering the relief camp less distasteful than they now are to the poorest classes and to the destitute wanderers,— who still have some pride of caste remaining—is one of the problems in the organisation of charitable relief, I would commend the practice of the Yerroocancherry camp to the consideration of the Government of Madras.

5. The Palaveram camp appeared to me to be in very fair order, and the separation of those who have caste from those who are pariahs and below caste, was more complete than in some of the camps which have been visited, though even here the arrangements might in this respect be improved.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 148, dated Sholapur, the 18th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit a Minute recorded by him containing his remarks on the labour test and the wage test.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Sholapur, 18th March 1877.*

I desire to offer certain remarks on the labour test and the wage test, which remarks are suggested by my experience of two months spent amidst the thick of the relief operations in the Madras Presidency.

2. At the outset of the affair, that is, in the last week of December and the first week of January, there was an extraordinarily large number of persons of both sexes on relief works in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; about 950,000* persons out of a population of four millions, or about one-fourth of the whole people. No doubt the failure in 1876 of the south-east or later monsoon, following a failure of the south-west or earlier monsoon, did cause distress to come on with unusual rapidity, and, as it were, precipitated the outbreak of famine. Still, in reference to the early period of the season, to the length of time which had to run before the next coming rains of 1877, the accession of such great numbers was calculated to excite surprise and alarm. If these districts, it may be asked, shewed as many as 950,000 persons in the first or second week of January, what would they be showing in March, and still worse, what might they show in May?

* Bellary	...	420,000
Kurnool	...	320,000
Cuddapah	...	210,000
Total	...	950,000

3. At the beginning of January 1874, the relief works in the worst districts of Bengal-Behar—shewed hardly more than a few hundreds, or at the most but a very few thousands. The numbers remained low till the middle of March. They reached their culminating point hardly before the end of April. If then Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah had nearly a million by the middle of January, what, it was anxiously enquired, would be the enormous muster roll of April and May? No doubt there is a difference of at least one month of season between these districts and Bengal, which difference might bring on the outbreak of famine a month earlier in these districts than in Bengal. Still this would not fully account for the remarkable haste with which the famine seemed to be approaching in the Madras Presidency. There must have been something in the system, which had begun to be pursued, to encourage people to resort to the relief works.

As a matter of fact, the numbers on relief works in these three districts have fortunately not gone on rising and rising in the manner which was to have been feared: on the contrary, they have been falling and falling. The necessity of additional precautions was immediately represented to the Madras Government, who promptly took various measures accordingly. The execution of these measures has since been diligently watched. The total for the three districts is now under 500,000, thus—

Bellary	...	...	... 240,000
Kurnool	...	...	... 195,000
Cuddapah	...	...	... 58,000

And it may now be said (though with various qualifications), that the relief works in these three districts are on the whole supervised tolerably well; and that the numbers are reduced in a manner partly in some degree (though far from exactly) proportionate to the dimensions of actual distress. So far the Madras Government may be congratulated on the result. But the ideas in the minds of the people, which produced the original excess in numbers, are still existing, and would again burst into activity, if vigilance were to be relaxed even for a moment. It is therefore practically useful to consider what those causes were, and how they have been or are to be remedied.

5. The causes were—

offering of work close to the homes of the people;
rendering the work light and easy;
making the wages worth having irrespective of bare subsistence;
admitting all comers, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves for a time;
allowing all applications for employment without exception.

These several concessions are deemed by the rural country-people to be considerable advantages.

6. The remedy has been, withholding these advantages, making the scene of work more distant from home, causing the labour to be more hard and irksome, rendering the wage less advantageous, and besides, rejecting all those who appeared able to support themselves for a time at least.

7. It was at the outset held in the Madras Presidency that the wage offered, though liberal enough in ordinary times, would be thought low in reference to the high prices of scarcity time, and that the rural and agricultural classes would not resort to the works under such circumstances unless really pressed by want. It was doubtless hoped that the works would be so distributed as not to be too near and handy to the relief labourers, and that task-work would by degrees be enforced. It was probably difficult under the pressure of last December to fulfil this hope. At all events, from one cause or other, it was not fulfilled: the works were easily accessible, and the task-work was nominal.

8. Then an important circumstance became observable, namely this, that rural classes who are not yet pressed by want, who are able to sustain themselves, and to live without Government aid, will largely resort to relief work so long as those works are close at home, as the labour is easy and the wage worth having, and in the rural classes, I include not only the menial servants in the villages, the beggars who subsist on village charity, the professional work-people, the field labourer, the feudal serfs; but also the "pattadar" ryots (technically so termed), that is, the peasant proprietors, ryots having a beneficiary interest in the soil under the ryotwari settlement, and paying land revenue to Government. In some populous tract it came to this, that relief road ran through the middle of the villages, and the peasantry living on either side of the line within sight of it sauntered leisurely on to the works.

9. On or about the 1st of January there were some persons in all these classes who, even at that early date, really needed relief, and would have submitted to much trouble in order to obtain it. There were, however, many who would gladly take relief if they could get it without trouble, but who would prefer to dispense with it rather than submit to such trouble. There were thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what would be termed a fine peasantry, whose physical condition would be called splendid, who thus got State wages for some few weeks, under the name of relief, though to them it really was gain. This has been indeed checked. But that this should be the view taken by so many of the peasant proprietory (as it was actually taken by tens of thousands of them) is a circumstance to arouse reflection.

10. It was natural enough, indeed, that such a view should be taken by the rural classes. A man and his family are not in actual want: they are not prepared to interrupt their domestic arrangments or to undergo severe toil; they are not willing to encamp out, perhaps to bivouac, to be on the work all day in inclement weather; still the times are hard and may become harder, their ordinary work is slack, they have nothing in particular to do, they would be glad to make a little money, which would come in usefully, would replace dead cattle, would help to pay for deepening the well for irrigation, would reduce the debt to the village banker, and so on. And at that time (January) a man might have thus earned Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$, his wife Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$, and say his two elder children Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ more, in all Rs. 10 in a month: in four months (probable duration of distress) Rs. 40 would be obtained, which is really a consideration to a rustic family. If, then, the relief works suit this idea, they afford a temptation to tens, even to hundreds of thousands. Thus it is that resorting to relief works is *not* necessarily a test of distress. Thus it is that State charity becomes indiscriminate and superinduces a certain sort of demoralization. That some demoralization was beginning to creep into the rural community in these districts, I distinctly apprehended, though we may now trust it has been checked. And the State—however much it may be bound to save life and to prevent extreme distress—is not bound to allow this; on the contrary, is bound to set its face against everything of the sort.

11. When, therefore, the numbers on the relief works became so much reduced during February, the main causes were the distribution of the works so as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people and the augmenting of the task. Instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles, even five miles off, and then melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear. This is not, of course, the demeanour of persons who are in real need. And yet it has been exactly the demeanour of a large part of the million of relief labourers in these three districts during January.

12. When, therefore, it is sometimes asked how such large numbers were turned off during February, the answer is that for the most part they turned themselves off, and that they chose to be at rest on finding that they could not get relief on their own terms.

13. A certain number no doubt were picked out to be discharged, under the rule that those were to be rejected who seemed able to sustain themselves for a time at least.

14. The reducing the wage, also, is calculated to keep people away from the works by diminishing the inducement, but it has not been long enough in operation to produce any marked effect.

15. As a remarkable example in a district adjoining these three districts, I may cite the case of the East Coast Canal, an excellent work under professional supervision. Labour is sorely needed for this work. The district all around it (Nellore) is much distressed and might well send, say 30,000 labourers to it (in addition to the few thousands already sent). But the rural poor of Nellore were at the outset comforted by convenient village works, and they refuse to leave these works to go to the Canal; if pressed to go they strike work and decline relief altogether on such terms. Similar efforts were made, under stringent orders of the Madras

Government, in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah to induce relief labourers to go to the Canal, but with very little success.

16. I distinctly apprehend that thousands and thousands of stalwart relief labourers in these several districts will leave the little village works and refuse relief altogether sooner than go to the Canal to or any large public work under professional supervision, at any, even a moderate, distance from their homes. I should even fear that they will undergo some distress and privation before they will yield, if indeed they ever do yield. It is indeed manifest enough that people who thus behave cannot be in severe want, nevertheless, the test of going away from home ought to be persistently applied to able-bodied applicants for relief. This can be done by concentrating operations as much as possible on larger works which have been or may yet be suggested. In my Minute of the 14th February was said all that then occurred to me regarding these larger public works in the Madras Presidency.

17. I have never been insensible to the objection that these larger public works might cause extra expense in one particular way, namely this, that professional labourers might be engaged for them on account of their skill and efficiency, who might not be in absolute need, or who might have been able to obtain private employment,—for experience shows that even in the distressed districts the practised and efficient labourers can generally find work for themselves; it is rather the inferior labourers, and they are legion, who suffer. But when a work of this description is opened, not primarily for the sake of material improvement, but for the purpose of relief, it is easy and necessary to order that no person shall be employed who is believed to be in any way able to sustain himself, for a time at least, or who lives so near that his attendance only shows that he is making a convenience of the work in order to earn a little money. And when this is ordered, then the only objection, which exists to these works being undertaken for relief, is removed.

18. On the other hand, the advantages of these professionally-controlled public works for purposes of relief are absolute. These works being at some distance from the homes of the people, involving some hardship and exposure, requiring people to camp out or to bivouac, exacting labour under engineering supervision, which cannot be cheated or evaded, restricting remuneration to work done according to "task" or "piece" and "measured up" professionally—supply a labour test, which assays the character of the relief-seeking classes, just as money is assayed at a mint. Those who are really in need must submit to all this. Those who are not in such need, but who would be glad enough to avail themselves of relief, that is, of State charity, if easily and conveniently obtained, will not submit. In the Madras presidency the process of examining gangs of relief labourers, rejecting those who are well-to-do, and retaining those who are not, is described by an expressive phrase, "shroffing," in allusion to the manner by which a "shroff," or money-changer, tests the intrinsic value of the coins presented to him. The simple order to the able-bodied among the relief gang to proceed to one of the larger public works at a distance has immediately caused thousands of thousands to "shroff" themselves, that is, to take their discharge from the relief department altogether. And I apprehend that a similar order, if given even now, to many of the strongest gangs in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah would cause tens of thousands more to do the same. If indiscriminate charity by the State is to be avoided, if the charity is to be truly discriminating, relieving only those who are in want, and doing that effectually, then these larger public works afford a self acting test.

19. The primary importance, therefore, of having large public works of this description ready beforehand for all districts where scarcity or famine is to be expected, becomes manifest. Even at this comparatively advanced season the plan may be still further worked with much effect in the Kurnool and Bellary districts especially.

20. It is to be remembered, of course, that there are many classes among the distressed poor who could not labour on these larger public works. For the employment of these people petty works must be provided close to their homes, and with but a very light task. But such works should be begun sparingly and as slowly and cautiously as possible,—they should not be scattered all over distressed tracts until the famine has pronounced itself and the season of trouble has advanced, and none should be admitted to them who could be reasonably expected to resort to the larger public works. The excess which occurred in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and which in the middle of January threatened, if not checked, to be overwhelming, arose because easy works close at home were opened all over these districts at the very commencement of the scarcity, and because there were hardly any large public works ready to which the able-bodied applicants for relief could be sent, under penalty of being discharged from relief if they should refuse to go.

21. Besides the petty relief works in the villages, there is the charitable relief to be administered by searching out every distressed person (even those who may fail to complain) by a house-to-house visitation throughout the country. But this important topic need not be pursued here.

22. Most or all of the considerations set forth in this Minute are doubtless already known to the Government of India and to the Government of Madras. But the experience gained recently in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, affords such striking confirmation of the view, that I have deemed it my duty to record that experience while it is still fresh.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 71, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute, in which he recommends the deputation of European and Native officers from the Madras Army for employment on relief operations.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.*

The time has now come when the few civil officers and engineers in the interior of the country are unable properly to control and employ all the hundreds of thousands of relief labourers that are upon the hands of Government. Some few civil, military, and engineering officers have been sent from the Bengal Presidency by the Government of India to work under the Collector of the more distressed districts. I would now recommend that a certain number of European officers, Native officers, and selected privates from the Madras Army should, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare them, be made available for controlling relief operations.

2. During the Bengal famine, by the kindness of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, some scores of European officers, and some hundreds of Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Bengal Army were deputed to North Behar and North Bengal for relief work. It was found that the Native officers and men were, from their habits of discipline and order, specially fitted to control and to direct the employment of large numbers of relief labourers. Many of these Native officers and men gained for themselves honourable mention, which redounded to the credit of their service. The position of such officers in the Army makes them less likely to succumb to temptations, such as are sometimes too strong for the honesty of temporary Native officials on small salary. I trust that selected Native officers and men of the Madras Army would prove themselves as able and energetic as their brethern in Bengal. And I would recommend that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be asked temporarily to depute, for the assistance of the Civil Government in this time of sore need,—

20 European officers.
60 selected Native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.
40 selected men.

These officers and men, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare their services, might perhaps be allowed by His Grace the Governor to draw deputation allowances at the rates allowed to their brethren of the Bengal Army in the Behar famine of 1874.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 766R., dated 14th March 1877.

Memo. from—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

The undersigned is directed to forward copy of a Note, dated 13th February 1877, by Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway, together with copies of letters addressed to the Government of Bombay and to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the subject, Nos. 727 and 728R. of the 13th March 1877.

Note by Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., *Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.*

On the 25th January I visited the stations between Howrah and Sahibgunge.

I found the platforms of most of the stations between Burdwan and Sahibgunge covered with bags of rice waiting to be carried to Howrah.

At each of these stations a register is kept, in which the dates of the receipt and despatch of consignments are entered. The consignments are despatched strictly in accordance with the place they occupy on this register.

2. The following statement gives the quantity of grain waiting despatch at the principal stations on the Loop Line on the dates on which I visited them.

In column 2 of this statement is given an approximate estimate of the amount of rice stored in the adjacent bazars for export. This estimate can only be a very rough one; but it will serve to give one an idea of the enormous quantity of rice still remaining to be carried away by the railway from this district alone.

In the 3rd column will be found the number of maunds despatched to Howrah during the week previous to my visit, *viz.*, from the 18th to the 24th January inclusive.

Approximate quantity of grain for despatch at the principal stations and adjacent bazars on the Loop Line.

Names of Stations.	Grain for despatch		Quantity despatched from 18th to 24th January inclusive.	Remarks.
	At stations.	In bazars.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	
Gooshkharah	8,000	19,000	4,159	(*a*) On the 25th January 1877.
Bhulpore	15,000	90,000	10,588	
Amoodpore	16,000	2,000	3,906	(*b*) On the 26th January 1877.
Cynthea	20,000	30,000	8,038	
Mullarpore	11,000	1,000	(*a*)4,747	
Rampore Haut	7,000	19,000	6,776	
Nalhati	53,000	21,000	10,456	
Mooraroee	50,000	30,000	5,364	
Pakour	12,000	38,000	4,300	
Sahibgunge ...	11,000	5,000	23,113	
Bhaugulpore	15,000	...	(*b*)8,164	A very lage quantity for export in the bazar, merchants despatching goods by boats.
Colgong	15,000	15,000	4,283	
Total ...	2,33,000	2,55,000	93,894	

3. Approximately, there were 5,00,000 maunds of rice at the stations and in the bazars waiting to be taken away, and the amount removed during the seven days given in the statement is a little short of 1,00,000 maunds. At this rate it would take five weeks to clear off the grain accumulated on this part of the line.

From a letter which I received from Mr. Hime, the Collector of the Beerbhoom District (see Appendix), it appears that no heavy export of rice need be expected after this rush, so that by the end of this month it may fairly be supposed that the Railway Company will have carried off nearly the whole of this large rice traffic.

The country about the stations on this district has been invaded by a number of foreign merchants from different parts of India, who have been attracted to these parts by the unusually good harvest and the high prices obtainable in Calcutta.

4. The most noticeable accumulations of grain were at Bhulpore and Nalhati.

At Bhulpore bags of rice were heaped up on both sides of the road leading to the station for about a quarter of a mile. There had been a fall of rain two or three days previous to my arrival, and some damage had been done to the rice, but the loss sustained by the merchants could not have exceeded one per cent.

At Nalhati, where the State Railway joins the East Indian Railway, great discontent prevailed amongst the merchants owing to the right of preference to through goods from the State Railway having been abolished. I learnt from Mr. Hoyle, out-door traffic Inspector of the Loop Line, who accompanied me over his district, that it was customary to give priority of despatch to through goods; but that owing to several merchants of Nalhati having booked their consignments to Azimgunge and then re-booked them through to Howrah, in order to reap the advantage of this preference, the traffic manager had put a stop to the arrangement. Through goods are now treated as local goods, and are registered accordingly.

Major Luard, who visited Nalhati on duty some few days after I was there, and who had more leisure to enquire into the actual circumstances of the case, has written a note on the subject, so that it is unnecessary for me to say more than this, that I think, before taking any decisive steps in the case, the matter should have been referred to the Agent for his consideration, and also that timely notice of the change should have been given to the Manager of the Nalhati line; for, however fair this action may have been to the majority of the local merchants of Nalhati, it was hardly fair on the State Railway, which is responsible for the through consignments lying at Nalhati Station.

At Burdwan, the whole station compound was filled with bags of rice. The actual amount registered on the 25th January was 58,000 maunds, and consignments were still being brought in. The total amount of rice carried away from the 18th to 24th January was 11,000 maunds; but the register was only cleared off as far back as the 4th December 1876.

5. On the 27th January I met Mr. Hudson, District Traffic Superintendent, at Dinapore. He informed me that in his district (which extends from Nawadi to Mogulserai) he was receiving no empty wagons, and he was able to work off the outwards traffic with the wagons which brought in the inwards traffic. There were no noticeable accumulations of grain in this district, but the station-masters at almost all the stations told me that merchants were not sending their goods to the stations because there was so much delay in procuring wagons.

6. Between Mogulserai and Allahabad the stations were pretty free from accumulations of grain. At Mirzapore, on the 29th January, there were 30 wagon loads of seeds, sugar, &c., waiting despatch. The seeds were for Howrah and Bombay for export, and the rice for Howrah. The station-master informed me that in former years the rice traffic had been inwards coming from Bengal, but this year, owing to the extraordinary demand in Howrah, merchants were exporting it. There was a large quantity of seeds for despatch in the bazar.

7. On the 30th January, at Cawnpore, I found an enormous accumulation of grain. There were on the ground 100,000 bags, or 2,50,000 maunds, of grain for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone, but only a small quantity for Howrah. The gates of the station-yard had been closed since the 15th of the month, but they were to be opened again on the 31st, when 100,000 bags of wheat and seeds for Howrah were actually registered for admission. No more consignments were being sent to the Great Indian Peninsula line on account of the block of loaded wagons at Jubbulpore; but as soon as this block was removed, through booking would be resumed.

8. From the 1st to the 29th January the total weight of grain sent from Cawnpore to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 2,66,750 maunds, and to the Main Line during the same time 2,73,400 maunds. The average number of loaded wagons despatched per day during these days was 89.

9. Mr. Carter, the Deputy Traffic Manager, informed me that here and at all stations in his district the strictest impartiality was observed in the despatch of consignments, and that preference was not even given to English firms, who brought some lakhs of rupees to the Company yearly.

10. The principal accumulations in the district, which extends from Cawnpore to Delhi were at Etawah and Delhi.

At Etawah station there were 6,000 maunds of grain, cotton and ghee for Howrah, and outside the station about 50 wagon-loads of wheat for Howrah, and other grains for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

At Delhi, there were in all 180 wagon-loads of goods lying inside the station-yard, 400 wagon loads outside the station-yard, in the serai, and a very large quantity in the bazar. From this district the number of loaded wagons sent to Howrah and stations below Cawnpore during January was 2,222, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 568.

11. On the Jubbulpore line there were very large quantities of grain accumulated at the four stations next Jubbulpore, namely, at Kutnee, Sleemanabad, Sehora Road, and Deoree.

The following statement gives the quantity of goods registered at these stations, with an approximate estimate of goods stored in the bazar and outside the station compound for export.

Statement shewing quantity of outwards goods on hand at some of the stations on the Jubbulpore Line, 5th February 1877.

Name of Station.	Quantity of goods at station.	Description.	Where for.	Approximate quantity of goods in the bazar.	Number of wagons supplied in December 1876.	Number of wagons supplied in January. 1877.
Kutnee	5,000 mds.	Rice, wheat, seed, and mowha flower.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	40,000 bags, or about 110,000 maunds.	194	135
Sleemanabad	7,000 „	Grain, seeds, and mowha flower.	Ditto ...	8,000 mds.	53	45
Sehora Road	25,000 „	Rice, wheat, teel-seed and lin-seed.	Ditto ...	10,000 „	66	61
Deoree	42,000 „	Wheat, seeds, rice, &c.	Ditto ...	12,000 „	95	67

12. At Jubbulpore, on the 4th February, there were 26,000 bags or 65,000 maunds of grain, &c., waiting despatch. Goods registered so far back as the end of November last were only then being sent off. I was told that there were about 20,000 bags of grain for export in the bazar.

On this date (4th February) there were 227 loaded East Indian Railway wagons waiting to be taken away by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A statement is given in the appendix showing the number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January; also the number of East Indian Railway wagons detained at Jubbulpore daily, &c. From this statement it will be seen that—

the daily average number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January was			...	727	
Ditto	ditto	sent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	93	
Ditto	ditto	returned loaded	...	7	81
Ditto	ditto	ditto unloaded	...	74	
Ditto	ditto	detained at Jubbulpore	...	192	

13. Thus, during this great rush of down traffic, the East Indian Railway has lost the use of a large number of wagons, for which (I was informed by the Deputy Traffic Manager) they get no return from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Considering that the stock of wagons on the East Indian Railway is insufficient to meet the present requirements of the traffic, this large withdrawal of wagons prevents the Company from working off the enormous accumulation of goods at some of their stations, which otherwise they might relieve to a very great extent.

14. The station-master at Jubbulpore informed me that lately the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had cut down their number of outwards trains from 10 to 6 on account of a deficiency of brake-vans. They had, however, borrowed some from the East Indian Railway.

He also said that in calculating the loads of their trains, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway took two of the East Indian Railway wagons as equivalent to three of their own; so that 20 wagons only were carried away by a Great Indian Peninsula train out of the usual East Indian Railway train load of 30 wagons. The reason of this is, that the carrying capacity of an East Indian Railway wagon is 10 tons, that of the Great Indian Peninsula wagon being only six tons.

15. Altogether it is clear that the inability of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to work off the rush of traffic brought down upon them has caused great loss and inconvenience to the East Indian Railway.

Another matter was brought to my notice at Jubbulpore which deserves attention.

The wagon mileage rate on both lines is the same, the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway wagons being 10 tons, whilst those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are most of them 6 tons.

16. On the 26th January I met the Traffic Manager at Jamalpore. He assured me that there had been no undue detention of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that they were all (with perhaps one or two exceptions) returned within the allotted time. This seems to me to be a very liberal allowance, since the average detention of each wagon is about 10 days.

The following figures give an idea of the present enormous down traffic on the E. I. R.:

Goods carried to Howrah during December 1876.

	Tons.
Rice	30,000
Wheat	16,000
Other grains	13,000
Pulses	500
TOTAL ...	59,500

To the G. I. P. Railway during the same month.

	Tons.
Wheat	7,370
Rice	7,120
Pulses	5,700
Other grains	1,470
TOTAL ...	21,660

The traffic to the Madras Line from the E. I. R. is merely nominal. Out of a daily average of nearly 800 tons of grain booked through on to the G. I. P. Railway during December, not more than 30 tons went on to the Madras Line.

The average number of miles run per day (including those run on foreign lines) by covered goods wagons, open-sided wagons, and goods brake-vans during November 1876, as compared with November 1875, is as follows:—

	November 1876. Miles.	November 1875. Miles.
Covered goods wagons	115¼	96¾
Open-side wagons	62¼	41¾
Goods brake-vans	118¼	102½
The average for the whole stock is	90¼	74

17. In conclusion, I may add that this heavy traffic on the E. I. R. is being conducted with regularity, and consignments are despatched with the strictest impartiality.

At each station a register of goods is kept, in which the dates of receipt and despatch of consignments are shown. This register is strictly adhered to. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the goods rolling-stock is inadequate to meet this heavy rush of traffic. At all the stations I visited (and I visited all the stations, except those on the Chord and some of the Branch lines), I do not think that there was a single station at which the station-master did not inform me that he was in want of wagons.

In the appendix will be found two letters from the Traffic Manager, E. I. R., to the Agent of the Company, concerning the traffic to the G. I P. Railway. It will be seen from the latter paragraph of his letter dated 22nd January 1877, that he repudiates the notion that more favour has been shown to the down traffic to Howrah than to the traffic to the G. I. P. Railway.

Indeed, it is evident from paragraphs 12 to 15 of this report, that the E. I. R. has not only given the G. I. P. Railway more traffic than it can deal with, but has also given it a large number of wagons, the use of which it could ill afford to lose.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R. E.*,

The 13th February 1877. *Offg. Depy. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India*

APPENDIX.

No. 826, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Collector of Beerbhoom,

To—The Deputy Consulting Engineer, Government of India.

REFERRING to your demi-official of 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that there are, exclusive of about 80,000 maunds of rice awaiting despatch at the different railway stations of this district, about 80,000 maunds in depôt ready for export. I do not anticipate any heavy export after the amount on hand has been cleared; the principal block is at the Bulpore railway station, where there are about 50,000 maunds accumulated, and despatch has been suspended for some days owing to want of carriage.

2. Prices have been sensibly affected by the export having risen since 1st November last from 27 seers 5 chittacks, to 21 seers 12 chittacks the rupee.

No. 438, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,

To—The Agent, Calcutta.

BLOCK OF GOODS AT JUBBULPORE.

ON 20th instant there were 400 of our wagons laden with goods for and *viâ* G. I. P. standing at Jubbulpore for want of engine-power; the yard was blocked, and we had to stop wagons on the Jubbulpore line.

On hearing this, I at once (17-0 on 20th) wired the Deputy Traffic Manager and District Traffic Superintendent, Toondla, to stop booking through, and also advised the Traffic Manager, G. I. Peninsula and his Superintendent at Jubbulpore that our wagons detained at Jubbulpore must be unloaded and contents made over to that Company, if they could not be cleared.

Mr. Conder replies 21st, 9-0 A M.

"There are 330 of your wagons only under load for G. I. P. at Jubbulpore; these will be worked out by Monday; if you will delay sending more until then, stoppage of through booking from your line *viâ* Jubbulpore and unloaded there not necessary; please withdraw early."

I need hardly point out that this is very vague, indeed.

Mr. Conder promises to clear our wagons out if we send no more, and at the same time asks me to withdraw all restrictions on through booking.

At 18-30, on 21st, there were still 272 wagons on hand, and I see no prospect of the G. I. P. being able to push our wagons *on to destination* and return them in due time unless we give them breathing time, so I have left the restriction in force.

I wired the District Traffic Superintendent, Howrah, and Burn & Co. to-day to be prepared for a heavy rush into Howrah and included your name that you might have early advice.

If the G. I. P. Railway clear off to-day the wagons we tendered them on Saturday, they will have from 1,200 to 1,300 of our wagons on their line.

No. 441, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

WAGONS SENT TO G. I. P.

IN reference to my No. 438 of date as to block of wagons at Jubbulpore, and the steps taken in consequence, it may be as well to give you a sample of what we have been doing for the traffic in that direction of late.

I take Cawnpore exports for a fortnight (*i. e.*, the 15 days from 6th to 20th of this month), and find that of 1,359 wagons despatched from that station under load, no less than 635 were sent to and *viâ* Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the daily average stood thus,—

To Great Indian Peninsula	42
To East Indian Railway	38
To all other stations	9
TOTAL ...	89

This is exclusive of through traffic from Oudh and Rohilkhund in their wagons, and it will serve as an illustration, and will show that we have not lost sight of the importance of the traffic to Western India at this crisis, even though the diversion of so many wagons has been a serious detriment to our own local traffic, delay to which is, and has been, causing most serious and well-grounded complaint, as you are aware.

Traffic Statement, Jubbulpore.

DATE.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7
	East Indian Railway wagons (Main and Jubbulpore Lines) on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Wagons on hand at 6 P. M. daily waiting despatch.	Through wagons booked for Great Indian Peninsula Railway cut off and detained at Sutna, owing to block of wagons at Jubbulpore.	East Indian Railway wagons sent to Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons received by East Indian Railway.		Wagons received at Jubbulpore for loading in the direction of Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Goods on hand each day at 6 P. M.
	Number of wagons.	Number of wagons.	Number of wagons.	Number of wagons.	Loaded.	Empty.	Number of wagons.	Number of maunds.
1st January 1877 ...	529	170	.....	22	4	11	8	138,463
2nd " " ...	547	139	.....	114	....	7	8	138,463
3rd " " ...	626	131	.....	84	3	91	9	138,135
4th " " ...	690	154	.....	102	8	93	10	138,017
5th " " ...	733	140	.....	120	14	100	8	137,651
6th " " ...	708	88	.....	126	4	133	2	137,231
7th " " ...	649	121	.....	47	8	120	23	137,231
8th " " ...	653	112	.....	99	8	55	5	135,322
9th " " ...	645	116	.....	78	6	58	7	135,322
10th " " ...	680	93	.....	97	5	68	16	134,659
11th " " ...	709	99	.....	80	9	90	2	132,996
12th " " ...	705	90	.....	74	7	77	18	131,783
13th " " ...	638	107	.....	101	6	138	37	130,930
14th " " ...	589	295	.....	38	7	117	37	128 538
15th " " ...	571	239	.....	119	11	64	39	125,427
16th " " ...	598	313	.....	117	....	61	22	122,534
17th " " ...	649	306	.....	148	11	78	27	118,808
18th " " ...	728	399	.....	107	9	74	20	115,525
19th " " ...	770	342	.....	109	4	104	22	115,098
20th " " ...	762	332	.....	108	9	60	27	112,310
21st " " ...	823	316	80	65	5	55	36	110,740
22nd " " ...	865	209	102	112	6	41	57	106,708
23rd " " ...	878	125	177	87	9	113	47	98,431
24th " " ...	825	66	112	58	2	40	18	93,720
25th " " ...	859	124	99	76	5	73	42	91,033
26th " " ...	839	174	4	70	3	44	36	87,939
27th " " ...	827	250	2	87	10	98	39	83,820
28th " " ...	840	251	.....	69	6	72	19	80,773
29th " " ...	855	155	.....	102	9	80	12	79,601
30th " " ...	841	255	.....	103	4	49	25	77,322
31st " " ...	917	184	.....	158	14	74	9	76,818
TOTAL ...	22,546	5,955	636	2,877	205	2,298	720*	3,591,948
AVERAGE PER DAY ...	727·3	192·1	20·5	92·8	6·6	74·1	23·2	115,869

* Of this number, 226 were for goods transhipped, leaving 494 for the grains and seeds traffic; and of the 494, 174 were coaching vehicles carrying 3 tons of goods only a-piece.

No. 727R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway).

REFERRING to your No. 121 of 29th January and telegrams of 2nd and 3rd February 1877, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a note, dated 13th February 1877, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, there can be no ground for intervention on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Company and its traffic in the manner desired by the Traffic authorities of that line. The East Indian Railway meantime finds full use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favoured at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreement.

4. For the accumulation at Jubbulpore and the long delay in clearing that station (paragraph 12) the Great Indian Peninsula is responsible.

5. The Government of Bombay will observe that it is reported that the strictest impartiality was being exercised in the despatch of consignments for the several stations of the East Indian Railway.

No. 728R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 440 of 23rd February 1877, submitting a note on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company can have no just ground of complaint that its traffic is not fairly dealt with. The East Indian Railway meantime finds the fullest use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favored at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreements, and it has been confirmed from Madras that very few East Indian wagons have passed on to the Madras Railways. On the 21st January it had 21.

4. The accumulation of grain at Cawnpore, both for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and for Howrah, was very large. At Atawa and Delhi also there were large accumulations. Goods registered at Jubbulpore so far back as the end of November were being sent off on February 4th; and at Jubbulpore, as also at the four adjacent stations of the Jubbulpore line of the East Indian Railway, there were large accumulations. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is apparently entirely responsible for the state of affairs at Jubbulpore.

5. It is reported that the heavy traffic on the East Indian Railway is being conducted with regularity, and that the strictest impartiality is being observed in the despatch of consignments from the several stations individually. This is satisfactory. It is presumed that the claims of all stations receive fair consideration in turn, even though, in the case of some, this may involve a very short lead.

6. The wagon mileage rate (paragraph 15) on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines is irrespective of the capacity of the wagons. This point was reserved for consideration at the Conference, but should probably receive earlier attention.

7. The accumulations on the loop line are considerable. The Nulhatti State Railway appears to have been subjected to summary, if not arbitrary, treatment in the matter of its through booked consignments.

No. 66, dated Hyderabad Residency, 13th March 1877.*

From—Colonel SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I., *the Resident at Hyderabad,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a summary of information furnished to me by the Nizam's Government on the state of affairs in those portions of the Hyderabad territory which are more or less affected by scarcity, together with a memorandum embodying the same.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the want in His Highness' dominions has never risen to a condition of actual famine, and that the area within which it prevails is much more circumscribed than was thought to be the case when the apprehensions of Government and the public were first excited on the subject.

3. So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness' government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious.

4. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected taluks, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended.

5. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity, is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment.

6. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outturn of the present harvest.

7. The water supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in prices of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season.

8. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the taluks in which the monsoon failed,-and it is deficient and high priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country.

9. It only remains for me to state for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness' government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of pending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles and have been directed with energy and judgment.

10. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity, and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness' government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated.

11. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect.

Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
1	A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with information as to the degree of such failure, as total, 12 annas, 8 annas, 6 annas, 4 annas or 2 annas; and also the estimated population of each taluka or sub-taluka or other sub-division so affected.	A map showing the talukas in which anything like famine may be said to exist is annexed. The area and population of the talukas thus affected with an estimate of the failure of crops are given below—

No.	Name of taluk.	Name of zillah.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimated failure of crops.
					As.
1	Alampur	Raichur ...	252	26,152	2
2	Kustaghi	Lingsugur ...	771	99,980	10
3	Sindhnur ...	Do. ...	484	52,652	6
4	Indola	Shorapur ...	512	61,105	12
5	Dewa Kunda	Nalgunda ...	544	40,248	10
6	Parsinda	Do. ...	416	40,000	4
7	Ashti	Bheer ...	454	40,240	6
		TOTAL ..	3,433	360,256	Average. 7¼

Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the prices of grain run high, but there is no actual famine.

2	List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of them, the amount sanctioned for them, and the number of people employed on them. Whether such works are carried out by task or not, and what the wage allowed is to men, women and children working on them.	The following statement affords the information required in an abstract form up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)—

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.		
Raichur district ...	Repairing Munskapur tank ...	7,446	41	60,853
	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur	67,118	7,619	176,571
	Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house.	767		3,186
	Allampur road ...	28,000	4,045	154,456
	Repairing Kutoor tank .	..	1,344	28,139
	Kudkoor tank	..	562	2,541
		1,03,601	131	385,719
Gulburgah district ...	Restoring Bosgah tank	68,745	2,999	106,913
Shorapur	Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station.	9,370	1,971	55,157
Lingsugur . .	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ...	20,580	1,107	89,114
Nagar Kurnul ...	Repairing Dunwada tank .	5,009	52	16,529
	Do. Murdepett do. ...	1,322	112	2,157
	Repairing Donapur do. ...	4,089	107	3,328
	„ Murkul do. ...	10,000	322	8,770
	„ road from Mur to Narrianpett	6,300	...	5,795
	„ Nariampett to Sydapur ...	6,800	568	8,086
	„ Palmur to Nagar Kurnul ...	9,000	539	6,369
	„ „ to Kosgee ...	8,700	550	9,089
	„ Pongul Tank	8,100	224	4,766
	„ Palmur Petta Tank ...	4,054	...	6,083
	Total ...	64,285	2,474	71,190
Nuldroog ...	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Wassee.	8,400	...	...
	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Tandalwadi.	6,810	...	...
	Total ...	15,210	..	...
Bheer	Constructing road from Jamkker to Ahmednagar.	3,024	718	26,349½
	Constructing Pimpllaswar Tank ...	4,633	1,308	43,009
	Clearing drain in Ashti ...	100	...	141
	„ Duda well in Ashti ...	...	...	93½
	„ Owsa well	112	...	...
	Preparing chunam	...	4	407½
	Constructing road from Ashti to Mirajgaon.	2,125	...	...
	3 wells in Ashti	240	14	100
	Road from Jowla to Ujjipur ...	1,025	426	4,526½
	Repairing Shunker Bowdi (well) ...	80	38	505½
	Constructing well at Nundung ...	175	31	427½
	Total ...	12,123	2,538	75,500

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from the Minister.

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nulgunda	Repairing Kunkanapully Tank ...	4,818	...	14,670
	,, Lingotum Tank ...	2,196	319	12,289
	,, Mukundapur Tank ...	6,372	...	11,237
	,, Amangul Tank ...	2,799	...	3,869
	,, Anantawarum Tank ...	3,923	366	12,075
	,, Dacharla ,, ...	1,140	96	4,976
	,, Kookadum ,, ...	1,769	119	7,010
	,, Davulpully ,, small	5,661	...	6,999
	,, Kothapully ,, ...	1,247	...	1,123
	Road from Nulgunda to Tipati ...	4,200	25	5,563
	,, Nulgunda to Davurconda ...	12,600	...	7,215
	,, ,, to Chittial ...	4,200	42	3,906
	Repairing Masulipatam Road ...	19,092	750	31,344½
	,, Bongheer ,, ...	7,272	284	7,055
	,, Pujjur Veddachern (well)	9,824	...	2,981
	,, Buckthalapoor Tank ...	180	...	1,177
	,, Munkuntla Tank ...	6,000	...	1,086
	Sinking Dacharum well ...	135	32	1,307
	Repairing Gudepully feeder ...	283	...	270
	,, Davurconda feeder ...	500	...	225
	,, Jomadum Tank ...	1,067	...	900
	,, Nagalpad ,, ...	6,721	...	8,662
	,, Todla Mulkapur Tank ..	2,920	..	572
	,, Gudipully Tank ..	9,849	...	4,314
	Additions to Sooriapett rest-house .	655	..	724
	Repairing Chirupalli Tank ...	2,159	...	706
	Do. Chintampalli Tank ...	4,226	...	534
	Do. Pujjoor Garroo Cherroo .	2,617	..	1,342
	Do. Mirialgudum Tank ...	3,514	...	2,883
	Do. Buktalapurum well ...	168	35	710
		1,28,107	2,058	1,57,724½
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,22,021	26,558	9,41,377½

* Equivalent in Government coin,

Rs.	A.	P.	Cents.
0	1	8	53
0	1	3	39
0	0	10	26

Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 1,17,808 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by task; but some of those which were sanctioned in the latter part of 1876 and the commencement of 1877 were executed by contract. The wage allowed for a man is 9 (2¼ annas), for a woman 6 (1½ anna) and for a child 4 (1 anna) dubs.* The commencement of some of the famine works above detailed was premature as they were sanctioned on the spur of the first alarm caused by reports of scarcity and distress in districts where on further enquiry no actual famine appeared to exist.

The following statement gives the number of labourers employed, and the sum expended in each district for the week ending 6th February 1877.

Districts.	Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount paid on labour.	Amount of contingencies including tools and establishment.	Grand total.	Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount of relief given during the week.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Nuldroog ...	...	5,134 14 4	...	5,134 14 4	...	...
Lingsugur ...	89,114	9,854 13 6	217 6 6	10,072 4 0	7,751	768 14 6
Gulburgah ...	1,06,913	14,691 0 5	1,715 0 0	16,406 0 5	20,999	2,941 8 9
Shorapur ...	55,157	5,377 10 8	664 9 1	6,042 3 9	13,794	1,296 3 3
Nagar Kurnool	71,190	8,959 5 3	2,826 14 8	11,786 3 11	17,322	2,052 10 9
Bheer ...	75,560	8,973 4 4	560 7 2	9,533 11 6	17,761½	2,054 1 7
Raichur ...	3,85,719	38,147 2 10	206 6 1	38,353 8 1	93,879	7,229 3 7
Nulgunda ...	1,57,724½	19,258 5 9	1,220 14 9	20,479 4 6	14,406	2,120 8 1
Total ...	9,41,377½	1,10,396 9 1	7,411 10 3	1,17,808 3 4	1,85,912½	18,463 2 6

3 **Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity so supplied, and nature and condition of the general trade in grain.**

* **Equal to 11,02,905 mds. or nearly 40,000 tons.**

Government does not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stricken localities by the usual modes of transit, *viz.*, carts and Brinjara bullocks; there has been no complaint anywhere of any shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee, after a tour of inspection along the line of Railway from Hyderabad to Gulburgah, and from Gulburgah to Raichur, reported that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quality, and that there is no apprehension of famine there, while food grains are so abundant that from the Southern Railway stations alone, in His Highness' dominions, *viz.*, Gulburgah and Raichur, &c., no less than 367,635* pullahs of food grains were exported within five months, and there were still at the Gulburgah station a large quantity awaiting exportation.

No idea can be given of the quantity of grain thrown into each of the affected taluks. It may here be stated that during the four months from Aban to Bahman (12th September to 7th December 1876) the import and export of the country are thus contrasted with those of last year :—

Year.	Export. Pullahs 120 seers.	Import. Pullahs 120 seers.
1285 (1875) ...	640,803	251,785
1286 (1876) ...	14,38,450	473,028
Increase ...	7,97,647	2,21,243

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
		It is worthy of remark that the exports are found for the most part to have been from the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.
4	Quantity of food that can be procured for the wages allowed on the relief work.	An adult can purchase about a seer of jowari for the wages he gets for his day's labour.
5	Measures taken to relieve the helpless poor who cannot work.	Hitherto the "helpless poor" have been permitted to resort to the works and receive wages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities to relieve distress of a pressing nature, but these have no connection with Government. It is also in contemplation to establish poor houses on the part of Government, aided by private subscription, where the helpless poor will be fed and looked after, and light labour taken from them.
6	Steps taken to save the lives of the best of the agricultural cattle by sending them away to localities where there is forage.	No special action has been found to be called for hitherto with respect to the preservation of cattle. It is generally found that the people are able to take care of the best of their cattle, and efforts are being made to teach them the use of the prickly pear as forage. Whenever the cultivators are very hard pressed for forage, they drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in this respect.
7	Water-supply.	There is no specific information as to the state of the water-supply, but sadr talukdars and talukdars are empowered to sanction annually estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,500 and 4,000, respectively, for works including the clearing and sinking of wells and the repairing of tanks and canals (*vide* rules 12 and 13 of rules regarding famine relief works in His Highness the Nizam's territory). It is also enjoined that in each camp of work people employed on relief works, one or more wells should be dug and also along roads. The work to be considered as part of relief works, and the officer in charge to undertake the same at his discretion (*vide* supplement to above rules under wells).
8	Measures on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics.	A few cases of cholera were reported from Lingasugur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have arrived since medical assistance was made available for the labourers on the works at Maslapur, Lingasugur, Anpur, and Bansgah, and the appointment of a dresser has been applied for for the relief of labourers engaged on the works between Gulburgah and Seram among whom small-pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical aid and sanitation in famine-striken districts, the following rules have been laid down:— "On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakeems (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge. "In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper-roof; the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards. "The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every 2 patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet. "Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished. "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred at the cost of Government in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately. "A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers. "The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or work elsewhere than in the latrines. The offender being handed over to the overseer to be fined ¼ day's pay."
9	Rules regarding the employment of the poor on the relief works.	The following rules are in force on this subject:— If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register abovementioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given. Great discretion must be exercised by the revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief work must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts. The revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the districts whence they come, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works.

No. 10 — Emigration into and from British territory.

The latest return received gives the following figures:—

	Cultivators.	Labourers and others.	Total.
Number of men who left His Highness' for British territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)	849	8,675	9,524
Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)...	6,669	22,059	28,728

The number of British subjects employed on relief works in His Highness' territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shewn:—

Week ending 29th January 1877	... 1,663
Ditto 6th February 1877	... 11,149

No. 11 — Rates of food at the chief places in Hyderabad, as the Capital, Gulburgah, Aurungabad, Jalna and other towns, and the general results of harvest and supplies of food, forage and water in the unaffected talukas.

The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district.

Districts.	Price of Rice.		Price of Jowari.		Rainfall.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	Seers per rupee.		Seers per rupee.		I. C.	I. C.
Gulburgah	11	5	26	9½	27 25	12 38
Shorapur	12	5½	28	7½	22 43	7 55
Raichore	12½	5½	25	7½	29 6	13 13
Lingsugur	11	5	28	7	12 57	5 24
Kurnoum	12	6½	26½	9½	29 88	29 9
Nulgunda	14½	6½	32	12	28 89	13 9
Nagar Kurnool	16	7	28	10	27 21	13 74
Bidar	12	10	27	10	25 4	14 39
Nuldroog	9⅝	5⅝	30	10	25 15	14 85
Nandair	20	7½	48	16½	34 91	23 3
Meduk	17½	7½	22½	9½	24 33	21 40
Indore	20	9½	30	15½	22 34	25 65
Elgundul	...	...	...	...	14 22	18 31
Sirpur Tandur	15	12	30	24	...	...
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	40 62	18 37
Bheer	11½	5½	37	12½	38 15	17 94
Parbani	...	...	...	...	22 26	23 46

The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Safar 1294) were 1,171 pullahs, of which 552 were rice, 273 wheat, 276 jowari and 70 chenna (Bengal gram).

The prices in the city of Hyderabad, of—

Rice varied, 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 24 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 19½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 19½ to 17 ditto.
Wheat varied, 1st ditto „ 17 to 15½ ditto.
2nd ditto „ 15½ to 13½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 13½ to 12½ ditto.
Jowari, white ditto „ 12½ to 12½ ditto.
Ditto, yellow ditto „ 12 to 11½ ditto.

Outside the city.

Rice ... 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 22 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 18½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 18½ to 16 ditto.
Wheat ... 1st ditto „ 17 to 16 ditto.
2nd ditto „ 14½ to 13 ditto.
Jowari, white, from Rs. 13 to 12 per pullah.
Ditto, yellow, „ „ 11½ to 10½ ditto.
Bajri Rs. 12 per pullah.

The appended statement (A) gives the general condition of the seasons and supplies of food, forage and water, in all the districts in the Nizam's territory.

It is remarked in conclusion, that the result of the enquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the distress is neither so wide-spread, nor so alarming as was at first supposed, and that with the exception of the districts named in the first portion of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

NOTE.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
The 13th March 1877.

C. B. EVAN SMITH,
First Assistant Resident.

A.

Statement shewing extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken persons in the Nizam's Territory.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimate of famine-stricken persons requiring relief.	Remarks.
Southern Division	Gulburgah ...	3,456	198,023	...	There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair.
Ditto ...	Shorapur ...	2,112	272,345	6,000	Distress in this district is confined to the western portion of it.
Ditto ...	East Raichur ...	2,752	295,848	10,000	Famine exists only in the Alpur taluk prices high in other taluks.
Ditto ...	Western Lingsugur...	2,264	251,911	12,000	Crops scanty in taluks Sindnur and Kushtagi. Ryots and others suffering from famine.
Eastern Division	Khamam ...	7,808	270,250	...	Neither famine nor distress at present exists.
Ditto ...	Nulgunda ...	7,424	226,619	5,000	Crops scanty in taluk Nalgunda, cultivators suffering. Grass, either green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had.
Ditto ...	Nagar Kurnool ...	5,184	157,184	...	In none of the taluks in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail.
Western Division	Beder	4,288	212,001	...	The rabi crops in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the cultivators considerably benefited.
Ditto ...	Nuldroog ...	3,420	267,180	10,000	In taluk Nelinga, the rabi season is good and the kharif also good, and according to expectations. In taluk Tuljapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Wasi, there is a scarcity of forage for cattle from want of rain. In taluk Nuldroog, season very favourable. In Dharasco, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parenda, owing to an almost total failure of rain, distress is felt from want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain.
Northern Division	Nandair ...	3,456	347,612	...	No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair.
Ditto ...	Meduck ...	4,032	156,080	...	No famine. Season good.
Ditto ...	Indore	3,328	243,298	...	State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high prices from exportations of grain and possible occurrence of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others.
Ditto ...	Yelgundal ...	6,400	460,610	...	No cause of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful.
Ditto ...	Sirpur Tandore ...	Not given.	147,973	...	Crops flourishing.
North-Western Division.	Aurungabad ...	5,824	331,702	...	In some villages of taluks Baizapur and Kanhar, crops failed from drought, but on the whole, famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail.
Ditto ...	Beer	4,096	258,338	...	Famine does not exist in any of the taluks of this district; but in taluk Ashti, distress is apprehended from failure of crops. There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk.
Ditto ...	Parbhani ...	3,520	276,620	...	No cause of complaint whatever.
		69,364	4,373,594	43,000	

C. B. EVAN SMITH,

1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Memorandum concerning the scarcity in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.

His Highness the Nizam's territory is divided into seventeen districts (*vide* accompanying map*) of which a list is given in the margin.† The pressure of want has been felt in seven taluks only of the districts, number 1 to 5. In four very severely, namely,—

(1).—Alumpur in Raichur, south.
(2.)—Sindnur in Lingsugur, south.
(3).—Parainda in Nulgunda, east.
(4).—Ashti in Bheer, north-west.

And in three partially, namely,

(1).—Kustagi in Lingsugur, south.
(2).—Indola, in Shorapur, south.
(3).—Dewar Konda in Nulgunda, east.

In the first-named four taluks, the average crop was one of 4½ annas, while in Alumpur it was of 2 annas only. In the last-named three taluks the average crop was as high as 10¾ annas. Over the rest of the country the harvests for last year were fair, and though the partial failure of the monsoon may cause some distress during the ensuing hot season, there can be no doubt that, with the exception of the taluks above specified, no other part of His Highness' dominions has any cause to dread scarcity of a nature likely to cause serious distress.

* Will follow.

† 1 Raichur.
2 Lingsugur.
3 Shorapur.
4 Nulgunda.
5 Bheer.
} Affected districts.
6 Gulbu
7 Khanram.
8 Nagar Kurnool.
9 Beder.
10 Nuldrug.
11 Nandair.
12 Meduck.
13 Indore.
14 Elgundal.
15 Sirpur Tandur.
16 Aurungabad.
17 Parbani.

NOTE.—The relief works in progress are shewn on the map by red lines.

The total area of the districts affected by the scarcity may be roughly calculated at 3,400 square miles with a population of 360,000, or about 106 human beings to the square mile.

When the first reports of an approaching famine began to spread some six months ago, considerable alarm was manifested in the city and at the head-quarters of the Government, and relief measures were authorised, that have since, under the guidance of experience and a more intimate knowledge of the facts, been considerably modified. The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a central committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarrum-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds, and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence.

The measures which the committee has principally addressed itself to have been the institution of relief works and the necessary arrrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works.

Of actual starvation, no case has been reported to the capital, and it may be hoped that, however distressing the suffering inevitable from the high price of grain, death from sheer want of food will be warded off.

The relief works have been divided into two main heads, *viz.*—

(1) The construction of roads and the repairing of tanks and canals, and
(2) the construction of new or the repair of old wells.

The total amount sanctioned for expenditure on relief works up to the 6th February 1877 was 4,22,021 H. S. Rupees. The central relief committee is, however, authorised to recommend that an increase should be made to this grant if found necessary.

Of the above sum, close on 1,20,000 H. S. Rupees had been spent up to the 6th February, the total number of persons relieved being 941,377. The Minister's report only gives the daily average number relieved for the one week ending 6th February 1877, when it amounted to 26,558.

The wage allotted at the relief work is as follows per diem—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Cts.	
A man 9 dubs = ...	0	1	8	55/100	Government Coin.
A woman 6 dubs = ...	0	1	3	39/100	,,
A child 4 ,, = ...	0	0	10	26/100	,,

A male adult can purchase at the works about 1 seer of jawari with his day's wage as above.

The Government has not up to the present interfered in any way with the grain trade, and it is not probable that it will be called upon to do so. The trade in all species of grain is particularly lively. From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulburga and Raichur, in His Highness' dominions, no less than 40,000 tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877, and those and the other stations along the line are still crammed with grain waiting to be removed. During the four months immediately preceding the commencement of the present year, the grain exports were 4,79,483 maunds against 1,57,676 maunds imports, while for the preceding year the figures shew for the same period 2,15,601 maunds exports and 83,926 maunds imports, or less than half the quantities that have lately been transported under pressure of the existing partial scarcity. The grain, it may be mentioned, has up to the present time found its way into the affected districts by the ordinary modes of transit, carts and brinjarah bullocks. The only complaints that have been made have had reference to the delays that have unavoidably taken place on the railway, and these complaints the railway authorities have ever done their best to rectify.

The system of transport by brinjarah bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water.

The Government has not considered it necessary to issue any special instructions with the object of endeavouring to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle in the affected localities. It is found that precautionary measures are generally taken by the owners themselves in behalf of the more valuable animals, and that Government interference is not needed. The value of the prickly pear, as an article of fodder, has however been made known as widely as possible.

The state of the water supply in the various districts has not received the special attention of Government, beyond the issue of injunctions to the district officials to have wells dug and to improve the appliances at command for increasing the supply of water wherever feasible, and they have been authorised to spend money as required for this purpose at their discretion.

The measures taken for the preservation of health at the various relief works appear to be as satisfactory as circumstances will admit of; some few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, but there has been nothing like an epidemic, and the rules in force for the prevention of the spread of disease are satisfactory, and will doubtless prove effective if properly carried out.

Much care is now enjoined by the rules that have been laid down to obviate any individuals finding employment on the relief works who are not in actual want. The distribution of relief from private sources is as yet very limited, but may be expected to increase as the season advances.

His Highness' Government proposes, with the help of private aid, to establish generally throughout the affected districts poor-houses where relief may be distributed locally to such sufferers as are either unable to reach, or are not fit for employment on, the relief works, but from whom light labour will be taken, when found practicable.

On a rough estimate it is calculated that up to the 6th February 1877 the total number of the Nizam's subjects that had passed from Hyderabad territory into British limits aggregated about some 10,000 persons, and that this efflux was counterbalanced by an influx of no less than 29,000 emigrants from British territory, while it is also represented, that over 11,000 of the latter were employed on the relief works in His Highness' territory during the week ending 6th ultimo. The extraordinary rise in the number of this class of persons from 1663 in the week ending 29th January to 11,149 during that ending 6th February is worthy* of attention. It should, however, be added that it is acknowlodged by His Highness' officials that these figures cannot be depended on, and that nothing in the nature of a complaint regarding the advent of immigrants from the British Districts in search of employment has been made by His Highness' Government.

* *Note.* Enquiry has been made on this point.

In the parts of His Highness' territories most affected by the famine, the prospects of the crops now in the ground are generally good; and in some few places unusually so; and it may, indeed, be stated generally, that the grave apprehensions of famine in His Highness' dominions which so generally existed some months ago have not been realized, either as to the intensity or extent of the threatened severity. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there is far more than sufficient grain in the country to meet any want that the Government is now likely to have to deal with. The scarcity is in fact well in hand, and the Government entertains, it is believed, a well-founded confidence that the measures that have been organized will suffice to stand the strain that may be put upon them, and that these measures are meeting the difficulty in as efficacious a manner as could have been looked for. The estimate of the maximum number that may have to be provided for on the relief works during the coming hot season does not exceed a daily average of 43,000 persons, and His Highness' Government appears to be satisfied that that estimate may be accepted as reliable.

The accompanying abstract statements of information supplied by His Highness' Government give full information on the several points briefly touched on above. They also include a list of the various prices of grain ruling in the capital and the districts.

No. 276, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate the following remarks with reference to the stock of grain purchased by the Government of Madras, a considerable portion of which is retained as a reserve.

2. The Madras Government are doubtless aware of the distrust which is felt by members of the mercantile community both at Madras and at Calcutta, and it is believed also at Rangoon, in connection with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. This feeling has found expression from time to time in letters in the newspapers, and it is evident from information which has reached the Government of India from other quarters that there still exists an impression among persons interested in the grain trade that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which it employed to make its purchases have not entirely ceased, and that there is a danger of other similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour has unfortunately been given to the impression in question by the delay which occurred in notifying to the district officials at Bellary and to the public generally the termination of the appointment of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. as Government brokers for the purchase of grain; and from proceedings of the Madras Government which have recently been received, it would appear that Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were employed a few weeks ago in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity, which, apparently, was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government grain agents.

3. The Governor-General in Council is aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government, that His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, will be publicly made known before action is taken.

4. This resolution should apply not only to additions to the reserve of grain now stored at Madras, but also to purchases made with the view of supplying the place of issues made from the reserve. It should also be notified that even in the distressed districts the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach, that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to them from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them. I am to request that these instructions may be carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, which, according to the latest information furnished to the Government of India, amounted to 26,000 tons, I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Grace in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary, and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. What the Government of India would suggest is that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots of, say, 5,000 tons each, at intervals of a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place.

Telegram, dated 17th March 1877.

From—Madras, | *To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary, | *To—Revenue Addl. Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT consider it imprudent to vary distribution of reserve grain at well-considered places. Suggested sale of grain now remaining in Madras would necessarily interfere with trade, and would be a breach of faith after public pledge that it was strictly held for emergencies. Government, therefore, cannot accept either of these suggestions, and have announced this decision, as publication of suggestion in *Gazette* has much unsettled trade. Your announcement of this decision to Calcutta and Burma will be useful to re-assure trade.

Telegram, dated 21st March 1877.

From—Calcutta, | *To—Madras,*
From—Revenue Additional Secretary. | *To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

YOUR telegram regarding grain reserve. Have you made the public notification requested in paragraphs 3 and 4 of our letter of the 9th instant, except that relating to the removal of Government grain to places 60 miles from railway. If not, please explain why? With regard to distribution of reserve grain, we request you to inform us as soon as possible what are the places less than 60 miles from the railway where reserve of Government grain are stored; what is the quantity so stored in each such place; and what your reasons for retaining it in a locality which, *primâ facie*, ought to be easily reached by private trade. Telegraphic answer to these enquiries and early written reply to our letter of 9th instant are requested. The Government of India also request that all important announcements made, or decisions arrived at, by the Madras Government regarding the famine may be promptly telegraphed to Supreme Government. The public announcement, that the Government would hold the stock of grain at Madras in reserve, was not communicated to us at the time.

No. 309.—COPY by post.

No. 313, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your telegram of the 17th instant, in answer to my letter No. 276 of the 9th instant.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that before coming to a final decision on the subject of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th paragraphs of that letter, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will await the result of the further reference which was made to the Government of Madras by telegraph yesterday.

3. The proposal in paragraph 5, that the reserve of grain now held by the Madras Government should be gradually sold off in small quantities at fixed intervals, was, I am to explain, intended to relieve the mercantile community from the standing menace which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts, or to be thrown on the market at any time. From such enquiries as the Government of India have been able to make, it appears that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject; although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and that if conducted in the manner, and at the intervals, proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. As, however, the general opinion of the trade at Madras appears to be adverse to the measure, and as His Excellency the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, the Government of India will not press its suggestion further. I am, however, to add that the reserve should not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the necessity of the case.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 16th March 1877.

The usual relief reports, with maps and statements for the week ending 10th March, will be submitted to Government. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna. Maps showing the works in progress in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Madura are herewith forwarded.

2. Prices of all grains shew a slight rise in Kistna, but a tendency to further fall in Kurnool; there is a somewhat sharp rise in Salem. In other districts, there is little change to notice. In Nellore, prices are more nearly equalized than before; there is a tendency to rise in the north of the district, but the inferior grains have become cheaper in the south. Ragi and cholum have fallen in Pullumpett and the northern Taluqs of Cuddapah, owing, no doubt, to harvest of crops under wells. In Bellary prices are nearly stationary, but there is extraordinary difference in the price of ragi at stations on the railway line and in the remoter taluqs, which points to extensive importation. While indigenous cholum is quoted at 8·76 seers, Raichore and Jubbulpur cholum are sold at Bellary at 9·27 and 10·3 seers respectively. The continued fall in Kurnool is attributed, as in last week, to importation and harvest of crops under the canal. Prices are almost stationary everywhere in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The rise of price in the Salem average already noticed results from a very great increase in the Dhorampuri taluq, which is the most distressed in the district. The quotations in this taluq for this and for last week are given in the margin. The attention of the Collector is called to the great enhancement of price, and he is requested to report to what it is to be ascribed.

	Seers.
Madaksira ...	7·28
Hurpunhulli ...	7·76
Bellary ...	10·19
Tadpatri ...	11·40
Adoni ...	11·88

	3rd March. Seers.	10th March. Seers.
Rice ...	7·03	5·35
Cholum ...	10·11	6·03
Ragi ...	8·97	5·98
Cumboo ...	9·19	5·80

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain during the week except in the Kadiri Taluq of Cuddapah, where one-tenth of an inch was registered.

4. *Grants, &c.*—The grants made for general relief purposes to the 10th March amounted to Rs. 1,00,49,763. The grant for the Nellore District has been exceeded, and further sums will be placed at the Collector's disposal. Against the grants, the outlay to date is approximately Rs. 84,70,935 upon works, and Rs. 2,81,738 on gratuitous relief. The following shows the distribution of the outlay on works in progress (statement 4), the districts of Kurnool and South Arcot being excepted :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads—	Rs.	Rs.
New Works	1,58,232	34,44,020
Repairs	45,046	6,78,883
TOTAL ...	2,03,278	41,22,903
Irrigation Works	23,073	3,32,199
Miscellaneous	35,864	4,29,168
TOTAL ...	2,62,215	48,84,270

The relief works in Malabar have not yet commenced. Distress has shewn itself among the hill tribes in parts of the Nilgiris, and a small grant has been sanctioned, but relief operations have not yet commenced.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The total numbers on the works in the several districts are compared below :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Population.	Present No. of percentage of population
Kistna	2,932	2,755	— 177	308,1[illegible]*	·90
Nellore	48,289	54,546	+ 6,257	1,376,811	6·13‖
Cuddapah	58,207	57,231	— 976	1,351,194	4·23
Bellary	2,39,820	2,18,319	— 21,501	1,668,006	13·09
Kurnool	1,94,645	1,91,546	— 3,099	959,640	19·96
Chingleput ...	7,909	7,308	— 601	938,184	·78
North Arcot ...	17,896	15,109	— 2,787	2,015,278	·75
South „ ...	1,130	.....	— 1,130	640,519†	...
Trichinopoly ...	.....	.....	...	76,530‡	...
Madura	5,766	6,784	+ 1,018	2,266,615	·30
Tinnevelly ...	653	1,561	+ 908	990,288§	·16
Coimbatore ...	21,778	24,418	+ 2,640	1,763,274	2·30
Salem	43,022	45,346	+ 2,324	1,966,995	3·83
TOTAL ...	6,42,047	6,24,923	— 17,124	16,321,488	4·01
East Coast Canal ...	26,576	29,879	+ 3,303		
	6,68,623	6,54,802	— 13,821		

* Bunder Bapatla only.
† Tindivanam, Trinomalai and Villuperam.
‡ Trichinopoly town only.
§ Odapidaram, Sankaranainarkooil, Stivilliputteri, Satur Nangueri.
‖ Including those on East Coast Canal.

6. *Makellore.*—Notwithstanding the increase in the numbers on the canal and the general introduction of the new scale of wages, the numbers on district works have increased. The rise has occurred chiefly in Gudur and Kavali, and the Collector will report the cause in the latter taluk. The numbers there are excessive and demand enquiry.

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Gudur ...	1,132	2,555	+ 1,423
Kavali ...	10,862	15,587	+ 4,725

7. The numbers in *Cuddapah* are very nearly the same as in last week. They have fallen in Jammalamadagu and Madanapalli, but risen in Pallampett and Voilpad. They are nearly stationary in other taluks. The proportion of present numbers to populaton in each taluk is given in the margin.

	Per cent.
Jammalamadagu	2·01
Pulivendla	7·45
Proddatur	2·38
Cuddapah	2·85
Budwail	7·76
Sidhout	3·30
Pallampett	6·46
Kadiri	3·48
Royachoti	2·72
Madanapalli	5·05
Voilpad	3·65
	4·23

8. The Bellary figures compare by taluks as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Present number per cent. of population.
Adoni	56,737	51,776	— 4,961	28·5
Alur	31,952	21,914	— 10,038	22·3
Ghooty	15,522	13,513	— 2,009	9·4
Tadpatry	10,359	8,985	— 1,374	7·7
Anantapur	9,584	8,083	— 1,501	7·9
Dharmaveram	2,511	3,031	+ 520	2·5
Pennakonda	3,168	2,698	— 470	3·0
Hindupur	1,276	1,408	+ 132	1·6
Madaksera	13,463	7,880	— 5,583	9·9
Raidrug	7,476	8,721	+ 1,245	9·9
Bellary	43,936	47,116	+ 3,180	25·8
Hospett	13,779	13,513	— 266	18·1
Sundur	3,580	1,343	— 2,237	9·0
Kudlighi	10,875	10,856	— 19	11·7
Harpenhalli	6,382	11,298	+ 4,916	12·6
Hadgulli	9,220	6,184	— 3,036	7·8
TOTAL ...	239,820	218,319	— 21,501	13·1

There is a satisfactory further decrease in Alur and Adoni, owing to improved supervision. The other cases of decrease are attributed generally to the reduction of wages, weeding of gangs and in a few cases to outbreaks of cholera. The Board regret to notice a considerable increase in the Bellary taluk as to which no explanation is given. The numbers there were already excessive.

9. The small decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision and weeding. The decrease in *Chingleput* is in the Saidapett Taluk, where the coolies on some of the works referred to accept the new wages. In *North Arcot* decrease is general, but it is most marked in Punganur. Works are stopped in *Trichinopoly* town, as the coolies refused the reduced rates. The increase in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to returned emigrants seeking work, but it is more probably due to increase of wages under the new scale which will be noticed below. The increase in *Madura* is not explained. That in *Coimbatore* is partly nominal, the Dharapura taluk report having been wanting last week. It is said that persons from the Palni taluk are now seeking work in Udumulapettah, and the attention of the Collector of Madura is called to this. In *Salem* there is a great increase (from 3,996 to 6,798) in Dharampuri, and also increase in Namakul and Ahtur.

10. Rates of wages.—The scale of wages has not yet been revised in the sub-division of *Cuddapah* or in part of Budwail taluk. Grain and money are given in Prodatur. The new rates are paid in other taluks with reference to the lower scale of task work, and apparently also the price of rice. In *Nellore*, except in part of the Darsi division, the new scale is in force. It is on the higher scale of task on some works in Kanigiri, but elsewhere on the lower. Rice seems the regulating grain, but the adjustment to reported prices does not seem very close. Wages are reported for 12 taluks in *Bellary*. In Hindupur, Hadjalli and part of Kudligi the old scale is in force. In the remaining taluks wages have apparently been regulated, with reference to the price of rice in* Adoni, Alur, Dhurmavaram, Bellary, elsewhere with reference to that of inferior grain. The higher scale of task appears in Harpanhalli. The Collector of *Kurnool* telegraphs that the new scale is in force in Ramulacotta, Patticonda, Cumbum and Koilcuntla, and he believes in the others also. The old rates are in force in Madurantakum and part of Saidapet in the *Chingleput* district; the new scale in the rest of Saidapett, Trivellore, and Ponneri for half task and on the price of rice. Wages according to task work is said to be given in Conjevaram and Chingleput. There is evidently a misapprehension, and the Collector should explain to the Sub-Collector the orders on the subject. In *Salem*, half task rates, computed with reference to the average price of rice, are given. In *Coimbatore*, full task rates are given in Caroor, Pulladam, Oodoomulpettah and Dharapuram; half task rates elsewhere, except Erode, where the old scale seems in force, and in Pollachy, where there are only five skilled well-sinkers employed. In Satyamangalam cholum is the standard grain, elsewhere rice. In *Madura*, full task rates are paid in Melur and Palni with reference to the price of rice; but the old scale (which is however almost the same) is still paid in Tirumungalum and Madura taluqs. In *Tinnevelly*, the higher scale of task is exacted, and the rates in those of the four taluqs in which work is in progress are 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie, and 1 anna, which correspond to 7½ seers of grain. Rice is the only grain obtainable in Otapidaram, but it is sold at 8½ seers. In the other taluqs, rice averages 8·1 seers and ragi 11¼. The latter grain might be taken, and an enhancement of wages, which seems to have led to an increase of numbers, need not be allowed. In Sattur wages have remained unchanged.

* Here they are for half task and 7¼ seers. Rice, however, is sold at 10¼ seers.

11. Very little information is given as to the effect of the new scale on the condition of the coolies; and what is given seems not very trustworthy. One Tahsildar says the coolies are becoming emaciated, but in the next taluq they are said to be in fair condition. The special reports on this point must be awaited.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers compare by districts as follows:—

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Kistna	160	184	+ 24
Nellore	4,681	5,204	+ 523
Cuddapah...	1,634	1,256	— 378
Bellary	16,589	17,575	+ 986
Kurnool	3,651	11,233	+ 7,582
Chingleput	5,102	5,666	+ 564
North Arcot	835	1,398	+ 563
South Arcot	156	No report.	— 156
Madura	188	328	+ 140
Tinnevelly	192	272	+ 80
Coimbatore	1,309	1,093	— 216
Salem	3,563	3,740	+ 177
	28,060	47,949	+ 19,889

There is thus a very large increase, the greater part of which occurs in Kurnool. The Collector's telegram does not explain it, but the Board believe it to be due to the entry of the persons fed at a large relief house in Kurnool town, which was hitherto supported from private contributions, but which has now, on the exhaustion of the funds subscribed, been taken over by Government. A camp is to be formed for these persons in the neighbourhood. No special explanation is necessary for the fluctuations in other districts.

13. The outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief stands as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,85,801	84,70,935
Gratuitous relief	15,659	2,81,738
TOTAL ...	4,01,460	87,52,673

The grants sanctioned by the Board amount, as per enclosed memorandum, to Rs. 1,00,70,973.

14. The following statement shows the amount advanced for the construction of wells under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	1,930	19,760
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	...	7,730
TOTAL ...	1,930	41,606

5. The special establishments employed are shown below, the entries for Bellary, Kurnool and Salem are taken from the report of last week; none have been received for the week under report :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Cuddapah	273	12,413	81	968	124	1,365	478	14,746
Bellary...	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	55	1,144	14	122	2	27	71	1,293
North Arcot	223	4,755	...	...	10	158	233	4,913
Madura	59	1,651	...	...	...	...	59	1,651
Tinnevelly	18	172	2	16	1	8	21	196
Coimbatore	65	1,459	...	...	7	74	72	1,533
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
	2,084	58,959	422	5,314	336	4,715	2,742	68,988

16. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has furnished to the Board a statement from which the following information is taken. The average daily number of resident paupers in six camps was 9,683, and 11,555 on the average received one meal as non-resident; 601 persons were in the camp hospitals on the last day of the week, and there were 16 deaths in camp and 8

outside it. The following statement shows the distribution of the resident paupers on the 10th March and the districts whence they came :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chingleput	1,585	1,584	1,601	4,770
North Arcot	795	811	856	2,462
Nellore	745	677	988	2,410
South Arcot	6	5	7	18
Cuddapah	21	9	14	44
Salem	...	2	...	2
Bellary	5	..	...	5
Tanjore	3	2	2	7
Trichinopoly	4	1	...	5
Mysore	3	3	5	11
Total ...	3,167	3,094	3,473	9,734

The outlay by the Commissioner for relief in Madras was in the week Rs. 60,406, and up to the week Rs. 2,56,226.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kristna	8·74	9·16	19·39	11·90	12·44	31·21	13·97	14·17	38·11	11·13	11·84	37·04	7·53	7·77	13·34	12·03	12·60	32·29	...	1·23	...
Nellore	7·96	8·10	15·53	9·93	9·28	28·17	11·92	11·32	31·50	9·79	9·35	28·52	7·28	7·06	12·13	9·02	9·39	25·68	..	0·33	0·08
Cuddapah	7·37	7·34	14·13	9·24	8·78	24·51	9·59	9·39	26·19	8·08	7·91	24·31	6·58	6·52	12·32	8·13	8·38	27·32	0·01	0·12	...
Bellary	7·13	7·16	14·36	8·86	8·86	24·65	8·92	8·95	25·57	8·33	8·50	23·05	6·70	6·81	12·63	8·80	8·87	27·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·35	7·10	14·72	9·17	8·63	28·25	9·91	9·65	31·05	9·29	9·31	29·23	7·32	7·07	14·44	8·59	8·26	26·64	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·38	16·26	10·60	10·98	...	11·03	11·09	23·13	12·32	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·19	20·56	...	0·15	...
North Arcot	8·16	7·57	14·60	9·62	9·65	21·40	9·80	9·72	21·74	8·75	8·67	19·86	6·02	6·18	10·52	10·42	10·88	24·72	...	0·06	0·16
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7·68	7·39	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·48	24·63	10·16	10·16	23·49	5·94	5·81	9·77	10·78	11·09	24·83	...	0·04	0·31
Madura	8·06	7·78	14·57	11·94	13·28	32·72	10·14	10·18	30·48	10·53	10·66	29·69	5·46	5·46	10·20	11·42	11·75	25·96	...	0·02	0·65
Tinnevelly	8·20	8·02	12·07	9·00	...	22·50	11·23	11·47	28·50	11·45	11·20	29·00	6·00	6·55	8·42	11·10	11·23	19·30	...	0·10	0·84
Coimbatore	7·98	7·80	12·44	9·72	9·33	20·21	10·15	10·20	22·99	10·57	10·61	23·04	5·97	5·44	10·12	10·24	10·46	23·12	...	0·06	0·17
Salem	7·00	7·36	13·35	8·56	9·20	22·02	8·92	9·25	22·59	8·37	9·02	22·18	5·87	6·13	10·42	9·53	10·14	24·74	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,

Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	75,000	...	3,170	32,253	45,148	1,493	110	...	...	...	2,755	...	...	...	184
Nellore	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	21,303	6,678	51,546	...	...	...	5,204
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Pellary	38,16,000	26,36,416	1,21,912	26,46,023	32,14,338	1,71,680	5,947	83,467	109,995	24,860	218,319	3,578	4,339	9,658	17,575
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,23,586	27,07,512	27,07,512	17,939	1,762	...	...	...	191,546	...	...	...	11,233
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,009	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
Salem	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,899	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Malabar	5,000	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,00,49,763	...	3,85,801	75,91,782	84,70,935	2,81,738	15,659	...	...	...	624,923	...	...	..	47,949

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,142	1,340	72,276	73,255 836	437	58	872	927	406	2,205	45	43	29	117
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,773	1,848	97,132	97,184 2,948	...		2,114	4,907	1,220	8,241	...	...	...	...
	Proddatore	...	1,16,803	1,203	46,343	49,469 1,516	380	57	844	1,284	318	2,446	84	151	27	262
	Cuddapah	...	1,21,251	3,531	75,690	92,498 13,697	...	...	1,701	2,325	612	4,638	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04 529	5,586	50,343	50,343 1,308	25	25	2,841	3,197	1,178	7,216	60	55	11	126
	Sidhout	...	66,302	2,001	42,199	42,259	...	...	991	1,282	257	2,530	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpette	...	1,04,941	7,503	69,430	69,680 924	...	...	3,837	4,789	757	9,383	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	.	2,21,898	3,506	1,92,092	2,17,111 16,798	442	108	1,906	2,324	687	4,917	50	50	40	140
	Royachoti . .	...	2,33,435	2,061	1,05,832	1,11,819 7,483	505	58	1,394	1,746	352	3,492	43	62	175	280
	Madanapalli . .	...	Not given	8,075	2,49,672	2,50,172 30,189	419	15	2,875	3,259	709	6,843	52	62	67	181
	Voilpaud	...	Do.	8,750	1,97,626	2,05,045 18,880	1,000	67	2,150	2,600	570	5,320	60	40	50	150
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary.	Adony	...	7,25,000	23,984	3,41,339	5,22,305	34,390	1,103	22,056	23,528	6,192	51,776	886	799	1,732	3,417
	Alur . ..	..	2,74,938	9,797	2,74,938	2,93,473 300	602	109	8,138	10,513	3,263	21,914	86	107	122	315
	Gooty	...	1,32,553	6,814	1,32,553	2,19,287	14,989	603	4,124	7,616	1,773	13,513	356	540	649	1,545
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	4,642	74,413	90,273	4,148	698	2,353	6,141	491	8,985	317	519	978	1,814
	Anantapur	...	1,37,702	5,299	79,708	97,132	770	54	1,734	4,851	1,498	8,083	39	56	20	115
	Dharmaveram	...	1,73,205	4,021	1,06,625	1,37,724	3,998	104	705	1,711	615	3,031	141	113	82	336
	Pennakondah	...	1,20,519	1,427	1,38,723	1,37,670 75,043	16,679	505	767	1,678	253	2,698	155	211	170	526
	Hinderpoor	...	30,950	4,932	1,40,411	1,44,642	56,066	462	523	736	149	1,408	223	366	277	866
	Madaksira	...	13,830	4,248	1,63,653	1,63,653	16,079	1,087	2,436	4,735	709	7,880	566	655	1,000	2,221
	Raidrug	...	73,563	5,810	96,432	96,432	443	73	3,291	3,749	1,681	8,721	48	59	35	142
	Bellary	...	Not completely given	26,328	5,79,946	6,85,339	533	22	21,940	21,437	3,739	47,116	...	...	...	...
	Hospett	...	1,58,177	7,805	1,24,814	1,42,950	8,358	562	4,733	7,566	1,214	13,513	322	339	2,021	2,682
	Sandoor	...	35,300	1,592	29,935	29,935	172	98	469	658	216	1,343	63	106	59	228
	Kudlejbi	...	3,68,509	5,494	1,43,701	1,46,791	3,139	47	3,887	6,047	922	10,856	20	34	16	70
	Harpenhally	...	1,32,036	4,069	91,681	1,00,343	5,822	388	4,235	5,844	1,219	11,298	116	153	1,600	1,869

C	Ponneri	...	...	...	9,305	498	7,893	19,104	258	8	1,300	1,058	23	2,381	42	30	75	147
	TOTAL	...		1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,000	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
SALEM.	Salem	...	...	...	1,12,558	5,827	39,968	42,385	4,497	107	5,054	5,835	718	11,607	71	97	54	222
	Ahthur	...	...	...	21,687	1,886	3,709	3,770	410	26	1,386	2,480	228	4,094	21	16	16	53
	Namkul	...	...	...	52,156	2,165	15,976	16,896	1,496	12	1,957	1,837	342	4,136	14	25	9	48
	Trichengode	...	...	...	69,903	3,586	20,643	24,924	1,755	23	3,132	2,501	301	5,934	88	124	80	292
	Tripatore	...	...	...	33,705	1,511	7,907	7,962	2,442	197	877	1,139	421	2,437	93	77	24	194
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	48,740	3,552	14,138	14,893	3,330	246	1,563	1,747	529	3,839	77	103	111	291
	Dorampoory	...	...	...	53,768	2,808	21,891	27,678 1,227	6,736	1,377	2,212	3,821	765	6,798	376	776	1,182	2,334
	Oossoor	...	...	...	71,012	1,380	25,905	35,247 1,007	3,178	928	654	1,022	63	1,739	63	65	45	163
	Kitnagiri	...	...	...	60,203	2,497	21,008	25,667	1,500	65	1,671	2,658	433	4,762	60	48	35	143
	TOTAL	...		2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
COIMBATORE.	Errode	...	...	...	40,640	1,608	11,348	26,900 1,632	20	4	1,307	1,571	218	3,096	30	29	27	86
	Pulladum	...	...	...	33,223	3,372	28,714	35,622 3,083	140	13	1,239	3,972	263	5,474	26	46	56	128
	Udumelpeta	...	...	...	56,950	3,342	31,979	37,254	650	325	1,357	4,301	72	5,730	250	450	100	800
	Sattianiangalam	...	...	...	13,136	1,187	7,889	8,389 61	171	43	471	1,271	239	1,981	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	...	...	13,660	901	7,204	8,108	...	...	912	1,585	195	2,692	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	...	...	9,730	854	7,866	10,506	161	97	506	1,556	192	2,254	30	16	23	69
	Pollochy	...	...	...	230	15	134	134	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	12,694	988	9,917	9,917	14	1	468	1,038	27	1,533	1	...	...	1
	Darapuram	...	...	...	13,180	1,055	7,902	7,902 37	...	...	379	1,156	118	1,653	...	...	...	...
	Collejol	...	...	...	7,500	3	105	105 27	54	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	9
	TOTAL	...		2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	30,616	1,171	21,379	21,459 1,419	15	15	1,177	523	469	2,169	2	4	11	17
	Palwanair	...	...	...	...	9,683	840	4,657	18,744 504	5	5	877	705	23	1,605	5	3	...	8
	Chandraghiri	...	...	...	...	11,859	13	3,127	3,685	213	43	94	71	39	204	12	13	12	37
	Gadiattum	...	...	...	...	19,764	468	4,102	4,102 353	6	5	328	422	...	750	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	...	...	48,020	2,252	36,243	40,177 1,632	129	63	545	1,887	321	2,753	114	123	112	349
	Arcot	...	...	...	...	26,758	72	19,264	20,561 1,698	300	...	502	495	34	1,031	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	...	...	...	24,885	1,165	14,497	14,407 85	...	...	434	280	125	839	291	280	221	792
	Vunganoor	...	...	...	...	55,265	2,892	26,690	26,690 392	34	...	1,435	760	611	2,806	24	33	32	89
	Trittany	...	...	...	...	13,708	1,823	6,468	6,468	108	60	1,247	903	473	2,623	27	30	24	81
	Teripatty	...	...	...	...	2,024	95	101	114	3	3	110	90	77	277	...	...	...	...
	Maderpauk	...	...	...	...	400	...	196	196	92	36	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	25
	Arkonum	...	...	...	...	11,019	36	7,785	7,785	...	...	19	12	10	41	...	...	...	...
	Noroyanaveram	...	...	...	...	128	9	9	9	...	...	9		2	11	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...		2,45,450	2,57,129	10,833	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,208

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Madura	Madura	...	17,365	713	5,456	5,456	28	7	645	552	156	1,353	1	...	...	1
	Teramungalam	...	9,936	540	1,956	4,595	4	2	477	520	213	1,210	2	...	2	4
	Malur	...	2,329	169	691	691	2	1	87	159	1	247	1	2	3	6
	Dindigal	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,076	23,709	26,011	1,359	102	1,373	2,554	47	3,974	104	208	5	317
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	...	6,312	113	1,613	1,613	41	1	82	49	46	177	1	...	...	1
	Sáltur	...	...	8,858	148	2,603	2,640	66	1	159	41	10	210	3	3	...	6
	Surkarannainorkool	...	...	400	138	232	887	137	...	104	98	7	209	...	...	...	...
	Ottapiddaram	...	...	4,152	388	1,190	1,190	507	94	667	260	38	965	50	125	90	265
	Total	...	41,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Nellore.	Gudur	...	...	36,040	961	25,197	25,197	5,223	...	945	1,206	404	2,555	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	...	25,000	425	18,705	18,705	2,325	102	232	183	76	491	30	66	62	158
	Nellore	...	...	13,446	558	11,203	11,203	3,329	171	416	600	175	1,281	120	204	586	910
	Atmakur	...	...	11,545	3,038	85,827	85,827	14,924	199	2,528	2,465	600	5,593	176	220	342	738
	Kavali	...	...	29,540	11,318	78,535	78,535	5,699	1,157	7,684	6,382	1,521	15,587	314	405	674	1,393
	Udayagiri	...	...	6,250	7,896	99,282	99,282	960	397	4,113	4,359	1,666	10,138	168	142	236	546
	Kandukur	...	...	30,525	5,231	82,450	82,450	2,988	169	3,054	3,944	886	7,884	75	172	252	499
	Kanigiri	...	...	32,000	1,874	30,031	30,031	423	58	2,548	2,917	677	6,142	94	142	17	253
	Ongole	...	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,234	118	...	...	...	...	79	95	83	257
	Addanki Division	...	...	6,600	979	7,095	7,095	147	...	432	467	165	1,064	...	...	...	...
	Darsi Division	...	...	8,000	696	5,960	5,980	8	...	436	511	199	1,146	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	...	5,600	120	3,464	3,464	504	...	655	639	54	1,348	...	...	...	...
	Zemindaree Tracts	...	...	34,000	715	24,967	24,967	2,845	193	522	540	255	1,317	...	...	...	450
	Total	...	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,561	23,565	24,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	...	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office;

H. E. STOKES,

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.				OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.	
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
istna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253
ellore ...	...	26,724	3,00,890	...	4,131	83,779	...	1,365	65,494	...	1,621	22,706	...	33,841	4,72,869
uddapah ...	10,84,518	35,840	9,73,535	53,413	2,615	90,013	92,639	5,091	60,847	64,504	1,858	71,240	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635
ellary ...	16,65,968	80,627	19,31,412	5,60,987	27,223	4,24,807	1,51,867	3,871	1,15,230	2,57,594	9,291	1,74,577	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,16,023
urnool ...	Telegraphic summary received.														
hingleput...	91,719	1,392	36,847	12,000	1,149	5,531	6,845	92	4,180	41,402	2,426	20,404	1,51,996	5,059	67,265
orth Arcot	1,53,811	3,116	86,412	19,777	755	8,021	2,554	117	4,124	80,987	6,818	45,868	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428
outh ,,	Not received.														
richinopoly	...	...	...	...	..	...	485	71	71	...	...	...	485	71	71
adura ...	47,950	1,931	22,176	...	...	..	26,905	720	5,098	16,685	847	5,311	85,540	3,498	32,885
innevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8,420	212	1,679	11,302	575	3,959	19,722	787	5,638
oimbatore...	52,650	3,446	33,903	1,05,210	6,116	52,007	12,740	973	8,290	30,343	2,460	18,858	2,00,943	13,825	1,13,058
dem ...	95,630	5,126	58,538	59,894	2,727	14,719	1,54,854	7,391	34,643	2,14,354	9,968	63,245	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145
alabar ...	Nil.														
TOTAL ...	...	1,58,232	34,44,020	...	45,016	6,78,883	...	23,073	3,32,199	...	35,864	4,29,168	...	2,62,215	48,84,270

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to the 15th March 1877, and expenditure up to 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th March 1877	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	45,148	1,493
Nellore	4,53,000	4,72,869	40,609
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,53,414	3,208
Bellary	38,16,000	32,14,338	1,71,680
Kurnool	30,21,000	27,07,512	17,939
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,00,009	16,956
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,70,495	905
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	93,748	46,725	1,643
Tinnevelly	44,200	6,330	751
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,49,727	1,210
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	2,01,656	25,344
Malabar	5,000	Nil.	
Total ...	1,00,70,973	84,70,935	2,81,738

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India, *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877. Register No. 33.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 306.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

Under the authority conveyed by the 46th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General of India is pleased to appoint, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Honourable Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

inted and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN INDIAN WHEAT.

No. $\frac{1}{50\text{-}50}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1876.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ the following despatches from the Secretary of State:—

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, forwarding an extract from a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the prices given for them might be raised, and drawing attention to the importance of the adoption of measures with a view to encourage the improved cultivation, of this grain and to facilitate its transport to England in good condition.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th January 1877, requesting that a compilation be prepared shewing the main features of the cultivation of wheat, its consumption and export, the selling prices, the probable cost of transport; and that samples of the chief local varieties of the grain carefully named and described may be made and sent to England.

Read also the following papers shewing the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with a view to improving the quality of the wheat in those Provinces and preventing its admixture with other grains:—

Circular No. 11, dated the 5th May 1876.
Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular, No. 25, dated the 4th August 1876.
Circular letter No. 3433-162, dated the 9th September 1876, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The development of the export trade in Indian wheat has long occupied the attention of the Government of India. In January 1873, on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the export duty and the length of the sea voyage practically disabled Indian wheat from successfully competing with any country in the English market, except perhaps California and Australia, the Government of India freed Indian wheat from all duty on export.

2. Since then, aided by various other circumstances, particularly the shortened transit through the Suez Canal, and recently the state of exchange,

and perhaps to some extent the political condition of Eastern Europe, the increase in the trade has been very great, as will be seen from the figures appended showing the quantity and value of the wheat exported to foreign countries:...

	Cwt.	Rs.
1871-72	637,099	23,56,445
1872-73 ...	394,010	16,76,900
1873-74 ...	1,755,954	82,76
1874-75 ...	1,069,076	49,04,352
1875-76 ...	2,498,285	90,10,255
1876-77 (first ten months)	4,839,290	1,67,34,001

Seeing that the quality of Indian wheat has commended itself to English millers, it may be hoped that with the advantages she now possesses, India will be able to maintain this important trade at a high level. But it must not be forgotten that this country has active and eager competitors in the United States, Southern Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Egypt, and that some of these countries are naturally possessed of great advantages in the shipment of wheat to England. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by every body interested in the trade, from the cultivator to the shipper, to prevent any cause for complaint regarding the quality of the grain exported.

3. It appears from the despatch No. 130, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that complaints are now made of the dirty condition of Indian wheat received in England, as well as of its admixture with inferior grains. The Governor-General in Council desires that these papers may be circulated amongst district officers and published for general information. To some extent the complaints regarding the dirty condition of our wheat will diminish with the extended employment of the railways in its carriage to the port of shipment, in supersession of boats, and with the increased facilities of despatch from the port. A great deal may also be done by the trade in undertaking the cleansing and sorting of the grain before it is shipped. It would appear from a letter from the firm of Messrs. Scott, Finlay & Co., of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that in the present state of the market it would hardly be profitable to incur much expense in such cleansing and sorting. But probably with an increased demand for cleaned and sorted wheat, it will prove remunerative to set up winnowing and sorting machines of the kind referred to in the communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State at the great centres of shipment, *viz.*, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta. In view of the poverty and ignorance of the agricultural community of India, the Governor-General in Council does not consider that it would be expedient to suggest the employment in the rural districts of machines, the purchase of which would require capital which is probably not forthcoming, and the repair of which, when broken, could not be effected except at the Presidency towns. His Excellency in Council considers, however, that much may be done in the way of advice and instruction by district officers to impress upon the agriculturist the necessity of so treating his crop, after it has been reaped, as to keep it reasonably clean, and that such advice will be welcomed and acted upon by the cultivator in his own interest as soon as it is made clear to him that clean wheat will command a readier and better market than dirty grain.

4. The question of admixture of wheat with inferior grains, such as barley and gram, is a separate matter. It is not probable that the adulteration is altogether fraudulent. The truth is that the cultivating classes, who do not largely consume wheat themselves but the inferior grains, have hitherto been in the habit of sowing these inferior grains with their wheat in the same field, the object being to have some resource to fall back upon in the event either of failure in the wheat crop or of difficulty in selling it at a remunerative price. As long as circumstances operated against the development of a steady and sure trade in wheat, this practice of the cultivator could perhaps only be regarded as dictated by prudence. But circumstances have changed, and a practice which formerly was reasonable, has now no reason for continuance, and indeed its continuance will have an injurious effect on the cultivator. There seems little reason to doubt that the agricultural community will be

ready to modify this habit on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, and that they may easily be persuaded either to cease to cultivate inferior grains in the same field with wheat, or to be careful in reaping to keep them apart. The local officers in each district should cause them to be properly instructed in this matter, and they should specially impress upon the cultivators the need for careful selection of their seed. Much good may result from judicious action in this direction, and the Governor-General in Council commends the matter to the particular attention of the local authorities. His Excellency in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the steps which have already been taken towards the attainment of the object desired by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

5. The Secretary of State for India desires that a paper may be prepared, bringing together all the facts procurable regarding wheat cultivation in India. To assist in the preparation of such a paper, the Governor-General in Council requests that in each province a memorandum may be drawn up, shewing, as far as the information may be available,

(1) the names of the districts in which wheat is grown;
(2) the area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77;
(3) the average outturn in pounds per acre;
(4) a brief account of the cultivation, in which should be stated the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars;
(5) the average wholesale price of wheat;
(6) average consumption per head of the population of the district;
(7) total consumption within the district;
(8) annual imports into the district for five years, and places whence imported;
(9) annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail or river;
(10) estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district;
(11) cost of transit to port of shipment (Calcutta, Bombay, or Kurrachee), by rail, by road, and by river;
(12) local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated, and their description in English; and
(13) a general summary for the province, shewing the total area under wheat, the average outturn per acre, the total outturn, and the details of the import and export trade.

6. It is also requested that no time may be lost in obtaining the samples of wheat required by the Secretary of State. It is desirable that these should be put up in bags containing two pounds each, properly labelled with the name of the district in which the wheat was grown and its distinctive name. These samples should be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, without waiting for the completion of the information asked for.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the papers read in the preamble, be forwarded to the with a request that the necessary measures may be taken without delay to carry into effect the suggestions and instructions contained in this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any suggestions which local Governments and Administrations may desire to make with a view to the further development and improvement of the trade.

(True Extract.)

G. H. M. BAITEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 21st December 1876.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency, an extract of a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the price given for them might be raised. Besides the points therein mentioned, it is desirable that attention should be drawn to the loss resulting

from the mixture of barley or gram with the wheat, and from the want of cleanliness in the granaries in which it is stored and in the boats in which it is carried to the port of shipment. Any means by which the importance of remedying these defects can be impressed on the people may have a very salutary effect on the trade.

2. I have applied for further information on the subject of a system of inspection said to be adopted in the United States and Canada, as described in the accompanying extract from a statement relating to the trade of Canada.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from a London Merchant, dated December 1876.

With reference to the interview I had with you last month as to the growth and production of wheat in the Empire of India, I now beg to lay before you a short statement of the present position of the trade, to which I have paid close attention the last three or four years.

Calcutta.—The wheats that come from this port are fine, mellow, soft, white,—from Cawnpore, Meerut, and Delhi districts,—which bring the highest price in the market (except the finest Bombay, which, however, so far has not formed an article of import owing to inadequate prices obtained in London and Liverpool), and are very clean on the whole; they could, however, be improved by proper blowing and exhaust machines and sifting machines, and I should recommend this to be done so as to get rid of grain, tares, and barley as much as possible; if this cleaning process is enforced by the district officials, I have no doubt these fine wheats could be made worth 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter more money in the United Kingdom. As far as I can make out from merchants who have been in the North-West, the name these fine wheats go by is "Pegu" or "Pegoo." In our market, it goes by the name of "No. 1 Club."

I next come to a wheat, inferior to the above, which I understand goes generally by the name of "Doodiah" or "Doodeah," being called in our market "No. 2 Club." This is the quality we see most of, and it is very well liked, as in preparing for use it absorbs a great weight of water, which, of course, is very profitable for the miller in this country. The great drawback to it, however, is its foulness, caused by admixture with grain, tares, and barley. There is no reason, however, why, in two or three seasons, this fault should not be almost entirely remedied by your officers attending to properly cleaned seed being put into the ground.

I next come to a white-grey hard wheat, which appears to me to come from low ground, as it is almost as hard and flinty as rice; on the whole, it is a clear wheat, still it could be improved by the seed wheat being better attended to.

I next come to a soft red wheat, which appears to me to come from the same districts as the "No. 2 Club," as, except in colour, it seems to be the same style of grain; it is quite as foul as the "No. 2 Club," and, by properly cleaning it for seed, I have no doubt its value as an article of trade could be raised also 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter.

Another class of wheat we see largely from Calcutta is a rather large-berried wheat, classed between the No. 1 and No. 2, which we call in Mark Lane "Mountain Club," parties who have seen it grow telling me it comes from pretty high ground. This is a clean wheat, but can also be improved by the seed being more carefully attended to.

The last wheat I would name as coming from Calcutta is from the Central Provinces, and is called "Jubbulpore;" the district where it is produced lies about half-way between Bombay and Calcutta by rail, and most of it goes to the west coast for shipment, and I therefore treat this under the head of—

Bombay.—The wheats from this port seem to be all produced in Central India; at least all I have seen, whether soft or hard, show a long, bold grain just like the "Jubbulpore."

No. 1, "White Bombay," is the finest wheat I have ever seen from India, and it does not seem possible to improve upon it, when I state that it sells at close to the same price as Australian (the finest wheat imported).

No. 2, "Bombay White," is also a superior article, but its great drawback is the coarse large-grained brown wheat, and some pains ought to be taken to have this grain extracted. The same cleaning machines named elsewhere in this paper might be tried to get it out, but I doubt the success of this process, and suspect the only way to bring the No. 2 wheat up to the No. 1 is to hand-pick out the coarse brown grain and sow the wheats separate. In three or four seasons, by this mode, I feel sure the quantity of No. 1, "Bombay White," might be much increased, and No. 2 decreased in proportion.

The next wheat to be noticed as exported from Bombay is the long-berried coarse brown wheat, a good article, but not much known on this side, and does not bring within 5*s.* per quarter of No. 2 White.

From Bombay also is exported a very fine long-berried hard wheat, of which large quantities have gone the last two seasons to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports; but it is not liked here, being too much of rice nature. So far as the Bombay wheat trade is concerned, the production of the fine wheats should be as much encouraged as possible for the United Kingdom consumption, and as regards cleaning, where necessary, the machines mentioned elsewhere are the best.

Madras.—So far as I know, no wheat has reached the United Kingdom from that presidency, but I have this season seen a sample of red wheat thence which would do well for use in our markets, being of a sound, strong red type.

Kurrachee.—The export of wheat from the Indus country through this port has been at times considerable, and there seems to me no reason why it should not rapidly increase; the quality of the wheat, white and red, is soft and mellow, but its great drawback is the large admixture of barley it contains, which ought to be got out. I have no hesitation in saying that, in four or five years, Kurrachee-shipped wheat would be improved 3*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter if due attention were paid to the cleaning of the seed wheat. The machines I allude to elsewhere are the very things for the purpose, and I have great confidence in the future of the Indus country as growing wheat, since the grain itself is mellow and easy for the miller to handle.

Machines.—I have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter, consulting Dell and Son of Mark Lane, who are clever, intelligent machine-inventors and makers, and most respectable people. I send you several copies of their last list, and Mr. Dell, Junior, has kindly noted a few remarks against the machine* he specially points to for seed wheat cleaning purposes; he is supplying D. Sassoon & Co. with machines for cleaning the wheat shipped now so freely at Bussorah on the Persian Gulf, and from experiments on foul wheats from India, Persia, and Syria, that I have seen, there is no doubt Messrs. Dell and Son understand their business in recommending the machines they do.

* Prospectus annexed.

Of course, I need hardly tell you that the cause of the sudden increase in the wheat trade with India is the opening up of the Suez Canal, thus enabling wheat to arrive in London and Liverpool in 42 to 48 days from Calcutta, from dates of bill of lading, in 35 to 38 days from Bombay, in 40 to 45 days from Kurrachee, by which means the ravages of the weevil are much checked; and altogether the trade is rapidly settling down to a regular one, the quality of wheat from India generally competing well with Russian, British, and American sorts. It appears to me that the grand thing to point to is to get the wheat as cheaply as possible to the ports, either by cheapening railway carriage, or improving the rivers, or increasing and extending canals,—probably you will say, by doing all.

Before ending these remarks, which I fear you may find wearisome, I should not like you to suppose that shipments are made by the Suez Canal alone, though they are so entirely from Kurrachee, and very much so from Bombay; from Calcutta, however, large quantities of wheat are shipped yearly by sailing vessels, and it is found the grain stands the voyage well by being stowed at the bottoms of the ships in bags, where no light or air can get to it, thus keeping the destructive weevil quiet and in a dormant state.

If you want any more information, I shall be glad to give it you, or obtain it for you if it is not within my personal knowledge.

As far as I can find out, the Calcutta people call the different wheats as follows:—

Soft red, "Jamajallee." }
Hard ,, "Gungajallee." } Gunga and Jumna—wheats of the Doab.
Soft white, "Doodeah." }
Soft ,, (fine, North-West), "Pegu," or "Pegoo."

Prospectus referred to in preceding letter.

BLOWING, WINNOWING, AND SCREENING MACHINES.

THE universal approval and many prizes accorded to this machine have given rise to many imitations. Every part of these machines is made to a standard gauge, thus ensuring an accuracy of fit, and facility of repair, unequalled in any other machine of this class. The care and attention which has been bestowed upon the production of these improved machines, together with the sound principles upon which they are constructed,—ensuring durability and efficiency to a high degree,—have already brought them into extensive use. They are made of the very best materials; are light, simple, pleasing in appearance, such as can only be obtained by first-class design and workmanship.

For separating and cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds for market, this machine has no equal. For export they are not to be surpassed, being durable and simple. They are capable of cleaning grain as fast as one man can fill the machine, being a complete blowing and dressing machine at one time, but can be used as a blower separately, if required. Having an eccentric motion, it can be thrown in and out of gear, making two complete implements in one. Large stock always on hand.

Prices.

No. 1.—Machine complete, with blowing apparatus riddles, 22 by 18 inches, £10. If of hard wood for hot climate, £1 extra.

This machine, with special sieves, will do 8 to 10 quarters per hour of the sample tried. If put through twice, a great improvement would be made on the first sample.

No. 2.—Same as No. 1, without blowing apparatus, £9.

No. 3.—Small size, without blowing apparatus riddles, 18 by 18 inches, £8.
Blowing apparatus to No. 3, 15*s.* extra.
Seed riddles, 10*s.* extra.

No. 4.—New size for small occupations, riddles, 16 by 16 inches, £6 10*s.*

For shipment machines can be made in sections, so that six machines will occupy the measurement of one when erected.

No. 2.

Extract from "Report on the Home and Foreign Trade of Canada for 1875."

Facilities for transferring grain, &c.

* * * * * * *

With all the facilities referred to at his command, the grain merchant in Montreal stands in a most important relation to the markets of Europe on the one hand, and the vast cornfields of the western world on the other. In response to orders by cable, he either forthwith buys Canada wheat on the spot or near at hand, or he directs the purchase of grain in Chicago or Milwaukee. Subjected, as it is, at these great centres, to the most perfect system of inspection in existence, it arrives at Kingston, and is there transferred to barges of similar capacity to the vessels from which it is delivered, and, passing through the cool waters of the river St. Lawrence, the cargo of wheat, corn, rye, or other grain, is placed alongside the ocean-going ship for transport across the Atlantic. All this is accomplished, as must be evident, without the possibility of the grain being changed, or mixed with an inferior quality, by the way (a result which cannot be relied upon by any other route), thus giving additional value to the inspection certificate which was issued for the cargo at the original port of shipment. Not the least important consideration is, that the northerly latitude of the Canadian transportation route relieves the grain from all danger as to *condition*, even in the summer months, when the risk by other channels is comparatively great.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In my despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 130, I drew Your Excellency's attention to the importance of measures adapted to encourage the improved cultivation of wheat, and to facilitate its transport to this country in good condition.

2. It seems very desirable that a compilation should be prepared, as has already been done with various Indian products, shewing the main features of its cultivation, consumption and export, the local selling prices for a series of years, and the probable cost of transport from the chief markets to the place of export. An attempt to prepare such a paper has been made in the Department of the Reporter on Products; but it was found that the information in this country was not sufficient for the purpose.

3. A selection should also be made of the chief local varieties of the grain, and samples should be sent to England carefully named and described, so that their place of production could be certainly distinguished, in order that the opinion of competent persons in this country may be obtained as to their market-value. This latter suggestion is one which might, in my opinion, be advantageously acted upon with the least practicable delay.

Circular No. 11, dated Nagpur, 5th May 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the value of the wheat which is exported from these provinces to England—and of late years a considerable quantity of wheat has found its way to England—is materially affected by its admixture with *lak*, *massur*, and similar pulses.

2. The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is a common practice in these provinces to sow these pulses with the wheat, but the practice is one which it is very desirable to discourage. It is said that, by machinery, stones, dirt and sand can be easily separated from the wheat, but not so this admixture of pulse, which on the wheat being ground, gives the flour a bad colour and materially reduces its market-value.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will explain to malguzars and cultivators how injurious the present practice is, and will try to induce them to keep their wheat free from admixture. The price of agricultural produce has fallen so much of late years that farmers cannot afford to lose the excellent market for their wheat which England appears to be likely to become, and if they will only endeavour to suit the English market, it seems probable that Indian wheat will become an important export and may rival the other wheat-producing countries which supply England.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a Circular, No. 25, dated 4th August 1876, from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

Para. 3.—In a late Circular, the Chief Commissioner commented upon the fact that the value of the wheat grown in these provinces and exported to England was materially affected by its admixture with the various pulses, and prizes for wheat free from such admixture would be practical, and direct encouragement to the people to keep their wheat free from admixture.

If a beginning is now made, and an annual show of some kind or other held in each district, it will be possible before long to arrange for an annual show in each tahsili, and so bring home to the bulk of the people that the Government encouragement is in furtherance of the people's own interests.

Circular No. 3433-162, dated Nagpur, 9th September 1876.

From—*The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,*

To—*The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.*

" " " *of Saugor.*
" " " *of Narsinghpur.*
" " " *of Hoshangabad.*
" " " *of Raipur.*
" " " *of Bilaspur.*
" " " *of Seoni.*
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I AM directed to send you copies of the marginally noted letters that have passed between this office and Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company of Bombay. You will also receive, in a separate packet, separate samples of the various kinds and qualities of wheat, as described and classified by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company. A portion of each sample should be given to each of your Tahsildars, and the Chief Commissioner wishes that these samples should be shown to as many of the leading agriculturists, malguzars, and ryots as possible, and that the respective places which these kinds of wheat occupy in the market should be explained.

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, Bombay, dated 11th July 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in reply, No. 2744-125, dated 15th July 1876.

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, dated 20th August 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2. The cultivators should be exhorted to pay attention to the cultivation of a wheat which is sure to fetch a good price; to bear in mind the importance of keeping the wheat in their fields free from any admixture of pulses; remember the necessity of having all the wheat they sell in bulk of the same kind and quality; and to try the effect of *selecting* the seed they put down in their fields. The result of sowing *selected* seed would very soon become visible.

3. These are all matters that can easily be made comprehensible to the native farmer, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that you and your Tahsildars will again and again impress on them the advantage of acting up to the advice given them.

4. This Office Circular, No. 25 of the 4th August, has suggested a way to strengthen your hands in the matter and to interest the cultivators themselves; and you will perceive from a notice in the *Gazette*, that the Nagpur District Fund Committee have made a beginning in the matter of improving of agricultural produce, by offering prizes for the best of large samples of grain exhibited at the Ramtek fair.

Dated Bombay, 11th July 1876.

From—*Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,*

To—*The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.*

BY the mail to hand last week, we received from our Mr. R. V. Reid some very interesting information regarding the favour in which wheats grown in the districts of your Commission were now held in the Home market. The millers there are learning rapidly to appreciate the great advantage to be derived from mixing these grains with those grown in England, especially after a wet harvest with them, the reason being that the extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb much of the excess of moisture from the Home grain, and reduces the average of what is thus mixed to a proper condition of moisture.

2. Mr. Reid then remarks upon the injury done to the market of this wheat at Home by the large admixture of foreign grains. As this is a question in which we know you have particularly interested yourself, and as it is one of great importance to us, being, as we are, the largest exporters of the article from Bombay, we gladly lay before you our knowledge on the subject, and will be happy to provide you with any further information you may require with regard to it.

3. The quantity of pure wheat exported from Bombay is very small compared with that of the lower and adulterated qualities; but under present circumstances it does not pay as well to ship the former as the latter, the scarcity of the best wheat here making the margin of price between it and the lower kinds greater on this side than in the Home market. On an average, the cost of good wheat is 1 shilling per 100 lbs. dearer to ship than the other, and fetches only 6 pence to 9 pence more in Liverpool. We send you herewith two samples of *best* quality shipped by one of our neighbours, which obtained top prices on account of purity.

4. This pure wheat, called by the natives "Ek dana Pissie," comes mostly to the Seonee and Etarsi stations from the Bhopal State, and is found in Doleeria market; and its present value in England is from 10 shillings to 10 shillings 3 pence per cental (100 lbs.)

5. The wheat that comes from Nagpur is pretty free from admixture of foreign grains, but contains a large percentage of hard red wheat which prevents its getting as good a price as the pure white Pissie.

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2. The cultivators should be exhorted to pay attention to the cultivation of a wheat which is sure to fetch a good price; to bear in mind the importance of keeping the wheat in their fields free from any admixture of pulses; remember the necessity of having all the wheat they sell in bulk of the same kind and quality; and to try the effect of *selecting* the seed they put down in their fields. The result of sowing *selected* seed would very soon become visible.

3. These are all matters that can easily be made comprehensible to the native farmer, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that you and your Tahsildars will again and again impress on them the advantage of acting up to the advice given them.

4. This Office Circular, No. 25 of the 4th August, has suggested a way to strengthen your hands in the matter and to interest the cultivators themselves; and you will perceive from a notice in the *Gazette*, that the Nagpur District Fund Committee have made a beginning in the matter of improving of agricultural produce, by offering prizes for the best of large samples of grain exhibited at the Ramtek fair.

Dated Bombay, 11th July 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

BY the mail to hand last week, we received from our Mr. R. V. Reid some very interesting information regarding the favour in which wheats grown in the districts of your Commission were now held in the Home market. The millers there are learning rapidly to appreciate the great advantage to be derived from mixing these grains with those grown in England, especially after a wet harvest with them, the reason being that the extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb much of the excess of moisture from the Home grain, and reduces the average of what is thus mixed to a proper condition of moisture.

2. Mr. Reid then remarks upon the injury done to the market of this wheat at Home by the large admixture of foreign grains. As this is a question in which we know you have particularly interested yourself, and as it is one of great importance to us, being, as we are, the largest exporters of the article from Bombay, we gladly lay before you our knowledge on the subject, and will be happy to provide you with any further information you may require with regard to it.

3. The quantity of pure wheat exported from Bombay is very small compared with that of the lower and adulterated qualities; but under present circumstances it does not pay as well to ship the former as the latter, the scarcity of the best wheat here making the margin of price between it and the lower kinds greater on this side than in the Home market. On an average, the cost of good wheat is 1 shilling per 100 lbs. dearer to ship than the other, and fetches only 6 pence to 9 pence more in Liverpool. We send you herewith two samples of *best* quality shipped by one of our neighbours, which obtained top prices on account of purity.

4. This pure wheat, called by the natives "Ek dana Pissie," comes mostly to the Seonee and Etarsi stations from the Bhopal State, and is found in Doleeria market; and its present value in England is from 10 shillings to 10 shillings 3 pence per cental (100 lbs.)

5. The wheat that comes from Nagpur is pretty free from admixture of foreign grains, but contains a large percentage of hard red wheat which prevents its getting as good a price as the pure white Pissie.

6. The largest export from Bombay is of the Mundie Pissie, which comes from the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore—from Sehora Road, Chhindwara, and adjacent stations; this in itself is a very pretty grain, but much depreciated owing to heavy mixtures of foreign seeds. Mr. Reid writes in this connection :—

"Fearful are the complaints of *dhall* and gram in it, principally the *wild* dhall, *which discolours the flour.*

7. There can be no doubt that this injurious result is brought about by carelessness and want of method in sowing, and we think that a great improvement would very [illegible]th-coming if by any means the ryot could be persuaded to be more careful in sowing an unmixed grain.

8. The wheat trade with India is now becoming more important every day, and it is, of course, for the interests of all concerned that the character of the article should suffer as little as possible from the primitive and ignorant way in which the ryot is content to farm. Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, we propose to send you at our first leisure samples showing the various descriptions of grain as they come to this market in their order of merit.

No. 2741-125, dated 15th July 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., Bombay.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and am to say that the subject of improving the quality of the wheat produced in these provinces and preventing its admixture with inferior grains has already been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. I enclose copy of a circular addressed to district officers, and also copy of a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking to be supplied with samples of the best kinds of wheat. If you would, either yourselves or in concert with the Chamber of Commerce, supply samples showing the best kinds of grain, and the order in which they come, the Chief Commissioner will be much obliged, and will do what lies in his power to impress on the ryots the advantage of clean sowing, and of preserving their wheat from admixture with inferior grains. No doubt, improvement will be gradual; but the Chief Commissioner is confident that, in time, the ryots will desist from sowing various kinds of grain in the same field when they find that by doing so they spoil their market, and the better kinds of wheat will be cultivated if it is known that they fetch a higher price.

There are some ten districts in these provinces whence wheat is procured, and these are divided each into three or four sub-divisions; and it is desirable that every sub-divisional officer should have small samples of the wheats in their order of merit, so that the Chief Commissioner hopes you will be able to send samples large enough to supply a small sample to each, say not less than two lbs. of each kind of wheat.

The Chief Commissioner will, at all times, be glad to receive hints or information from you which may enable him to enlarge the market for any of the staples of these provinces.

Dated Bombay, 28th August 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

REFERRING to our letter of 11th July on the subject of the sowing of wheat, we now beg to enclose railway receipt for two bags sent to your address, containing standard samples of the descriptions of grain grown in the districts of your Commission, and known in the Home markets.

These we have divided into five small bags containing one half-hundredweight each.

No. 1.—White (Ek Danna), despatched to this market from Seonee and Etarsi stations.

„ 2.—White Pissie from districts near Nagpur.

„ 3.—Mundie Pissie „ „ Jubbulpore. (These three descriptions we described in our letter of 11th July).

„ 4.—Red Pissie from districts near Simree.

„ 5.—Akola Pissie.

These descriptions of red wheat are daily coming into greater favour in the French market, a good business having taken place with Marseilles at favourable prices. The Simree has only a small percentage of hard grains, this admixture being on a larger scale in the lower quality from Akola; in the latter description, the hard Kuthia grain is found as much as ten per cent., and its presence serves considerably to diminish the value of the bulk.

We may mention that the cause of our being unable to send you these samples earlier is due to the great difficulty that always exists, at the close of the season, in procuring reliable samples to represent the fair quality of the crop.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE AS TO REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS FOR COTTON GOODS.

ous marks used in the cotton trade at the date of the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Acts (38 & 39 Vict. c. 91., and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 33.), are, by reason of their common usage, excluded from the scope of that Act, the following rules have been made for the guidance of persons desirous of registering trade marks for cotton goods :—

" 57. For the purpose of facilitating the granting of trade marks in respect of cotton goods in Classes 23, 24, and 25, there shall be established by the Commissioners of Patents, and subject to their control, an office at Manchester for the exhibition of all devices, marks, headings, labels, tickets, letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures, used in the cotton trade, and in these rules included under the expression 'cotton marks.'

Establishment of office for exhibition of cotton trade marks at Manchester.

" 58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act (August 13, 1875), used any cotton mark shall, on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, send to the Manchester office three representations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents.

Representations of cotton marks to be sent to Manchester office on or before December 1st, 1876.

" 59. A committee of persons versed in the usages of the cotton trade shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Patents, consisting of such number of persons as may from time to time be determined by them, and it shall be the duty of such committee, on or before a time to be named by the Commissioners of Patents, to divide the cotton marks, representations of which have been so sent in to the Manchester office, into two classes, the first class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act, and the second class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are not, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act.

Committee of experts to be appointed and to divide cotton marks into two classes.

" 60. The said committee shall form a list of the cotton marks sent to the Manchester office in each of the aforesaid classes, and shall transmit such lists to the Commissioners of Patents, accompanied by two representations of each of the marks specified in the second class in such list.

Committee to form list of marks sent in to Manchester office.

" The third representation of each of the marks in the second class in such list shall be retained for reference in the Manchester office.

" 61. The Commissioners of Patents may from time to time add to the aforesaid list any cotton marks as they may think just, and such addition shall be deemed to be part of the original list.

Marks may be added to list.

" 62. Any proprietor of a cotton mark not specified in the second class in such list may apply to be registered as proprietor of such cotton mark in manner and subject to the conditions in which he may apply to be registered as proprietor of any other trade mark, but it shall not be lawful for the Registrar to register any person as proprietor of any cotton mark in the second class of the aforesaid list except in pursuance of an order of the Court.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a cotton mark in Class 1 may apply to be registered.

" 63. A cotton mark shall not be registered except in manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by these rules with respect to the registry of cotton marks."

Cotton mark not to be registered except in manner herein prescribed.

An office, as provided by Rule 57, will be opened at 48, Royal Exchange, Manchester, on the 24th of October 1876.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Commissioners of Patents to form the Committee of Experts under Rule 59 :—

Edmund Ashworth, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
John Cheetham, Esq., Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
B. Davies, Esq.
S. A. Fulda, Esq.
P. Goldschmidt, Esq.
A. J. Hunter, Esq.
H. J. Leppoc, Esq.
G. Lord, Esq.
E. Crompton Potter, Esq.
E. Reiss, Esq.
H. M. Steinthal, Esq.
E. H. Sykes, Esq.

Mr. Joseph Fry has been appointed by the Commissioners of Patents as keeper of the Manchester office.

Each representation required to be furnished by Rule 58 should be attached to a separate half-sheet of foolscap paper, on which should be written,—*a*, the name and address of the applicant; *b*, the number of the class in which registration is desired; and *c*, the length of time the mark has been in use. If it be desired to register a mark in more than one class, three representations in each class must be furnished. No fee will be required, nor will any formal declaration or statement be necessary.

In the case of a combined stamp the applicant should state whether it is desired to protect the whole combination or only a part of it; in which case a line should be drawn round the part which it is desired to protect.

Representations of marks considered by the owners as private should be marked with the letter "P."

When application has been already made to the Principal Registry in London, the Registrar's number must be quoted in the Manchester application.

Owners of marks placed upon the second class specified in Rule 59, although not entitled to registration except by an order of the Court, may obtain from the Registrar a certificate of refusal to register, as provided by section 2 of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 33.

It is intended that all marks for cotton goods made in the piece should be claimed in Class 24.

These regulations do not apply in the case of marks not used prior to the 13th of August 1875. Application to register such marks must be made in the usual way to the Trade Marks Registry in London.

Trade Marks Registry Office,
Quality Court,
Chancery Lane,
London, W. C.

H. READER LACK,
Registrar.

November 21st, 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		5th February 1876.	3rd February 1877.	to 5th Feb. 1876.	to 3rd Feb. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Mar. 1877...	East Indian, Main	5,99,938	8,05,386	34,12,618	39,89,435	5,76,817	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	45,669	78,601	2,31,267	4,99,719	2,68,452	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	52,567	64,187	2,90,229	3,09,460	19,231	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	67,994	68,360	3,32,252	3,44,601	12,349	...
3rd Mar. 1877 ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,75,519	1,62,332	8,28,792	9,11,388	82,596	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Madras ...	1,15,765	2,00,649	5,85,602	9,23,690	3,38,088	...
3rd Mar. 1877 ...	South Indian ...	32,689	45,566	1,72,290	2,19,841	47,551	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,23,371	7,10,476	23,40,505	32,27,836	8,87,331	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,24,573	1,52,042	6,02,673	6,85,588	82,915	...
	TOTAL ...	17,38,085	22,87,599	87,96,228	1,11,11,558	23,15,330	...
	State.						
10th Mar. 1877...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,252	2,130	10,613	9,958	...	655
10th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,679	1,987	9,452	8,546	...	906
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	52,621	61,283	2,51,849	2,91,023	39,174*	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,362	6,852	38,195	29,760	...	8,435
10th Feb. 1877 ...	Khamgaon ...	1,276	1,170	4,300	5,854	1,554	...
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,074	1,494	7,629	8,927	1,298	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	641	831	3,941	5,045	1,104	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,002	14,539	43,360	60,234	16,874	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,308	2,349	8,828	9,882	1,054	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,403	8,265	35,238	45,987	10,749	...
10th Mar. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,231	...	5,337	5,337	...
	TOTAL ...	85,618	1,02,131	4,13,405	4,80,553	67,148	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,23,703	23,89,730	92,09,633	1,15,92,111	23,82,478	...

No. VI OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		12th February 1876.	10th February 1877.	to 12th Feb. 1876.	to 10th Feb. 1877.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
10th Mar. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,20,859	7,44,853	40,33,477	47,34,288	7,00,811	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	52,792	83,617	2,84,059	5,83,336	2,99,277	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	53,202	59,891	3,43,431	3,69,350	25,919	...
24th Feb. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,441	63,964	3,99,693	4,08,565	8,872	...
3rd Mar. 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,47,472	1,74,000	9,76,265	10,85,388	1,09,123	...
24th Feb. 1877	Madras ...	1,18,359	1,70,926	7,03,961	10,94,615	3,90,654	...
3rd Mar. 1877	South Indian ...	32,521	46,861	2,04,810	2,66,702	61,892	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,78,713	7,57,037	28,19,219	39,84,873	11,65,654	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,544	1,35,705	7,38,218	8,21,293	83,075	...
	TOTAL ...	17,06,903	22,36,854	1,05,03,133	1,33,48,410	28,45,277	...
	State.						
10th Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,214	2,002	12,827	11,960	...	867
10th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,266	1,809	11,718	10,355	...	1,363
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,260	57,769	3,07,109	3,48,791	41,682	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,762	6,162	43,958	35,922	...	8,036
10th Feb. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,277	2,194	5,577	8,048	2,471	...
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,596	3,049	9,225	11,976	2,751	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	540	1,060	4,481	6,105	1,624	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,210	16,745	51,570	76,978	25,408	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,975	2,214	11,804	12,096	292	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,478	8,590	40,716	54,577	13,861	...
10th Mar. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,145	...	6,482	6,482	...
	TOTAL ...	85,578	1,02,739	4,98,985	5,83,290	84,305	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,92,481	23,39,593	1,10,02,118	1,39,31,700	29,29,582	...

GOVE

PUBLIC W

TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSAC

ATE RAILWAYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Milage.				Total Capital expenditure on open line up to end of 1874, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	Total Capital outlay to end of 1874.				Gross traffic receipts brought to account in accounts for 1874.
	Open for traffic on 31st December 1874.	Mean length of line open during 1874.	Under construction on 31st December 1874.	Under survey on 31st December 1874.		On works including actual payments for land.	On stores in stock.	On other suspense accounts.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	es.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ta and South-Eastern	28	28	...	...	73,08,808	73,08,808	...	...	73,08,808	99,488
ti	27¼	27¼	...	...	2,73,171	2,73,171	...	...	2,73,171	85,121
District, Rajputana...	149¾	93,¼	103¾	...	58,75,502	91,40,963	13,79,688	5,89,337	1,11,09,988	3,41,860
" " ...	142	74	...	...	73,95,494	68,98,752	2,47,266	2,49,476	73,95,494	2,76,453
r	37	36	49	...	15,80,158	48,16,129	18,36,602	1,83,580	68,36,311	1,03,364
ah Valley ...	18	18	28	...	12,57,886	15,24,307	1,23,216	10,880	16,58,403	21,023
b Northern ...	...	...	103	70	...	1,39,86,798	20,04,018	1,17,271	1,61,08,087	...
Valley ...	...	...	498	...	...	88,03,610	35,09,800	12,97,484	1,36,10,894	...
ern Bengal ...	...	...	196	34	...	13,20,001	2,65,686	2,67,978	18,53,665	...
uch ...	...	...	83	...	...	11,52,901	17,21,636	1,01,058	29,75,595	...
pon and Irrawaddy ley	...	...	62½	164	...	1,11,133	99,047	1,886	2,12,066	...
a	...	...	...	75	...	1,38,046	...	375	1,39,021	...
t	...	...	...	73	...	12,87,484	...	...	12,87,484	...
rn Rajputana ...	...	...	...	300	...	2,91,754	...	358	2,92,112	...
ore and Chhattisgarh.	...	...	...	123½	...	87,728	...	...	87,728	...
and Karwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,302	...	...	5,52,302	...
Total ...	402	276,⅖	1,123¾	839⅛	2,36,91,019	5,76,94,487	1,11,86,959	28,19,683	7,17,01,129	9,27,309
Native States.										
re	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455	...	...	1,11,455	...
n's	121	121	121	...	1,08,35,041	1,04,17,071	2,22,470	1,95,500	1,08,35,041	1,15,230
ngaum	8	8	...	...	4,85,298	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	28,517
oti	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	31,615
Total ...	135	135	121	...	1,17,57,617	1,14,51,102	2,22,470	1,95,500	1,18,69,072	1,75,362

INDIA.

PARTMENT.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Receipts for 1874.			Charges for 1874.				Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1874.			Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1874.		
Declared profits.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State for the year 1874.	Declared profits.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,657	...	20,657	3,29,204	...	3,29,204	3,08,547	−46,026		46,026	22,82,221	...	22,82,221
26,668	...	26,668	12,595		12,595	−14,073	83,682		83,682	36,220		36,220
70,520	...	70,520	4,04,512	3,002	1,07,511	3,37,021	67,724		67,721	7,06,402	15,651	7,22,053
60,530	...	60,530	2,80,911	..	2,80,911	2,20,381	58,845		58,845	5,66,166	27,232	5,93,398
16,520	...	16,520	2,56,501		2,56,501	2,39,981	16,520		16,520	1,29,058	1,278	1,30,336
1,041	...	−1,041	66,136		66,136	67,177	1,041		−1,041	1,37,138		1,37,138
	..	...	6,60,604	...	6,60,604	6,60,604	...			19,13,795		19,13,795
	...	...	1,99,722	38,956	5,38,678	5,38,678				8,22,390	61,411	8,83,801
	..	..	46,191		16,191	16,191				60,495	...	60,495
..	..	..	95,732		95,732	95,732				1,50,511		1,50,511
...	...	...	2,753	..	2,753	2,753				7,513		7,513
	...	..	1,085	...	1,085	1,085				6,710	..	6,710
		..			..					...	..	
	...	...	8,161	...	8,161	8,161		...		12,913		12,913
	...	...	3,938	...	3,938	3,938				7,100	...	7,100
...		..	24,653		24,653	24,653		...	...	75,799		75,799
1,93,854	...	1,93,854	26,95,731	41,958	27,37,692	25,43,838	1,79,704		1,79,701	72,11,527	1,05,572	73,20,099
...			5,015		5,015	5,015			...	18,933		18,933
5,748	...	5,748	5,05,626		5,05,626	1,99,878	5,748			9,51,953	..	9,51,953
13,506	..	13,506	21,838	...	21,838	8,332	12,918		12,918	1,01,368	367	1,01,735
1,181	...	1,181	19,678	...	19,678	18,497	1,509	...	1,509	76,910	2,337	79,247
20,435	...	20,435	5,52,157	...	5,52,157	5,31,722	23,175	..	23,175	11,52,161	2,704	11,54,868

ailway are in Government Rupees.

G. J. MELLISS.

TABULATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTI

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mileage.					Total Capital Outlay to end of 1875.							
TE AYS.	Open for traffic on 31st December 1875.	Mean length of line open during 1875.	Under construction on 31st December 1875.	Under survey on 31st December 1875.	Total Capital expenditure on open line up to end of 1875, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	On works, including actual payments for land.	On Stores in stock.	On other suspense accounts.	Total of 6, 7 and 8.	Deduct receipts on Capital account.	Total Capital outlay.	Traffic earnings brought to account in accounts for 1875.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
nd South													
...	28	28	...	...	69,07,090	69,07,090	...	919	69,08,009	...	69,08,009	1,03,659	
...	27¼	27¼	...	...	2,71,690	2,71,690	...	...	2,71,690	...	2,71,690	80,099	
...	379	341 7/10	15½	...	1,90,29,935	2,10,85,533	21,10,631	1,43,243	2,33,39,410	20,231	2,33,19,176	17,46,961	11.
...	57	56	29	...	48,74,642	73,21,553	17,75,546	6,15,479	97,12,578	29,852	96,82,726	3,59,320	3.
'alley ...	18	18	29½	96	12,67,266	26,42,296	5,86,728	33,579	32,62,603	2,646	32,59,957	29,316	
Northern	62	44	103	67½	51,06,931	1,77,71,953	10,73,743	72,033	1,89,17,729	64,209	1,88,53,520	1,42,787	
ley ...	...	...	498	...	...	1,71,69,771	31,09,355	5,67,891	2,11,47,029	38,161	2,11,08,859	...	
Bengal	...	...	196	34	...	29,61,316	34,58,841	2,66,301	66,86,458	13,305	66,76,153	...	
...	...	...	85	83½	...	28,18,797	1,59,269	18,28,916	51,06,973	1,424	51,02,549	...	
and Ir- y Valley	...	...	163	...	...	15,13,626	3,92,573	5,43,719	24,49,918	1,425	24,48,493	...	
...	...	...	75	...	...	3,13,731	20,358	—1,732	3,32,360	225	3,32,135	...	
...	44	25⅝	68½	...	16,64,126	15,52,418	1,11,110	54,821	17,48,112	18,804	16,99,608	15,931	
Rajputana	...	...	...	298	...	1,37,417	...	2,148	4,39,565	201	1,39,364	...	
and Ch- arh ...	...	...	...	123½	...	88,245	...	...	88,245	185	88,060	...	
l Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,936	...	...	5,52,936	...	5,52,936	...	
OTAL ...	615½	543 4/5	1,262½	702½	3,91,21,683	8,37,11,405	1,31,28,178	11,27,323	10,12,66,906	2,23,671	10,10,43,235	24,78,073	17
States.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455		...	1,11,455	...	1,11,455	...	
(Govern- Rupees)...	121	121	...	..	1,13,19,012	1,09,78,120	3,57,865	13,141	1,13,19,126	30,114	1,13,19,012	3,56,776	
(H. S. s) ...	...	.	...	...	1,32,32,633	1,28,34,108	1,18,367	15,363	1,32,67,838	35,205	1,32,32,633	4,17,091	
um ...	8	8	...	...	4,85,051	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	244	4,85,054	43,012	
ee ...	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	...	4,37,278	52,008	
Govern- Rupees	135	135	...	...	1,22,41,314	1,20,12,151	3,57,865	13,141	1,23,83,157	30,358	1,23,52,799	4,51,796	

(*a*). No interest has been charged in the accounts prior to 1st April 1875, which is the date

(*b*). Will not be known until the

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1875

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Receipts for 1875.			Charges for 1875.				Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1875.			Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1875.		
Abstract XVIII B of the half-yearly Revenue Accounts of State Railways.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State for the year 1875.	Net receipts as per Abstract XVIII B of the half yearly Revenue Accounts of State Railways.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,794	...	50,794	3,23,412	...	3,23,412	2,72,618	—1,16,836	...	— 1,16,836	26,05,636	...	26,05,636
20,205	...	20,205	12,219	...	12,219	—7,956	93,970		93,970	48,469	...	48,469
6,95,733	...	6,95,733	9,81,570	8,706	9,90,276	2,97,543	8,63,982	...	8,63,982	22,57,138	51,589	23,08,727
49,600	...	49,600	3,78,201	...	3,78,201	3,28,601	80,348	...	80,348	8,07,259	1,278	8,08,537
—1,958	...	—1,958	1,20,080	...	1,20,080	1,22,038	—2,999	..	—2,999	2,57,218	...	2,57,218
56,991	...	56,991	8,01,311	23,687	8,28,031	7,71,040	56,991	..	56,991	27,18,138	31,219	27,52,357
...	...	...	9,32,115	30,580	9,63,025	9,63,025	...	..	...	17,54,831	91,991	18,46,825
...	...	...	2,26,059	...	2,26,059	2,26,059	...	...	...	2,86,555	...	2,86,555
...	...	...	1,92,317	...	1,92,317	1,92,317	...	...	...	3,42,861	...	3,42,861
...	...	...	57,826	...	57,826	57,826	...	...	...	65,369	...	65,369
...	...	...	10,916		10,916	10,916	...	...	...	17,656	...	17,656
—19,247	..	—19,247	(a)55,603	(b)	55,603	74,850	—19,247	...	—19,247	(a)55,603	(b)...	55,603
...	...	...	16,900		16,900	16,900	...	...	...	29,813	...	29,813
...	...	...	3,969	...	3,969	3,969	..		...	11,069	...	11,069
...	...	...	24,866	...	24,866	24,866	...	..	...	1,00,665	...	1,00,665
8,52,118	...	8,52,118	11,43,757	62,973	12,06,730	33,62,568	9,56,209	...	9,56,209	1,13,58,283	1,79,077	1,15,37,360
...	...	...	5,015	...	5,015	5,015	...	...	...	23,984	...	23,948
— 99,215	...	— 99,215	5,02,379	...	5,02,379	6,01,594	—1,23,183	...	—1,23,183	13,16,667	...	13,16,667
-1,15,988	...	—1,15,988	5,87,313	...	5,87,313	7,03,301	—1,44009	...	—1,44,009	15,39,266	...	15,39,266
14,362	...	14,362	21,827	...	21,827	7,465	26,008	...	26,008	1,26,195	367	1,26,562
12,161	...	12,161	19,678	...	19,678	7,514	18,590	...	18,590	96,588	2,337	98,925
—72,689	...	—72,689	5,48,899	...	5,48,899	6,21,588	—78,585	...	—78,585	15,63,398	2,701	15,66,102

Railway is held to have been taken over by the Public Works Department.
finally and formally taken up.

G. J. MELLIS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

SYSTEM OF WORKING TRAINS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Nos. 893—99 R., dated Fort William, March 26, 1877.

Read—

Remarks by Major H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, on papers from the Madras Railway Company received with Madras Government Proceedings Nos. 434—6 of 19th October 1874, and papers from the South Indian Railway received with Proceedings No. 487 of 19th April 1875.

The former discuss the—

Line clear / Block and Time Table } systems.

The latter principally bear on the subject of whether "Line clear" signals are to be trusted when sent on a "Through wire."

If the former questions be considered first, the latter will be easily understood.

It must first be decided what a "Block system" is.

Mr. Winter in the first section of his paper states—

"It has been the custom recently among Telegraph Engineers to define the block system as that system by which trains are kept apart upon the same line of rails by certain and invariable intervals of space instead of by uncertain and variable intervals of time;" and then he proceeds to define it himself as "one in which there are certain permanent signals which indicate the condition of the line between any two stations with regard to its being either clear or blocked by trains running upon it."

As he bases his following arguments on this latter definition, they and the consequent arguments of the Traffic Manager, Agent, and Consulting Engineer, are rather liable to confuse the subject in the minds of others who have accepted the terms.

"Block system" to mean intervals of space.

"Permissive Block system" to mean intervals of time.

To prove that these are the general interpretations, and also to explain thoroughly the difference between the two systems, I cannot do better than quote freely extracts from the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1873.

Colonel Yolland, R. E., Inspector of Railways.

Question 5.—Would you shortly explain to the Committee what is meant by the term "the block system?"

"The block system" is intended to provide that no two Railway trains, nor a train and an engine shall be on the length between any two stations or any two block stations, at one and the same time on the same line of rails.

Question 6.—Are the Committee to understand "that the object of the block system is to secure *intervals of space* between trains or between a train and engine?"

Exactly so, to *preserve intervals* "*of space*, in order that no collision between following trains, or a train standing upon one line and another coming up to it shall take place."

Question 7.—You refer to trains all going on the same line?

Yes.

Question 8.—How is that effected?

That is effected with the "assistance of the electric telegraph: the Signalman at b telegraphs to the box in advance where the train is going to ascertain whether the li clear up to that box, and if he receives in answer to his telegram the signal that the li clear, he then gives to the train that is waiting or coming up to his box at that time pe sion to proceed; and at the same time or generally a little in advance of it he telegrapl the Signalman at the box B in advance that the train is coming, which is indicated by ' on line.'"

Captain W. Tyler, Inspector of Railways.

Question 236.—What is the exact meaning of a "permissive block?"

The permissive system ought not "to be called a block at all; it is more properly a permissive system; instead of keeping the trains apart from one another, under the permissive system, they are allowed to follow one another at certain *intervals of time* that are kept between the trains, but those intervals may be lost after the trains have passed the block station."

* * * * * *

Question 237.—Then the permissive block is, in "fact, hardly any security?"

It is really *no block at all*; but "it does act in this way that it gives a caution at certain times and places to the Engine Drivers."

* * * * * *

Also on the South Eastern Railway, except on the new Suburban Sections where the Board of Trade Inspectors enforced the use of visible signals, nothing is used but single stroke bells and the indespensable Train Book; and the following extract from evidence before the same Committee will show that the original Block system was worked by these only.

Mr. C. Eborall, General Manager, South Eastern Railway.

Question 1089.—"Have you got the Block system on any part of your line?"

"Yes; we adopted the block system in 1851; we are in fact the authors of the block system."

Question 1091.—"Having had so much experience of it, are you in favour of the block system?"

"I am very strongly in favour of the block system; in fact I would not be without it. I should consider it would be unsafe to work the South Eastern Railway without the block system."

There is indeed but one block system, but there are various means of working it; and as the signals necessary to work it have to be sent over distances varying from ½ mile to 10 miles, it is more convenient to employ electricity either to work needle indices or semaphores, or to tell a man to raise his large semaphore, than it is to employ ropes ten miles long to pull up distant signals; and the block system can be worked either by verbal messages, by bell calls, or by miniature distant signals.

I think then we shall be less liable to a confusion of meaning if we adhere to the following definitions, *viz.*:—

I.—Block system means intervals of space.

II.—Permissive block system means intervals of time.

III.—Electric index or semaphore system means (what Mr. Winter describes as the block system) far distant signals worked by electricity and used in conjunction with the block system.

A perusal of Part V of Mr. Winter's report, and a little consideration will show that what he terms the "Line Clear System" as ordered by Government, in Rule 2 of the General Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854, is neither more nor less than the block system pure and simple; but there is ample evidence to show that, on nearly all, if not all, the Guaranteed Railways in India, it is habitually neglected in favour of the "Permissive Block" or "Time Interval System."

The following questions now present themselves for consideration, *viz.*:—

I.—Is it possible to work the absolute block system on a single line?

II.—Can it be worked without extra establishment?

III.—What are the causes of the faults pointed out in Mr. Winter's Sections VI, VII and VIII of the present system of working adopted on all Indian lines except those in Madras?

IV.—What is the result of the "Time-table system?"

The answers are—

I.

Between the years 1869 and 1872, the block system was introduced on the following single lines in the United Kingdom, *viz.*:—

Cambrian.
Caledonian.
North British.
Bristol and Exeter.

II.

See Proceedings of House of Lords Committee.

Mr. H. Cattle, Traffic Manager, Cambrian Railway.

Question 641.—"How do you arrange your signal boxes on the Cambrian Railway?"

"We utilize the Station Masters themselves. We have some block stations where we have only two men employed, and some where we have only one man."

Question 642.—"Under the block and interlocking systems on the Cambrian Railway some of the instruments are in the stations, and some in the signal boxes, are they not?"

"Yes, that is so."

Question 643.

This question and answer, which is too long to quote, go on to describe how the block instruments cannot show a reverse signal without the use of a key kept in charge of the man on duty.

III.

In para. 3 of the Consulting Engineer's letter No. 565, paras. 4 and 5 of the Agent's letter No. 822, and Sections VI, VII and VIII of Mr. Winter's paper, there appears a general condemnation of the "Line Clear" system as adopted by the Railways in Bombay and Northern India.

That is, not the "Line Clear" or "Block System" distinctly ordered by Government, but the means (invented first I believe on the East Indian Railway, and used universally on the others) for carrying out the permissive block.

That is, "is Line Clear for No. *X* goods" asked for in an ordinary telegram? The line may not be really clear, as No. *Y* passenger may be still on the Section, but No. *X* goods is told to come on, and gets what is called a "Caution Line Clear." No. *Y* passenger arrives, and it depends to a great extent on the Station Master's memory whether No. *X* goods arrives before he sends No. *Z* extra to meet it.

The dangers of this "Memory" system are as shown in both the papers now under discussion objected to by both the Railways in the Madras Presidency, but this system has nothing to do with the "Absolute Block" or "Permissive Block," it is merely a means of working either one or the other.

It may and must be complicated* by the use of a "Through wire," to which I will refer further on, but the real remedy to the difficulties Mr. Winter points out, and Messrs. Elwin and Church and Colonel Shaw-Stewart agree in, is the "Train Register" book.

There is no reason why, if verbose telegrams be still insisted on, the train register book should not be used in addition to them, but this book (never used in India except when it was employed on the famine line in Tirhoot) is the foundation of the whole English block system, and whether Line Clear be asked for and given by bells alone, by code calls on Morse sounders, or actual messages, it tells any one looking at it the state of the section on each side of him at a glance.

It was by means of the train register books and single stroke bell that the block system was first started on the London and South-Eastern Railway in 1851, and what can be done by it and bells alone is shown by the fact that on one occasion six years ago Spa Road Station worked 892 trains in 18 hours. On the other hand a reference to the various reports on English Railway accidents will show that those as per margin were attributed by the Inspecting Officers to the want of train books.

Accident at Bricklayers Arms Goods Station of the Great Eastern Railway, on the 20th November 1863.
Ditto on the Bolton Branch of the L and N W R on 21st January 1865.
Collision near Dalston Junction of the North London Railway on 6th November 1867.
Collision at Brick Lane Siding Junction, G E R, on 2nd November 1868.
Collision on the Stour Valley Line on 16th August 1871.

IV.

As to the result of the time-table system.

In Section III of Mr. Winter's remarks, his first paragraph really bears more on the advantages of a "Station to Station" instead of a "Through wire" than on the use of Electric Semaphores, but in para. 2 of his Section II he points out that the time-table system depends on its being worked by men of "long experience" "intimately acquainted with the section of the line under their charge," whilst in para. 2 of his Section III he describes the responsibility thrown on these men. Again, Mr. Church referring to Mr. Winter's remarks shows in his para. 4 that this system depends entirely on a man understanding his work, knowing the time-table of his Section by heart, and remembering it.

That is, although the responsibility of remembering where the trains are is lifted from the shoulders of Native Station Masters on to those of District Traffic Superintendents, the time-table system of the Madras Railway depends as much on memory as the train message system originated on the East Indian Railway.†

On the other hand, we have the experiment on the Tirhoot line in 1874, where with more than double the Madras Railway Traffic a train register book enabled the Government Telegraph Signallers, none of whom had been employed on a Railway before, to commence working with no Traffic Superintendent, no time-table, and only one experienced Station Master to 7 or 8 stations.

* See para. 2 of Mr. Winter's Section VII.

† Indeed the accident that occurred at the end of last month on the Madras line was due to the Engine-driver forgetting to stop at an unusual station.

We now come to the subject of working trains on the "through wire" system.

To render this clear I give in the margin a diagram of the telegraph connections now in use on the Indian State Railways. The upper line shows the "through," the lower the Station-to-Station or train wire and their respective instruments and batteries.

On the through wire half the battery is at either end of the line; the current is permanently on, and any station breaking the circuit by pressing down its key causes every instrument in the circuit to work.* Hence if A call H, both C and F hear what is going on, and neither can communicate until A and H have stopped.

If A call F, F only knows that he is wanted by hearing his own name given (either in full or abbreviated), and until he answers, he does not know who called him. Hence on this line a Signaller who can read the code calls must be present.

On the train wire there is a battery and two instruments at each station, and the circuit is completed at each. On this line, if D hear his left hand instrument call, he knows that it can only be C calling him; and *vice versâ* C knows that no one else but D can call him on his right hand instrument.

Except on the Cawnpoor and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway this scheme has not yet been perfected up to its original design, *viz.*, that at each Station there should be an electric bell† worked automatically by the signalling sounders.

That is, it is intended to place a bell between the two instruments, say at C. When the Station Master has other business to attend to, he will put the bell into circuit; either of his instruments being worked from B or D will then ring his bell; when he returns to his desk, he will throw his bell out of circuit, receive and send signals as usual, and then on again leaving re-adjust the bell circuit.

This plan works into the train book system. That is, each Station should have a train book of which the right hand page belongs to his right hand instrument and right hand section, and similarly the left hand instrument and left hand page belong to his left hand station.

On looking at the connections it will be seen that, if F ask E for "Line Clear," C or D cannot possibly hear the call and give Line clear to the wrong section.

If A wants to send a message to D or G, on which there is no communication on the through wire, C or F receive the message, and repeat it on the train wire sections C D or F G.

Now omitting all question of train safety, and considering message traffic only, it is evident that, as on the through wire no two stations can talk at the same time, the fewer stations there are the better.

It is found in practice that about five or six stations can be connected on the through wire; this will cover therefore about 150 miles without repetition, say 300 miles with one, and 450 with two repetitions. For distances over that, a third wire may be required.

When we attempt to use a through wire for train working, it is necessary to ensure an immediate reply, that at every station a signaller must constantly be on the watch. By using a station to station wire for the trains, whether bells be used or no, any one may watch the instrument, and as, when his instrument works, he must know his station is called, he can then call the signaller, who, when he is Station Master also, can, when not absolutely wanted at the instrument, attend to his other duties.

It may be assumed that the "through wire" goes into the more important stations (it must never miss more than two smaller stations) where there are more men to attend to the call, but even if they do not attend, inattention to an ordinary message must be of infinitely less importance than inattention to the train instrument.

In designing this method it has been considered that the object of a Railway Telegraph is not that of a Telegraph Department proper. The latter has to cover the longest distances in the shortest possible time, and its local is unimportant in comparison with its through traffic.

The object of a Railway telegraph has been conceived to be the safety of trains and passengers, and the absence of any delay to trains.

When, however, in order that the speed of a Telegraph Department proper may be imitated for through messages, one of the Railway wires is used to cover long distances, and the second is used as a subsidiary message wire on the through circuit system, it becomes nearly useless for train messages.

The Madras Railway telegraph is always in good order, and yet from Mr. Winter's Report, Part III, we see the result of a through wire. The "through wire" plan was in imitation of other Indian Railways tried on the Delhi Section of the Rajpootana State Railway when it first opened, and on one occasion where say F asked E for Line Clear, C thought D asked and gave it, although E had just sent off a train towards F, consequently two trains met; but they were luckily stopped without a collision.

If from the foregoing we allow that a station-to-station wire is the correct means of working trains, it would appear reasonable that this should be the first wire to be thought of in scheming a set of telegraph connections for any Railway. It may be worked by—

I.—Needle instruments, as on the East Indian Railway line.

II.—Morse sounders alone, as on the State Railway lines.

III.—Morse sounders and a bell, as on the Cawnpore and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkund line.

IV.—Bell alone, as on the London and South-Eastern Line, or by

V.—Bells and electric semaphores, as on most of the English lines.

Having laid down this wire, the number of wires for messages much depend on their number, and also to a great extent on whether it is considered that a Railway telegraph be designed for the use of the Railway in the first instance, and for private messages when these can be carried without interfering with Railway work, or whether it be designed in the first instances to carry private messages, and to consider the revenue derived from them of more importance than a slow but sure service for the use of trains.

In conclusion, I would summarise that—

I.—The line clear system ordered in the Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854 is the "Block System."

II.—This is in India generally neglected for the permissive block.

III.—The block system is used on single lines in Great Britain, and therefore can be used.

IV.—The block system does not depend on electric semaphores, which are but one of the methods of working it.

V.—A train register book is the original basis of the English block system; has worked on the South-Eastern Railway for 26 years, and is so simple that men utterly ignorant of train working have in India brought it into use at a moment's notice.

VI.—The time-table system (which would never be allowed by the Board of Trade) is a system dependent on the memory and local experience of Traffic Superintendents.

VII.—The first essential of Railway telegraphy is a station-to-station wire.

P. S.—As it may be of use, I annex a Newspaper cutting of the report of the House

THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Regulation of Railways (Prevention of Accidents) Bill have agreed to the following Report :—

"1. The Bill proposes to enforce upon all Railway Companies the obligation of securing an interval of space between trains following each other on the same line of rails, which is now generally effected by what is called the block system, and it also proposes to enforce the interlocking system.

"2. These systems are explained in the evidence by the railway inspectors and by other witnesses whom the Committee have examined.

"3. For the purpose of working the block system, there must be frequent signal stations provided with means of communication, so that a clear course for every train may be secured.

"4. The arrangements necessary to effect this object must vary according to the circumstances of the line, and the peculiarities of the traffic.

"5. There is a general concurrence of opinion among the witnesses in favour of the block system on all important railways which carry passengers.

"6. Experience has proved that this system is compatible with the highest rates of speed.

"7. On some railways, where the block system exists on their entire lines, the speed is stated, in the case of certain trains, to be between 50 and 60 miles an hour.

"8. There are many single lines where the block system has been found indispensable for the safety of the traffic.

"9. The system called permissive block does not afford the security of the block system and cannot be recommended.

"10. The interlocking system has been devised to prevent divergence between the points and signals at stations and junctions.

"11. The Committee had the advantage of seeing a model that supplied information which cannot easily be obtained from the evidence.

"12. This system was first introduced in the year 1856. It has been adopted on the most important lines of railway throughout the country, and the witnesses concur in recommending it on lines where there are numerous junctions and frequent trains. It is now enforced by the Board of Trade at all new junctions.

"13. The block system and the interlocking system are not necessarily connected, but the union of the two systems is strongly recommended on all important lines of railway.

"14. It is admitted that some lines could not be efficiently and safely worked without a combination of the two systems.

"15. In the case of the following railways, the evidence shows the mileage over which the block and interlocking systems have been already adopted, and the progress now being made in the further extensions of these improvements.

"16. The South Eastern and the Bristol and Exeter Companies have adopted the block system on their entire lines, and are gradually extending the interlocking system at all principal stations and junctions.

"17. The Midland Railway Company have adopted the block system on a large portion of their main lines, and are extending the interlocking system.

"18. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company are extending the block system, and have a contract for the expenditure of a large sum during the current half-year in providing the apparatus for the interlocking system.

"19. The Metropolitan Railway is worked throughout on the block and interlocking systems.

"20. The Great Northern have the block system over the main line, and the interlocking system is also being largely introduced.

"21. The Caledonian Railway Company have as yet made little progress in introducing these improvements; they expect, however, in a few months to open 100 miles under the block system, and are going on faster with the interlocking than with the blocking.

"22. The North Eastern Company have the block system in operation on the larger portion of their main line, and are introducing it over the whole of their lines where there is much traffic, as fast as the labour market will allow. They are also extending the interlocking system over the whole of their lines, except the mineral lines.

"23. The Great Eastern have the block system on part of their line, and have for many years partially adopted the interlocking system.

"24. The London and North Western have the block system in operation or in course of construction over a large portion of their main line. They have during the last five years expended, and are still expending, large sums on the interlocking system.

"25. The London and South Western have the block system in operation over a large portion of their main line, and are at this moment extending it, and have introduced the interlocking system at all their junctions and principal stations.

"26. The Great Western are fast introducing both systems, and have established workshops to expedite the construction of interlocking apparatus.

"27. The North British have some miles under the block system, and are gradually extending the interlocking system, under the direction of the Board of Trade.

"28. The Highland Railway have the block system over the whole of their line, and they have the interlocking system at their junction stations.

"29. It may be confidently stated that the general safety of railway travelling would be increased by the more extensive employment of the block and of the interlocking systems.

"30. Some witnesses stated that these precautionary arrangements and mechanical appliances tend to lessen the sense of responsibility in the engine-drivers. Such an effect may have been produced, but nevertheless the advantages resulting from the introduction of these systems are practically admitted by all the witnesses, and, in the judgment of the Committee, decidedly preponderate.

"31. The policy of enforcing these systems upon all Railway Companies by severe penalties for default requires, however, to be further considered.

"32. A perfect system of interlocking requires many complicated arrangements, such as refuge sidings, alteration of signal stations, and other changes, which, especially where the junction unites two lines under the management of different Companies, involve matters of difficult adjustment. The evidence will explain more fully the cost and complex character of these arrangements.

"33. Railway Companies have, during the last five years, paid 2,348,000*l.* in compensation for injury to passengers and goods, and therefore have a direct pecuniary interest in rendering their lines safe.

"34. There are many lines of railway, some used solely for conveyance of minerals, and some small branch lines, where few trains run in the course of the day, which could not reasonably be required to incur the expense of these appliances.

"35. This matter is important inasmuch as many short branch lines have been projected in different districts, which might be left without railway accommodation, if additional expenses were imposed on the construction and working of such lines.

"36. It is right also to notice that the adoption of these systems, if it were indiscriminately required in all cases, would involve a large expenditure, which would bear with great severity upon the lines where the traffic is scanty and the risk of collision very small.

"37. The evidence taken by the Committee proves that Railway Companies are now making increased exertions to introduce both the block system and the system of interlocking.

"38. The Bill provides that these systems shall be universally adopted on all railways within five years from the present time.

"39. The arrangements indispensable for the efficient working of these systems throughout all the important lines of the country could not, it is said, be completed within that period. In many cases an entire remodelling of the stations will be required, and as this would have to be accomplished without suspending the traffic, the change, if compulsorily enforced, might be attended with much inconvenience and some danger.

"40. A clause might be introduced into the Bill giving the Board of Trade power to prolong the time named in the Act for the completion of these systems.

"41. This course would impose on the Board of Trade a grave responsibility during the interval of time conceded to the Railway Company, and if an accident from collision should occur during the intermediate period, the Board of Trade would be blamed for not having used the power with which Parliament had invested the department.

"42. The inspectors of the Board of Trade, in their annual reports, have called attention to many other measures for the prevention of accidents, besides the two which are mentioned in this Bill. If these two systems were made compulsory, Railway Companies might rest content with fulfilling the requirements of the law, and be less inclined to expend money on other improvements, which, though not enforced by law, may be conducive to public safety.

"43. It is desirable, as stated in the report of 1870, that improvements should be introduced by those who are intrusted with the management of railways, especially in cases where success depends upon care in construction, maintenance and daily discipline.

"44. Relying on the great exertions recently and very generally made by different railway companies to extend the block and interlocking systems, and the improvements now in progress, the Committee recommend that the Bill should not be proceeded with during the present Session. They recommend, however, that the Board of Trade should call for such information as may enable the inspectors in their annual reports to state especially the progress made in their adoption on all passenger lines. Parliament will then be in a condition to decide whether or not it would be right to require the further and more prompt extension of these systems on the lines where they are necessary.

"45. And the Committee have directed the minutes of evidence, together with an appendix, to be laid before your Lordships."

OBSERVATIONS.—The memorandum drawn up by Major Mallock concerning the aid in working afforded to Railways by the electric telegraph is a paper

that will be of the utmost practical value generally to the Railway Administrations in India. The different systems for working in use have been well described and well defined.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council records with pleasure his sense of the value of the paper and the soundness of the conclusions it illustrates.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Director of State Railways, and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIX regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646.944	Rain in one Taluka Slight importations of grain. Small-pox continues in some Talukas.	Roads, Tanks, Miscellaneous*	3,338	3,185	33	2,46,733	1,39,021	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34⅓ 28⅓	34⅓ 28⅔	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant	Ditto	11,400	15,400	2·11	1,39,931	1,71,111	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough. Migration continues. 3 deaths from cholera	Ditto	17,025	18,172	2·38	5,52,140	3,38,102	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 21	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain supply plentiful. A few cholera cases in three Talukas.	Ditto	31,300	29,500	3·25	10,11,226	5,54,949	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ..	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Eleven cents of rain. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in one Taluka.	Ditto	18,554	12,338	5·89	15,18,188	9,30,897	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ..	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply plentiful. 55 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	27,387	27,831	2·61	5,71,338	2,72,823	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20⅛	19½ 19⅛	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply sufficient. Migratory movements ceased. 90 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	28,514	26,895	3·29	7,91,031	3,97,113	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17¼ 17	16½ 16½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	Grain supply plentiful. 353 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	25,000	22,000	2·34	5,94,522	2,85,447	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	18 19	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Importation of grain decreasing. Migration continues. 172 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	28,245	31,239	3·16	8,49,004	3,35,892	Jowari 43	17¼	17¾	26·39	13·81
	54,955	34,199	7,969,927	5,018,992			223,763	217,163	2·72	65,74,413	34,34,955					

A little rain has fallen in Sholapur.

2. A slight increase in the cost of grain is observable in Satara and Káladgi, and a slight decrease in Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 217,163 against 223,763 last week; and there are also 3,051 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that, on the 10th March, the number of people upon works under Civil agency had decreased to 29,526 as compared with 37,060 in the former week, while during the week ending March the 17th, the people upon Civil works had decreased to 18,765, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 193,223.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil agency, only about one-eleventh of the total number of labourers. The accounts received of the physical condition of the people on both classes of works continue to be satisfactory, and, except that in the Southern Mahratta Country, there are a few wandering bands of immigrants whose condition is somewhat low, the general condition of the population who are not upon relief works is understood to be, on the whole, good.

5. It may be interesting to notice the distribution of the people among the larger relief works which have been opened in the nine affected districts, and the following table gives the particulars for each Collectorate as regards all works employing 2,000 people, or more. It will be seen that three-fourths of the relief labourers are now employed upon the large works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh.				
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	6,535	11,037	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	4,502		
Ahmednagar...	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	5,525	17,150	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	9,170		
	Oojhar Canal ...	2,455		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	9,603	22,501	
	Nira Canal ...	4,786		
	Matoba Tank ...	4,733		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	3,379		
Sholapur ...	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,992	34,440	
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	3,105		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	3,178		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,018		
	Ashti Tank ...	9,301		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,972		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,610		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road ...	2,949		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,285		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank ...	6,376	22,043	
	Pingli Tank ...	5,705		
	Mhaswad Tank ...	9,962		
Kaládgi ...	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	8,178	21,087	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,058		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	4,149		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	4,702		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	5,091	13,672	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	4,357		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	4,224		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaládgi Road ...	10,109	17,822	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	3,299		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	2,068		
	Hubli-Sangaticope Road ...	2,046		
	GRAND TOTAL	...	159,752	

6. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the last.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 10th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	95	83	617	848	80	519
Násik	3	8	192	3,799	589	3,765
Ahmednagar ...	741	195	6,178	3,324	336	2,339
Poona	2,631	1,145	11,408	13,676	1,382	15,791
Sholapur	474	514	15,807	10,660	893	5,251
Satara	18	13	1,248	* 872	* 107	* 4,744
Kaládgi	316	142	1,299	2,393	220	1,583
Belgaum	1,319	618	2,824	2,070	224	1,072
Dharwar	†	†	† 3,285	† 1,261	† 173	† 386
Total ...	5,597	2,718	42,858	38,903	4,004	35,450

* Return from the Executive Engineer for irrigation not received.

† Collector's returns not received.

The attention of Collectors has recently been again drawn to the necessity for searching out very carefully all isolated cases calling for charitable relief, and of freely using their discretionary grants in respect to such cases. This grant, it may be observed, is mainly for the purpose of charitably providing food for poor persons unable to work, but it is also used for the purchase of blankets for people urgently requiring them, and for other similar purposes.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 5,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 15th March, and during the same week 3,092 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,350 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th of March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th of March was 203,282 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (upto15th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	8,959	82,708
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	6,711	101,854
North-Eastern line, from Násik to Buhsawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	1,654	18,720
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	17,324	203,282

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues abundant, and the transference of the relief labourers to the Public Works Department works is making very satisfactory progress.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*

Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Jowari is slightly cheaper, and bajri slightly dearer. Cholera continues, and out of 474 cases, 211 proved fatal.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,888	20,929	1·52	3,31,730	2,56,078	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅛ 19½	19½ 18⅝
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	2,024	2,613	3·34	30,270	27,642	Jowari 61	21	20½
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain importations continue. Public health generally good.	Ditto ...	325	552	·86	26,694	21,591	Jowari 63	17⅜	17⅜
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	About half an inch of rain has fallen	Ditto ...	424	447	·75	15,400	7,189	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅝
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Grain importations and exportations are small. Cholera in six villages.	Ditto ...	194	189	·09	857	387	Nachani 55	27½	27¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	98	91	·57	10,000	330	Jowari 61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			17,953	24,821	1·19	4,14,951	3,13,217			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon

(Accompani

Districts.	For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the ending Janu 1877
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.
handesh	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823
asik	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...
hmednagar ...	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972
oona	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570
olápur	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,501	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912
tara	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,713
ládgi	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963
lgaum	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984
harwar	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678
Total ...	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645
Grand Total ...	233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461		331,447		333,2
atnagiri	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869
anara	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461
Total ...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330
	...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,18
and Total of the 11 Districts ...	233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079		336,386		339,4

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XIX.)

For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the Week ending 10th March 1877.		For the Week ending 17th March 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331
...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015
6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495
29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914
49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864
3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047
4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,170	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615
6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426
689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	1,723	29,516
0,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060	174,415	29,526	192,335	18,765	193,223
80,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475		221,861		211,988	
2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164
3,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	...	...
3,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	457	1,164
6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		1,621	
286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,339		224,867		213,609	

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on Relief Works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XIX.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
1876.															
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,002	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,511	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,306	120,809	8,98,535	71,016	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.															
6th January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,074	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,599	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,143	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	179,347	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	184,051	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	183,045	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	176,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	184,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	174,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475
10th March ...	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	192,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	221,861
17th March ...	11,71,448	5,436	4,491	1,832	18,765	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	193,223	34,34,955	84,206	89,578	31,201	211,988

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd March 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 17th March. Statements and maps as noted marginally accompany. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna as usual.

1. District Average prices.
2. „ Relief return.
3. Taluq „
4. Classification of outlay

Maps—Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—There is scarcely any change, and prices may be said to be stationary. Rice has fallen slightly in Madura, probably owing to importation, and rice and cholum are cheaper in Salem. The very high prices noted last week in the Darampury taluq in the latter district continue. They are attributed to short imports. Prices in Kurnool have again stiffened.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain, which has been most welcome, has fallen in every district from which report has been received, except Chingleput. The rain appears to have come from the westward, and fell in the three southern taluqs of Bellary (from ·8 to 1·5 inch), and slightly in Anantapur; in the north-western parts of North Arcot; in all the taluqs of the Cuddapah District; in Kurnool and Kistna; and in those taluqs of the Nellore District which lie under the hills; but the rain did not reach the coast. It was heaviest in Punganoor (2 inches) and Palmanair (1 inch) of North Arcot; and in the Cuddapah District, in Kadiri (3·75), Pulivendala (2·15), and along the Pennair Valley in Cuddapah and Sidhout. The Pennair had a good fresh, and was 2 feet over the annicut at Nellore for some hours.

4. There was a separate belt of rainfall in the southern districts. In Tinnevelly there was a general fall of about 2 inches; in Madura rain fell in all taluqs except Ramnad, but was heaviest in Melur (1·35), Palin (2·0), and Periyakolam (2·2), and the Board have been informed that 9 inches were registered on the Palni hills, which drain into the two last-mentioned taluqs, where many tanks have been filled. The line of rainfall passed from Madura, through the two western taluqs of Trichinopoly, into the south and east of the Salem District (Namkul ·9, Salem 2·25, Trichengode 4 inches); but the rain did not enter the Salem Subdivision, turning west again into the Bhowany (2·4 inches), and Collegal (1·0) taluqs of Coimbatore. There was from ¼ to ½ an inch over the southern and central taluqs of Coimbatore, and a good fall on the Nilgiris.

5. This rainfall cannot much affect cultivation, except, perhaps, the hot-weather well crops in the south, or prices; but must do much to mitigate anxiety as to water-supply, and will start some herbage, especially on the hills, for the cattle to feed on for a time.

6. *Grants and Outlay.*—The grants to the 17th March for works and gratuitous relief were Rs. 1,00,60,283; against this have been spent Rs. 91,75,156. The following is the usual summary of Statement No. 4:—

Classification of outlay on works in progress.

ROADS—	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
New works	1,13,622	28,43,565
Repairs	61,868	7,52,671
	1,75,490	35,96,236
Irrigation works	30,777	4,17,720
Miscellaneous	38,473	4,39,421
	2,44,740	44,53,377

The increasing proportion of outlay on irrigation works and repairs rather than construction of roads is satisfactory.

7. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare as follow with last week:—

	10th March.	17th March.		
Kistna	2,755	3,439	+	684
Nellore	54,546	39,720	—	14,826
Cuddapah	57,231	56,276	—	955
Bellary	2,18,319	2,30,713	+	12,394
Kurnool	1,91,546	1,92,028	+	482
Chingleput	7,308	6,092	—	1,216
North Arcot	15,109	15,374	+	265
South Arcot	616	...	—	616
Trichinopoly	...	...		...
Madura	6,784	6,274	—	510
Tinnevelly	1,561	1,144	—	417
Coimbatore	24,418	23,476	—	942
Salem	45,346	42,801	—	2,545
	6,25,539	6,17,337	—	8,202
	29,879	30,860	+	981
	655,418	648,197	—	7,221

8. The points for notice are the great decrease in Nellore, notwithstanding that the numbers on the East Coast Canal are nearly stationary and the increase in Bellary. On the former point no explanation is given in the Nellore report. The taluq details are compared in the margin, and it will be seen that though there is a general decline, the decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the taluqs of Kavali and Kanigiri. The Collector will report the cause.

	10th March.	17th March.	
Gudur ...	2,555	1,494	— 1,061
Rapur ...	491	564	+ 73
Nellore ...	1,281	1,562	+ 281
Atmakur ...	5,593	4,626	— 967
Kavali ...	15,587	8,930	— 6,657
Udayagiri ..	10,138	11,095	+ 957
Kandakur ...	7,884	6,350	— 1,534
Kanigiri ...	6,142	1,677	— 4,465
Ongole ...	1,064	760	— 304
Darsi and Podili ...	2,494	1,557	— 937
Venkatagiri ...	1,317	1,105	— 212
	54,546	39,720	— 14,826

9. *Bellary.*—The taluq figures for this district are as follows :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Adoni	51,776	50,016	— 1,760
Alur	21,914	23,112	+ 1,198
Ghooty	13,513	13,832	+ 319
Tadpatri	8,985	9,470	+ 485
Anantapur	8,083	10,378	+ 2,295
Dharmavaram	3,031	7,247	+ 4,216
Penkenda	2,698	2,777	+ 79
Hindupur	1,408	894	— 514
Madaksira	7,880	6,974	— 906
Raidrug	8,721	8,696	— 25
Bellary	47,116	48,279	+ 1,163
Hospett	3,513	12,867	— 646
Sundoor	1,343	1,362	+ 19
Kudlighi	10,856	10,162	— 694
Harpanhalli	11,298	13,125	+ 1,827
Hadgalli	6,184	11,522	+ 5,338
TOTAL ...	2,18,319	230,713	+ 12,394

there is thus a general tendency to increase in the district, but the increase is very great in Hadgalli, Dharmavaram, and Anantapur. The cause cannot be gathered from the reports. The fall in Madaksira and Hindupur seems attributable to cholera chiefly. The Collector is requested to report why the numbers in Hindupur taluq are so extraordinary low. From remarks in the detailed report it is gathered that the children under seven years of age, who are allowed 3 pies a head, are entered amongst the coolies on some of the works. This is of course wrong; they ought to be entered under gratuitous relief, and the Collector will be instructed accordingly. The fact may explain the increase in numbers in some taluqs.

10. The Cuddapah, details show decrease in Budwail and increase in Voilpaud, but in other taluqs no change of importance. The fall in Chingleput is in the Madurantakun taluq, and seems due to completion of works. In North Arcot and Coimbatore there is nothing particular to note. In Salem the decline occurs in Salem and Trichengode taluqs, and is probably due to the rainfall, which gives hopes of some cultivation under wells.

11. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed in G. O., 31st January, is now reported to be in force everywhere except in the sub-division of Cuddapah, where the old rates of 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pie, and 10 pie are still paid. The Acting Collector will call upon the Sub-Collector to explain at once why the orders of Government have not been carried out.

12. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers in receipt of this form of relief have greatly increased as shown below :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	184	397	+ 213
Nellore	5,204	5,595	+ 391
Cuddapah	1,256	2,600	+ 1,344
Bellary	17,575	25,853	+ 8,278
Kurnool	11,233	31,577	+ 20,344
Chingleput	5,666	6,006	+ 340
North Arcot	1,398	1,712	+ 314
Madura	328	537	+ 209
Tinnevelly	272	260	— 12
Coimbatore	1,093	1,759	+ 666
Salem	3,740	5,594	+ 1,854
TOTAL ...	47,949	81,890	+ 33,941

13. The increase is almost entirely due to the inclusion of children under seven, whose parents are on the works. That in Kurnool is very great; and 28,000 of the total in the district are due to this cause. This is 15 per cent. of the number on the works; and as, according to the census, children under six in that district are 20 per cent. of the population, considerable further increase is to be anticipated. Some portion of the increased numbers is due to the operation of the orders of Government regarding village inspection and relief.

14. The details of total outlay are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Relief works	3,92,129	88,74,011
Gratuitous relief	20,093	3,01,145
	4,12,222	91,75,156

The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,02,41,493.

15. The following statement shows advances made under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	2,249	22,009
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	6,445	14,175
Salem	50	50
	8,744	50,350

16. The Special Establishments entertained for relief purposes are as follows according to the most recent returns :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah ...	247	10,578	68	723	100	1,138	415	12,439	15	7,971
Bellary ...	856	16,581	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,157	21,269	8	3,455
Kurnool ...	392	16,884	83	852	63	772	538	18,508	20	8,887
Chingleput ...	86	2,078	5	63	3	34	94	2,175	1	641
North Arcot ...	133	4,272	...	...	102	829	235	5,101	4	2,391
Madura ...	68	2,208	...	...	...	...	68	2,208	1	810
Tinnevelly ...	45	236	3	20	1	8	49	264	...	...
Coimbatore ...	71	1,552	...	...	9	103	80	1,655	1	425
Salem ...	161	6,213	12	144	68	981	241	7,338	5	2,710
Total ...	2,059	60,602	396	4,947	422	5,408	2,877	70,957	55	27,290

17. In Madras Town there were 9,454 resident and 12,362 non-resident paupers on the average relieved daily. There were 628 in hospital on the 17th, and 142 died in the week, of whom 125 were in hospital. The outlay by the Commissioner of Police was in the week Rs. 21,933, and up to the week Rs. 2,78,159.

(True Extract)

(Sd.) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary, Board of Revenue.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·39	8·74	19·60	11·65	11·90	31·63	13·27	13·97	37·67	10·98	11·13	36·66	7·27	7·53	13·16	11·90	12·03	29·46	1·12	2·35	...
Nellore	7·80	7·96	15·60	10·03	9·93	27·88	11·96	11·92	31·72	9·52	9·79	28·35	7·38	7·28	12·33	9·00	9·02	25·34	0·35	0·68	0·09
Cuddapah	7·50	7·40	14·14	9·44	9·32	22·91	9·77	9·69	26·78	8·18	7·96	24·13	6·38	6·49	12·10	8·37	8·13	25·87	1·06	1·09	...
Bellary	7·21	7·22	13·67	8·86	8·87	25·15	8·78	8·92	26·20	8·32	8·33	23·29	6·45	6·70	12·53	9·14	8·85	27·29	0·21	0·21	...
Kurnool	7·14	7·35	14·72	8·91	9·17	28·25	9·89	9·91	31·05	9·31	9·29	29·23	7·69	7·82	13·82	8·32	8·59	26·78	0·92	1·06	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·39	16·39	10·24	10·60	...	11·06	11·03	23·13	10·78	12·32	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·32	20·56	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·07	8·10	14·50	9·54	9·61	21·40	9·66	9·80	21·36	8·55	8·75	19·86	5·93	6·25	10·50	10·12	10·41	24·62	0·24	0·31	0·21
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7·90	7·68	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·74	24·63	10·16	10·16	22·86	5·94	5·94	9·77	10·86	10·78	25·10	0·51	0·55	0·62
Madura	8·42	8·00	14·88	12·96	13·12	36·77	10·52	10·29	30·33	10·66	10·71	30·38	5·50	5·46	10·17	11·50	11·63	26·38	1·09	1·11	0·96
Tinnevelly	8·06	8·06	12·20	...	9·00	22·50	10·63	11·23	29·63	10·60	11·45	29·50	6·35	6·35	8·14	11·25	11·70	18·74	1·98	2·08	1·07
Coimbatore	7·86	7·98	12·44	9·38	9·72	20·03	9·97	10·15	22·59	10·48	10·57	22·48	6·27	5·97	10·27	10·09	10·24	22·95	0·46	0·51	0·25
Salem	7·21	7·00	13·39	8·70	8·56	22·07	8·75	8·92	22·32	8·31	8·57	22·10	6·15	5·87	10·44	9·53	9·53	23·61	0·81	0·81	0·25
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	85,000	...	3,664	35,917	50,856	1,630	137	...	...	...	3,439	...	...	...	397
Nellore	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Bellary	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	116,879	27,182	230,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,25,391	28,32,644	28,32,644	21,732	3,793	...	...	...	192,028	...	...	...	31,577
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,128	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902	1,87,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Report not received.		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23,476	520	690	549	1,759
Salem	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,029	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Report not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,00,60,283	...	3,92,129	78,87,965	88,74,011	3,01,145	20,093	...	...	...	617,337	...	...	...	81,890

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

District.	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu ...	...	1,05,427	2,027	74,303	75,282 851	486	49	699	712	350	1,761	62	54	26	138
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,688	5,233	1,02,365	1,02,417 3,068	...	...	1,998	4,497	1,074	7,569	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	423	46,766	49,977 1,542	425	45	1,198	1,742	383	3,323	80	145	24	249
	Cuddapah	...	1,19,152	3,691	76,808	96,189 10,024	...	...	1,689	2,271	541	4,501	...	...	...	...
	Budwail ...	...	1,04,569	3,343	53,686	53,686 1,313	89	64	1,578	1,837	1,516	4,931	61	106	22	189
	Sidhout	...	66,302	1,495	43,694	43,754	...	...	1,041	1,203	237	2,481	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpett ...	...	1,04,941	6,878	76,308	76,558 988	...	...	3,890	5,125	783	9,798	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,33,558	5,155	2,08,997	2,22,269 17,139	453	98	1,709	2,381	605	4,695	53	52	48	153
	Royachoti	...	2,10,000	3,044	90,082	1,14,884 15,593	602	97	952	1,183	422	2,557	52	159	270	481
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	9,256	2,59,208	2,59,428 31,726	829	44	3,234	3,642	773	7,649	237	307	494	1,038
	Voilpad	...	Do.	4,831	2,05,159	2,25,971	92	92	3,035	3,584	392	7,011	70	110	168	348
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Nellore.	Gudur	...	37,540	635	25,832	25,832	6,005	782	596	659	239	1,494	186	217	182	585
	Rapur	...	26,135	274	18,979	18,979	2,397	72	254	225	85	564	34	55	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,452	312	11,515	11,515	3,387	58	374	939	249	1,562	...	...	...	147
	Atmakur	...	97,495	2,601	88,428	88,428	15,028	104	1,642	2,410	574	4,626	151	239	376	766
	Kavali	...	97,750	6,520	85,055	85,055	6,283	584	4,210	3,705	1,015	8,930	276	417	718	1,407
	Udayagiri	...	1,15,387	6,819	1,06,101	1,06,101	1,426	466	4,230	4,837	2,028	11,095	176	232	273	681
	Kandukur	...	90,225	2,955	85,405	85,405	3,400	421	2,581	2,685	1,084	6,350	79	170	263	512
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	436	30,467	30,467	567	144	635	734	308	1,677	84	155	24	263
	Ongole	...	790	20	173	173	1,519	285	42	21	8	71	87	99	91	277
	Addanki Division ...	...	9,650	437	7,532	7,532	187	40	232	377	80	689	15	20	6	41
	Darsi	...	8,000	340	6,300	6,300	8	...	150	203	50	403	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	434	3,898	3,898	584	80	575	352	227	1,154	38	72	...	110
	Zemindaree Tracts ...	...	34,000	841	25,808	25,808	3,037	192	386	513	206	1,105	210	187	270	667
	Total ...	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595

SALEM.	Namkul	...	...	...	53,804	2,876	18,599	19,772	1,556	60	2,263	1,703	378	4,344	26	46	95	167
	Trichengode	...	...	...	69,691	3,013	23,444	27,037	1,785	30	2,444	2,052	231	4,727	78	98	87	263
	Tripatur	...	...	...	38,327	1,326	9,233	9,288	3,312	870	952	1,568	285	2,605	145	128	58	331
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	57,154	3,060	17,178	17,953	3,768	438	1,612	1,941	505	4,058	138	210	222	570
	Darampury	...	...	...	59,269	2,943	22,735	30,621 1,650	7,819	1,083	2,000	3,727	669	6,396	437	832	2,304	3,573
	Oossoor	...	...	...	74,102	2,277	28,182	37,524 1,197	3,458	280	707	1,015	138	1,860	63	64	60	187
	Krishnagiri	...	...	...	60,491	3,697	24,705	28,614 750	1,611	111	1,885	3,107	480	5,472	66	59	43	1 68
		TOTAL	...	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
CHINGLEPUT.	Madrantakam	...	..	...	9,430	240	4,915	6,499	580	56	26	34	19	79	47	77	82	206
	Conjeveram	...	...	...	16,032	383	4,843	10,776	2,254	193	329	112	20	461	313	378	777	1,468
	Chingleput	...	...	...	9,301	215	5,993	7,821	1,047	129	202	186	71	459	209	179	580	968
	Trivellore	...	...	...	49,990	2,115	13,737	17,934	141	10	706	641	39	1,386	9	9	...	18
	Saidapett	...	..	...	57,938	1,293	32,037	42,213	13,815	753	761	970	228	1,959	583	986	1,630	3,199
	Ponnery	...	...	..	9,305	8,182	16,075	27,285	412	155	889	790	69	1,748	46	40	61	147
		TOTAL	..	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
TRICHINOPOLY.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.	Madura	...	...	..	...	22,665	1,005	6,461	6,461	33	6	492	503	25	1,020	8	7	11	26
	Tirumangalam	...	...	...	...	9,916	637	2,147	5,232	6	2	125	499	202	1,126	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	...	...	...	2,329	67	758	758	10	8	24	45	..	69	5	4	9	18
	Dindigul	...	...	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palany	...	...	...	...	54,640	2,637	26,346	28,648	1,405	46	1,454	2,426	179	4,059	167	225	97	489
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	93,718	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	24,093	1,158	12,704	22,617 3,421	30	15	1,431	549	528	2,508	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	...	...	...	10,558	333	3,460	4018	216	3	171	127	37	335	6	....	...	6
	Palmanair	...	...	...	...	11,396	714	5,371	19,458 513	11	6	889	405	6	1,300	4	3	...	7
	Guriattam	...	...	...	...	19,827	697	4,799	4,799 365	9	3	78	90	...	168	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	...	...	47,548	1,894	34,418	42,071 1,633	153	24	519	2,034	449	3,002	161	140	134	435
	Arcot	...	...	...	...	32,758	652	19,916	21,213 1,699	300	...	603	554	32	1,189	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	...	..	...	28,760	625	15,032	15,032 85	...	...	453	551	42	1,046	340	374	324	1,038
	Tirthany	...	...	...	...	14,320	2,071	8,539	8,539	248	140	1,732	1,505	647	3,884	14	8	7	29
	Punganur	...	...	..	...	63,046	2,135	27,158	28,825 415	84	50	604	374	328	1,306	13	29	67	109
	Arconam	...	...	..	...	14,019	100	7,885	7,885	...	...	80	40	40	160	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	...	...	...	2,424	153	254	267	24	21	38	31	13	82	4	3	7	14
	Narayanavaram		...	...	...	468	9	18	18	36	36	78	33	3	114	36	18	20	74
	Maderpauk	...	...	...	...	1,455	152	348	318 10	124	32	140	70	70	280	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																		559	1,712

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	. .	40,640	1,851	13,199	28,751 1,703	44	21	1,182	2,274	164	3,620	40	68	35	143
	Palladam	...	33,223	2,099	30,813	37,721 3,088	155	15	647	3,803	164	4,614	23	31	56	113
	Oodumalpettah	...	56,950	1,109	36,088	41,363	650	...	1,072	4,981	61	6,114	300	400	100	800
	Sattiamangalam	...	14,136	906	8,795	9,295 67	212	41	526	1,313	140	2,009	74	94	281	452
	Caroor	...	14,490	1,296	8,500	9,494	14	14	757	1,775	173	2,705	9	24	17	50
	Bhowany	...	15,370	1,192	11,698	11,698	220	59	294	781	121	1,196	37	16	24	77
	Pollachy	...	230	5	139	139	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	14,651	1,763	11,122	11,878 3,168	15	1	552	1,089	57	1,698	2	...	...	2
	Dharapuram	...	13,180	799	8,701	8,701 37	7	7	252	1,145	123	1,520	28	50	31	109
	Collegal	...	5,700	1	106	106 27	57	3	..	...	..	...	7	4	2	13
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23,476	520	690	549	1,759
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	6,315	201	1,817	1,817	41	...	147	123	102	372	1	...	...	1
	Sattur	...	9,090	298	2,842	2,939	66	..	164	36	17	217	2	1	...	3
	Senkaraninarkovil	. .	220	122	185	1,009	127	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	2
	Ottapidaram	...	4,152	353	1,543	1,543	599	92	361	165	29	555	55	110	89	254
	Total ...	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Bellary.	Adony	...	5,80,400	26,767	2,82,910	5,49,072	35,538	1,148	20,911	22,536	6,569	50,016	849	809	1,831	3,489
	Alur ...	...	3,01,598	12,146	2,92,101	3,05,619 348	1,077	476	8,583	11,218	3,311	23,112	104	116	3,860	4,080
	Gooty	...	1,39,868	7,314	1,39,868	2,25,665 966	15,591	691	4,357	7,453	2,022	13,832	334	517	580	1,431
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,193	79,696	95,466	5,356	909	2,751	6,048	671	9,470	346	564	1,256	2,166
	Anantapur	...	1,21,202	5,678	85,385	1,02,809	827	57	2,129	6,350	1,899	10,378	47	60	31	138
	Dhermavaram	...	1,41,205	2,084	1,08,719	1,39,809	4,132	134	1,499	4,327	1,421	7,247	126	105	52	283
	Penukondah	...	1,18,628	2,023	1,40,546	1,40,546 75,182	17,103	423	745	1,739	293	2,777	234	305	263	802
	Hindupúr	...	30,950	2,605	1,43,017	1,46,295 971	56,923	856	303	478	113	894	448	596	303	1,347
	Madakasira	...	13,830	4,166	1,67,820	1,67,820	17,456	1,377	2,187	4,211	576	6,974	733	917	1,303	2,953
	Raidrug	...	73,563	1,926	98,358	98,358	515	73	3,287	3,744	1,665	8,696	252	429	266	947
	Bellary	...	...	21,998	6,01,914	7,07,337	572	39	22,582	21,942	3,755	48,279	61	39	35	135
	Hospett	...	1,69,203	8,827	1,37,318	1,51,783	9,007	619	4,315	7,314	1,238	12,867	340	471	2,569	3,380
	Sundúr	...	35,300	905	30,840	30,840	239	67	500	687	175	1,362	40	89	46	175
	Kudligi	...	3,37,008	4,633	1,48,350	1,51,488	3,163	48	3,663	5,581	918	10,162	22	28	10	60
	Harpunhally	...	1,51,424	9,076	1,06,627	1,09,419 51	6,245 1,333	424	5,122	6,625	1,378	13,125	130	164	1,680	1,974
	Hadgally	.	1,68,558	6,497	1,33,945	1,37,508	4,149	229	3,718	6,626	1,178	11,522	244	414	1,835	2,493
				1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,223	7,510	86,652	1,16,879	27,182	2,30,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853

No. 4.

Classified List of Expenditure on Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.				OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.	
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,661	35,917	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917
Nellore ...	4,56,100	20,526	4,63,534	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	1,116	66,110	36,424	982	24,188	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493
Cuddapah ...	10,72,533	33,455	9,50,070	53,113	5,11[illegible]	1,41,336	94,639	3,112	61,211	60,855	3,691	80,859	12,81,140	45,376	12,36,476
Bellary ...	12,16,350	42,840	12,34,986	8,34,404	43,777	5,13,408	1,98,166	5,331	1,76,351	2,41,817	7,892	1,70,665	24,90,737	99,840	20,95,410
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary has been received.														
Chingleput ...	91,749	2,309	39,154	12,000	316	5,851	5,945	7,891	12,375	42,302	1,909	21,120	1,51,996	12,428	78,500
North Arcot	1,62,769	3,912	90,354	19,197	1,586	1,351	6,895	89	2,442	81,811	5,076	42,752	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
Madura ...	47,950	2,378	24,851	...	...	..	26,215	995	6,093	16,685	973	5,838	90,850	4,346	36,785
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,120	470	2,149	11,357	507	4,238	19,777	977	6,387
Coimbatore ...	52,850	2,751	36,654	1,08,510	6,107	61,054	14,040	1,385	9,133	35,570	3,478	22,320	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161
Salem ...	99,692	5,421	63,959	70,325	4,664	25,007	1,69,873	6,721	42,868	2,12,004	13,965	67,441	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275
TOTAL ...	31,99,993	1,13,622	28,43,565	10,99,349	61,868	7,52,671	5,97,793	30,777	4,17,720	7,38,825	38,173	4,39,421	56,35,960	2,44,740	44,53,377

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 22nd March 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th March 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	50,856	1,630
Nellore	4,53,000	4,95,493	43,837
Cuddapah	17,20,000	14,02,659	2,976
Bellary	38,16,000	33,37,355	1,79,226
Kurnool	30,21,000	28,32,644	21,732
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,12,438	18,252
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,81,279	1,235
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	93,748	51,071	1,704
Tinnevelly	64,200	7,508	813
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,67,156	1,374
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,33,040	28,336
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Total ...	1,02,41,493	88,74,011	3,01,145

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL TO 28TH FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
72-73	277,409	2,45,12,830	178,501	1,43,54,397	209,797	1,03,58,684	88,539	43,01,917	3,832	58,513	28,736	1,25,928	786,814	5,37,42,209
73-74	267,423	2,36,59,327	178,129	1,43,16,888	210,850	1,04,12,689	91,791	44,67,707	4,894	72,444	21,471	1,15,898	774,558	5,30,74,963
74-75	282,303	2,45,66,626	178,832	1,39,20,714	214,807	1,06,53,863	88,242	42,98,345	4,424	64,342	24,227	1,17,559	792,835	5,36,21,449
75-76	274,163	2,11,04,237	182,465	1,41,63,170	216,257	1,07,53,999	95,329	46,48,001	5,782	79,274	30,609	1,46,170	804,605	5,38,94,851
76-77	276,230	2,40,57,268	188,095	1,45,37,500	208,381	1,03,71,437	1,00,772	49,03,876	5,119	70,837	28,273	1,26,957	806,870	5,40,67,875
Average ...	275,506	2,41,86,058	181,204	1,42,64,534	212,018	1,05,10,136	92,935	45,23,969	4,810	69,088	26,663	1,26,502	793,136	5,36,80,287

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 28th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF REVEN

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVI

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	No. and description works in progress Revenue Office: Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,351	384,968	*Bangalore District.*—Markets moderately supplied, except in the Kankanhalli and Anekal taluks, where importation is slack, owing possibly to prevalence of cholera, and prices have slightly risen in some localities. Javari and Bengal gram sown in beds of tanks, sugarcane, irrigated ragi and potatoes are in tolerably good condition. Paddy is doing well in Hoskote and Davanhalli. No rain, except in the Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks, where 40 and 50 cents were ganged respectively. Emigrants are returning in gangs and flocking into the large towns. Cholera prevails throughout the district, as also smallpox, fever and dysentery in some parts. Scarcity of water is severely felt almost everywhere. Murrain continues to prevail among cattle.	66	66	183
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	*Kolar District.*—Markets fairly supplied, except in the Gudibanda and Gummayakanpalya taluks. Importation by rail at Kolar station has fallen off. No rain, except a slight drizzle at Chikballapur. Cholera is more or less prevalent in all the taluks, and fever and dysentery at Chikballapur; an insufficient supply of water is procured from wells with much difficulty; cattle suffer from want of fodder. Bengal gram, javari, sugarcane and ragi are thriving, and in some places the crops are being harvested. Price of ragi has slightly fallen.	37	189	86
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	*Túmkúr District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk; slight drizzling rain fell in the Koratagere and Kunigal taluks, but the scarcity of water is felt everywhere, more particularly so in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, except Tumkúr, Sira and Kunigal; small-pox also in Kadaba. Emigrants are returning. The mortality among the poorer kind of cattle has been great. Javari and Bengal gram are thriving in the Tumkúr and Maddagiri taluks, but they are withering in Kadaba. The wheat crop in Maddagiri promises fairly. Sugarcane mills are at work in the Kunigal taluk. The cocoanut and arecanut gardens in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk are suffering much from want of moisture.	66	221	38
Astagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	913,187	118,432	*Mysore District.*—Markets fairly supplied. Slight drizzle at Mysore, and in parts of the Periyapatna, Yedatore, Heggaddevankote and Gundlupet taluks, about 80 cents of rain fell in and about Nanjangúd. Those subsisting on bamboo rice are reported to be suffering from a dysenteric affection, and others who obtain a bare subsistence on unwholesome food also suffer in this way. The condition of the district remains much as it was as per last return.	22	17	2
Hassan ...	3,291	2,151	668,117	190,873	*Hassan District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Arkulgúd, Channarayapatna and Nagamangala. This is probably due to the prevalence of cholera there. More than 1 inch of rain fell in some villages of the Arkalgúd taluk; 35 cents at Saklespur, and 5 cents at Hassan. There was a slight drizzle, too, in the Belur and Channarayapatna taluks. Sugarcane and Bengal gram in the taluk of Hassan, and paddy in Manjarabad, are drooping, as are also the areca and cocoanut palms in Harnhálli. Sugarcane in Attikuppa is in fair condition. In the Harnhalli and Hassan taluks there was a slight fall in prices. Cholera more or less throughout the district.	20	37	
Nagar. Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	*Shimoga District.*—Markets moderately supplied. There was a slight drizzle in the Channagiri taluk; rabi paddy in fair condition; cholera is still prevalent in some localities.	10	12	
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	*Kadur District.*—Markets fairly supplied; 15 cents of rain fell at Chikmagalur, and 20 cents in the Tarikere taluk. Sugarcane and Bengal gram are being harvested, but in Tarikere taluk the crops are in a very drooping condition. Murrain among cattle continues, and they suffer much from want of fodder. Cholera, fever and small-pox prevail. Scarcity of water is much felt.	16	24	
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,201	*Chitaldroog District.*—Markets generally fairly supplied, but in some taluks the imports fell off. With the exception of parts of the Chitaldroog, Doddéri and Hosdurga taluks, the crops that it has been found possible to cultivate are in fair condition. There was a slight drizzle in some villages of the Kankuppa taluk: with this exception there has been no rain. Cholera prevails in all the taluks; small-pox also at Chitaldroog. The great want is water.	25	67	
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...		...	5	
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		262	638	

* Explanation called for regarding t

F INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

F MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORKS OF ALL KINDS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVE. OFFICERS.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date.	PARTICULARS REGARDING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			PRICES OF STAPLE GRAINS IN LBS. PER RUPEE.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 3rd March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.	
								Ordinary prices.		Prices during the week last reported upon.		Prices during the present week.					
During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.				Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens.	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7,096	11,957	7,564	1,57,629	*69,430	12,878	9,614	4,550	26	60	13	18	13	17	35·	16·	...	
5,794	3,616	3,778	1,41,246	92,195	1,831	8,529	7,774	32	80	13	17	12	16	25·4	14·9	...	
9,119	7,786	3,077	1,76,010	1,01,698	*10,030	18,593	15,124	28	106	12	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	...	
1,675	1,650	5,567	59,238	*27,253	1,263	1,200	1,884	24	70	13	20	13	20	24·3	20·8	...	
3,060	3,545	4,358	49,183	29,304	364	1,010	788	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·8	·05	
640	675	2,507	41,874	21,970	503	450	230	30	76	13	18	12	17	38·4	18·3	...	
975	877	2,455	40,739	18,867	515	666	1,307	30	64	13	16	13	16	35·7	19·6	·15	
3,925	5,295	1,488	1,76,113	85,390	1,685	2,328	775	24	88	13	16	13	16	23·5	9·5	...	
975	1,021	...	18,757	12,489	6,576	21,301	27,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
254	178	...	...	...	1,716	20,571	8,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33,513	36,600	30,794	8,60,789	4,58,596	37,361	84,253	68,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

mpared with the previous week.
turns for previous weeks is not

See next page for General Remarks.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The condition of the province remains nearly the same as in the preceding report, but there are reasonable grounds for hope that some slight amelioration may be expected. Should the partial rains that have fallen during the current week be followed by a heavier general downfall, of which there is some indication, the numbers that it was originally estimated would have to be relieved in May and July may be considerably reduced. In the Nundydroog Division there has been drizzling rain and a few good showers in several taluks of each of the three districts, and in one some slight storage of water. Colonel Pearse writes somewhat hopefully of the prospect, and states, "Slight rain has fallen in several taluks, and I am in great hopes of a good downpour; if it comes, I feel certain, it will put the people in heart, and reduce our expenditure most materially."

From the Ashtagram Division a similar report has been received. In the two taluks of Periapatna and Yedatore, which, with Mandya and Harnhalli, were reported by Colonel Hay to be more severely famine-stricken than the rest, there have been showers, and heavier rain in Nanjangúd, Manjarabad, Belur and Arsikalgúd. In the Nagar Division the rain apparently has been lighter and more partial; the expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population still confidently continues, and the preparations to meet the expected change are being most assiduously carried on. A noticeable feature in the collection of manure for their fields is, that the silt from the dry beds of the tanks is being largely made use of to supplement the ordinary kinds. Buchanan, in his "Journey through Mysore," calls attention to the careful way in which they collect and apply manure, and his observations are strongly corroborated in the present crisis. No rain was registered at the Observatory at Bangalore, but there has been much atmospheric disturbance, and, for the season of the year, unusual variableness in the direction of the wind, together with other signs indicative of a welcome change in the weather. Cholera still continues with scarcely abated intensity, but it is believed that the next week's returns will show that it is on the decline. On the cessation of the visitation, a chart will be drawn up for submission to Government, showing its rise, progress, culmination and decline, and a comparison with the outbreak that occurred in 1866 under somewhat similar conditions. The number of deaths for the week ending 8th March 1877 was 3,247, as below :—

Bangalore	...	...	328	Hassan	...	...	552
Kolar	...	...	827	Shimoga	...	...	24
Túmkúr	...	...	609	Kadur	...	...	105
Mysore	...	...	408	Chitaldroog	...	...	394

But probably some of these deaths were caused by famine diarrhœa. Excluding cholera and small-pox, the public health has been fairly good.

The markets continue to be well supplied with grain; and though there is a slight rise in prices reported in the Kolar and Shimoga districts, they generally are remarkably steady, and bear favourable comparison with the rates prevailing during the year of scarcity, 1866. In that year the carrying power of the railway was not so developed, as tested by the touchstone of prices, which were respectively during the height of the crisis at that time :—

Rice 9 lbs. per rupee as against 12¾ lbs. in current week.
Ragi 13¼ lbs. ditto 16¾ lbs. ditto

The weight imported by rail was at the terminal station			3,458 tons,
at the Kolar Road Station	...	...	250 „
			4,708 tons,—

a large increase on the figures of the previous week, which were exceptionally low. Of this quantity, 3,194 tons were drawn from Madras, 361 from Beypore, 46 from Negapatam by the alternative route, and the remainder from neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. An unlooked-for export of grain from Mysore to Kolar Road to the extent of 23 tons has attracted the Chief Commissioner's attention. It is probably rice grown under the Cauvery Channels, which is much esteemed, and commands a ready sale.

The daily average number of people employed on relief works by the revenue officers shows an increase of 3,087 as compared with the previous week: the increase is chiefly in the Bangalore and Chitaldroog districts; but in Kolar and Túmkúr there has been a considerable falling off, and a corresponding increase in those gratuitously fed. This is in some measure due to the operation of the house-to-house visitation ordered in Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, but more critical enquiries are being made in this direction, and a scale for this form of relief, that demands the exercise of much judgment and careful administration, has been laid down for general adoption throughout the province, accompanied by brief rules, which it is hoped will ensure uniformity of practice and a more generally correct procedure.

Those persons employed by the professional department are doing good work on well-selected projects; those employed on relief works under civil agency are similarly doing useful work on irrigation works, village improvements, collecting metal on lines of roads already made but not metalled, and tracing new inter-village communications. A progress report of each work made up to the end of March has been ordered, and fuller details will be given in subsequent returns. Monthly registers of all employed on relief works, or gratuitously relieved during the crisis, are being prepared, but some little time must elapse before they can be called quite complete; no effort, however, will be spared to make them so. The Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit revised returns of affected areas, either by map colouration, or by talukwar or hobliwar statements; the results will appear, if possible, in the next return.

With regard to the subject of emigrated Mysoreans mentioned in the return for week ending 3rd March 1877, and the appointment of a special officer to arrange for their removal to their own taluks from Madaksira, Hindupur and Penukonda, Colonel Hay reports that he also has issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore special instructions, which appear very judicious, to arrange similarly for the return of any Mysore labourers who may have emigrated to the Wynaad. Colonel Hay considers it would be of advantage for the authorities of that district to place an officer at the frontier for the purpose of refusing admission to such as the Government of Madras may wish excluded; all of whom, he adds, can be received by the officer in charge of the Gundlupet road, and be either passed back to Mysore or employed in the Nanjangúd sub-division.

The return for the next week will be got up in an improved form. The tabular statement will be separated from the explanatory remarks, which will contain condensed information on all points connected with the condition of the province, for which purpose a diary of all the principal points has been opened. It is hoped that after the return for the week ending March 17th has been despatched, all future returns will be posted on the Saturday evening next succeeding that up to which all the provincial returns are closed.

The following typographical errors may be corrected in column 25 of the return for week ending 3rd March 1877 :—

Column 1,	6th line	from bottom.—	*For* 40 tolas, *read* 50 tolas.
„	12th	do.	*For* provision, *read* pre-vision.
„	51st	do.	*For* tip, *read* top.

J. PUCKLE,

On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.								Remarks for 1877.
		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
		I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	
6th			...	.	...	.	...	...	...	
7th		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
9th		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
10th			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	
11th	March.	..	.	...	..	...	50	...	...	Week ending 10th March.
12th		.	...	...	86	...	7			
13th		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th		...		...	31	...	...			
15th	April.	...	14	...	...	..	17			
16th		...	..	...	...	.	5			
17th		.	15	...	15	...	...			
18th		..	13	..		1	37			
19th	May.	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		1	12	2	39	..	34			
21st		3	28	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	25	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	.	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th			25	...	7	..	21			
26th		.	30	...	11		67			
27th	July.		11	1	73		75			
28th		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		3	11	...	39	..	2			
30th		2	42	...	19		23			
31st		..	25	..	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	74	1	21	...	20			
33rd		1	51	.	59	1	60			
34th		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th		1	65	...	..	1	7			
37th	Sep.	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		3	8	1	19	...	..			
39th		2	31	...	54	...	15			
40th		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st		...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd	Oct.	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		2	56	1	89	...	...			
44th		1	75	...	...	...	.			
45th		..	82	...	26	...	52			
46th	Nov.	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th		...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th	Dec.	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	31			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON introduced the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

ACT XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY introduced the Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867. He said that he had nothing to add to what he had said on the last occasion, except as regards the statistics of crime, of which he then promised to give a more accurate account. Since the last meeting he had received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, from which it appeared that whereas, before the passing of the Act, twenty-four officers were either killed or seriously wounded on the frontier within about twenty years, since the passing of the Act there had been only four such cases, and there was besides another attempted outrage within the last few days.

The Bill itself providing merely for a continuation of the existing law, and the amendment of it proposed being purely technical, to meet an executive arrangement which had been made since the passing of the Act, he did not propose to ask the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, but, with His Excellency's permission, he would at the next meeting request the Council to take it into consideration, and if they agreed to do so, would ask them also to pass it.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL desired, with His Excellency's permission, to say a few words in regard to this Bill, as owing to the absence of any proposal for its reference to a Select Committee, there was no distinct motion before the Council, and consequently any remarks on the subject of it would, without such permission, be out of order. The hon'ble mover appeared to think that the acceptance of this Bill by the Council was such a purely formal matter that it need not be referred to a Select Committee, and in fact, required little or no consideration. He (MR. COCKERELL), however, took a very different view of the question, and his object in desiring to draw attention to the circumstances of the case at the present stage of the Bill was to obtain further information, if any could be supplied, as to the need for the retention, or rather re-enactment—for Act XXIII of 1867 had already become extinct—of a law of such an exceptional character. He hoped that, unless what he had

now to say elicited the communication of more substantial grounds than had yet been put forward for the proposed enactment, the Council would hesitate before according its sanction to the measure. He thought that very possibly some members of the Council at least were not aware of the nature of Act XXIII of 1867, and if he were asked briefly to say what that Act was, he should say it was an Act to enable certain authorities in the Panjáb to hang a man first and to try him afterwards! But he submitted that an exceptional procedure, such as was provided by this Act, should only be adopted under very exceptional circumstances; and the question before the Council was whether at the present time the circumstances of the Panjáb were such as to call for exceptional legislation of this sort.

The special jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill was of a kind that even the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Hope) who had charge of a Bill for extending certain portions of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Presidency-towns, had never, even at the period of his most uncompromising proposals for increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates, desired to confer upon those gentlemen! Now he would ask, what were the circumstances under which the Council was asked to sanction the re-application of this time-expired enactment to the whole of the Panjáb province? The hon'ble member had told the Council that during the ten years during which Act XXIII of 1867 had been in operation, there had been something less than six trials under special procedure, and as far as he (MR. COCKERELL) knew, the only grounds for immediately proceeding with the measure were contained in a paper which he would read to the Council. It was an extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Panjáb, dated the 24th July 1876.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to observe that the provisions of this Act have been found rarely necessary to enforce, and at the present time in the Panjáb it might be argued with much force that it was undesirable to maintain this special legislation; but after full consideration, His Honour is of opinion that it may be wise to retain the power which Act XXIII of 1867 grants, as no harm is done should the provisions remain dormant, while an epidemic of fanaticism in some of the border-districts of the province might make it very desirable that the powers conferred by the Act should be in possession of the Local Government."

That was all that could be said apparently by the head of the province in favour of the hon'ble member's proposal, and it was particularly stated that it was only required for the frontier or border-districts. Now, as the Council was aware, since the passing of Act XXIII of 1867, Parliament had enacted, under 33 Vic., certain provisions by which His Excellency the Viceroy was enabled to put a special legal procedure of the kind contemplated by the Bill in force in the frontier-districts of the Panjáb province without coming to this Council for a formal enactment. He thought that laws of such an exceptional character as Act XXIII of 1867, should be brought upon the Statute-book with extreme reluctance, and only when the necessity for their being so placed was undeniable.

Such, he submitted, could not be correctly asserted as regards the present case; for the Act, 33 Vic., had been enacted, as he had always believed, for the express purpose of meeting emergent cases of this kind; his contention was therefore, that (1) it was doubtful whether there was any longer occasion for maintaining or reinstituting this special procedure in regard to certain criminal offences; (2) that in any case the need for the exercise of such special jurisdiction was confined to the Peshawar and possibly other frontier-districts, and this could never justify the enactment of a special law for application to the whole of the Panjáb; and (3) that the proper remedy consisted in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General by English Statute, as preferable to the interposition of this Council.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said it appeared to him that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, had divided his remarks into two heads. One was the procedure of Act XXIII of 1867, which he briefly described as a law which permitted certain petty officers to hang a man first and try him afterwards. MR. EGERTON submitted that that was not a correct description of the Act. It was an Act which was passed after full deliberation by this Council under the presidency of a Governor General who was particularly acquainted with the

condition and circumstances of the districts to which the Act applied; and so far from the procedure being lax, it was in his opinion as strict as the ordinary criminal procedure, and provided for assessors sitting with the Judge who presided over the Court which tried the criminals, and it differed from the ordinary criminal procedure in little else than providing that the sentences which were passed would not be subject to the sanction of the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He should not argue regarding the correctness of the procedure which the law provided any further than to say that it seemed unnecessary to do so, inasmuch as it was passed before in this Council, and had been in force for the last ten years without producing any of the evils which a law such as his hon'ble friend had described would be likely to produce.

The second point in his hon'ble friend's remarks related to the necessity for continuing the enactment. MR. EGERTON submitted that this was a point on which the opinion of the Local Government should be allowed the greatest weight. Although it had so happened, happily, that during the time the law had been in force a very small number of cases had been tried under its provisions, yet he thought the argument to be derived from that fact was one which might fairly be interpreted in favour of the continuance of the law and not for its abolition. It was probable that the short and speedy procedure which the law supplied had been effectual in preventing the outrages against which it was directed. And it was very possible that if this law were allowed to expire, it might be considered by the frontier-tribes that the opportunity had been given them of perpetrating outrages from which they had for some time abstained. Encouragement might be given to evilly disposed fanatics and might cost the lives of many European officers. And he thought it was desirable, as the Local Government had requested, that the Act should be continued in force. If it were not required frequently to be put in operation, the special procedure which was considered objectionable would be of course little used and the continuance of the Act would be unobjectionable.

THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said, although there was no motion before the Council and this discussion was somewhat irregular, as it would naturally arise rather on the proposal to introduce the Bill, when it was the custom to discuss the policy of intended measures, nevertheless, as His Excellency the President had permitted the hon'ble member to make some observations upon the Bill, he thought it might be well that he should continue the discussion, and offer some explanation as to the remarks which had been made, in the degree which they seemed to require explanation.

He thought his hon'ble friend's remarks might be divided into three heads:—first, that the law was a bad law; secondly, that it was unnecessary; and thirdly, that if it were necessary, the better way to provide for it would be by a Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria.

As regards the badness of the Bill, he had said before all that need be said, and he might say that, with the exception of the remarks under the last head, he had already by anticipation answered most of the arguments which the Hon'ble Member had brought forward. The original Bill, he would again remind the Hon'ble Member, was introduced at the request of the Panjáb Government, in a Council which was presided over by *the* man of all others who knew most of the circumstances of the Panjáb. It was approved by some of the ablest members and best jurists who ever sat in this Council. Therefore as far as the necessity for the provisions of the Bill at the time was concerned, and the fitness of those provisions to meet that necessity, he thought the Bill required no advocacy from him. As regards the assertion that it was a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, if the Hon'ble Member had read the discussions which passed on the former Bill, he would find that that question was distinctly answered by Sir Henry Maine, who said that it was not a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, for in all these cases the perpetrator of the outrage invariably not only confessed but boasted of what he had done: there was no question of evidence, no question of fact whatever; the man was only too glad to declare his act and to bear his guilt.

In respect of the present necessity for the Bill, he thought what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Egerton, who himself had been well acquainted with the operation of the Bill for the last ten years, and who would be responsible for its operation hereafter, might be accepted as sufficient authority. But he thought that the extract itself which the hon'ble member read from the letter of the Government of the Panjáb was pretty good evidence of the correctness of the assertion that this Bill was required. It was true that the number of these outrages was not very large, and that they had decreased since the passing of the law in 1867. As he had said before, in the twenty years which preceded the passing of the Act, there were twenty-four officers either killed or seriously wounded by assassins on the frontier. Besides these, there were many attempts which were not recorded. He himself was acquainted with two such cases in which murderous attacks had been made on two most eminent men, General Nicholson and Sir Herbert Edwardes, who were repeatedly attacked and had to defend themselves by their own weapons. In the early days there was scarcely a civil officer whose life was not attempted by fanatics. Since the passing of the Act, as was stated in the letter to which reference had been made, there had been only four such cases, but since the writing of that letter there had been an attempt at another, the report of which was only received by him the day before yesterday.

Then came the question, what were the causes of these outrages? If the Act had removed the causes of them, there might have been some reason to say that the Act was no longer necessary. But the causes remained in exactly the same force, or nearly the same force, as before. It was possible—and in that respect his statements on the last occasion were perhaps not perfectly clear—that within our frontier there was now maintained a better degree of order. Still these outrages were not committed by men from within our borders, but by members of the wild and lawless tribes who were outside the border, and who were in much the same condition—just as fanatic, just as blood-thirsty, just as hostile—as before 1867. The causes therefore remained, and the only reason that could be given for the diminution of these outrages was that the sharp, short, and certain method of punishment which the Act had provided deterred these people from committing outrages. The Panjáb Government therefore naturally objected to its repeal or extinction, and they wished that they should be empowered to continue to give their officers the same protection in the future as they had enjoyed in the past.

One other observation it was necessary for him to make on the Hon'ble Member's suggestion that it would have been better to pass this Bill under the special Act of Parliament which enabled the Executive Government to make Regulations for special districts. It was quite true that this Bill did apply nominally to the whole of the Panjáb, but as a fact it only came into operation in certain districts which were proclaimed by the Government of the Panjáb with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and those were no doubt the very districts to which the Act of Parliament would apply. In that respect therefore, the one remedy was certainly as good as the other. But he had all along fully admitted that the procedure of the proposed law was extremely exceptional and peculiar. It was in fact a kind of coercion Bill. He thought therefore that, as being an exceptional measure, he would not say it was more prudent, but more courteous to the public, to give an opportunity of discussing the principle and operation of the measure in Council, than to bring it into force at once by proclamation in the *Gazette*; and as the law was one which had been adopted and fully approved by this Council before, it seemed to him the natural, almost the inevitable, course to re-introduce it in this Council.

The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"As I have been personally appealed to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell to say if I think this kind of jurisdiction is a proper jurisdiction to give to Magistrates in the Presidency-towns, I have no hesitation in answering frankly that I do not. But the fact is that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns are very different from the circumstances of the frontier-districts in the Panjáb. The good order which

is established in the one is not established in the other. The alterations which were desirable and which we have made in the Presidency-towns, were some moderate, cautious, well-guarded extensions of jurisdiction for the convenience of the public. If we had murderous outrages to deal with, no doubt we should have given much more arbitrary and extensive powers, and we should have placed them in more responsible hands: namely, as regards Calcutta, in the hands of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor himself. The fact is that all coercion Acts appear upon their face to be tyrannical or arbitrary; by the very nature of the case they must be arbitrary if they are to work at all, and we must look to their working to see whether they are good laws or bad laws. The first question then is, does this Act answer its purpose? It is clear on the evidence before us that it does. The next question is, does it oppress the people and do they complain? We have not a scrap of evidence to show that during the ten years the Act has been in force any person has come forward to complain of its operation. Therefore I think the case is one in which we should do well to continue that state of things which is working well, and wait to hear complaints before we condemn the law for harshness."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did not feel justified in interrupting my hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, just now, because I was under the impression that, if he was not going to ask for information, it was perhaps his intention to furnish us with some special information, not in possession of the Government, having regard to this Bill. But I think we are labouring, at present, under this disadvantage, that the discussion raised by my hon'ble friend's remarks is somewhat irregular. Those remarks might, more appropriately, have been made on the occasion of our next meeting, when my hon'ble friend, Sir Edward Bayley, proposes to ask the Council to pass this Bill for renewing the operation of Act XXIII of 1867.

"I may say, however, that one reason why I myself hope the Council will then assent to the request of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley, is that as far as my own information goes, there are, in my opinion, many exceptional symptoms in the present social condition of our northern frontier which render the abrogation of this Act peculiarly inexpedient just now, notwithstanding the existence of Act 33 of Victoria.

"I therefore trust that at our next meeting we may be able to obtain the assent of the Council to the renewal of this Act."

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENT BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma. He said that he found himself also in the position of having to introduce a coercion Bill, but it was somewhat of a different nature from that last under discussion, as it was a Bill to induce those interested in the soil in the Province of British Burma to look after their own property. Since the acquisition of Burma by the British, very large sums of money had been expended under the auspices of the several Chief Commissioners, and especially of his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, and great improvements in the embankments of the country had been carried out, and the cultivated lands were now comparatively safe from those dangerous floods which so frequently occurred. But at times the floods were more than normal and rose excessively high, and many of these embankments were subject to being breached. And it required immediately a large mass of labour and material to be at the disposal of the Canal officers to check the ravages of the water if allowed to flow uncontrolled and unchecked. But the people of Burma, who had so immensely benefited from these embankments, at a time when their material and labour were necessary, would not give their labour and would not allow their material to be taken for this purpose. Therefore he came to ask the Council to allow him to take special powers to force the people to labour on these embankments, and at the same time to take their material. It was at the same time proposed to give them high wages. The Bill provided for fifteen per cent. being given above the market-rate of

the day, and also a percentage above the value of the material. He himself would wish to see that in a case of this sort there should be no excess-payment either for labour or material, because the work was for their own benefit. But he found that there were precedents for such excess-payments in the case of the embankments in Northern India and Madras, and also he believed in Bengal. He would conclude by a quotation to show that he was not asking for an unreasonable power, and also to show what had been the influence of embankment-works in British Burma. He would quote a paragraph from a recent report by Mr. Rivers Thompson after a severe flood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

N. W. P. LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL AND LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee.

He said that, although the question thus brought before the Council related to only one of the two Bills which had been introduced by his hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Financial Department on Thursday last, it would perhaps be more convenient, and would also save the time of the Council, if he dealt with them both together in the remarks he was about to make. The two measures which had been thus proposed were both in furtherance of the scheme for throwing on the Local Governments the responsibility of undertaking their own local works,—and for that purpose only. He should not have thought it necessary to say this, but that from certain comments which he had seen and heard, he was under the impression that some people imagined that these Bills were in some way connected with other schemes, such as alterations of the customs-tariff, and with further financial changes which had been mentioned by his hon'ble friend on that occasion, and not solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works. He wished to remove this misapprehension as far as he could. These Bills, with which he had been connected from the commencement, related solely and entirely to the extension of the provincial system to the management of public works. The first of the two measures introduced for this object was one which would enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to appropriate a certain portion of the funds under the Local Rates Act towards works of general provincial utility. The principle of applying these funds in such a way was already recognized in the Act, as any part of the assignment made to these districts, which might remain unexpended, might be appropriated to the benefit of the North-Western Provinces generally. The proceeds of all rates levied under it were also thrown into a general provincial fund. Besides this, the Lieutenant-Governor had power, under a certain section of the Act, to apportion the cost of any work which might benefit one or more districts among the districts which were thus benefitted. All that the Bill now before the Council proposed to do, was to extend these powers expressly to the case of such canals and railways as had been declared, with the sanction of His Excellency in Council, to be works of general provincial utility—that was to say, works which came within the spirit and intention, if not within the actual letter, of the existing law. The powers conferred by the Bill would be purely optional. It was hoped by the enhancement of the profits from those works which were reproductive, by further taxation (to which he would allude presently), and by other modes of improving its income which were open to it, that the Local Government would perhaps be able to undertake the charges which had been laid upon it, without having recourse to this measure at all. In any case, and supposing that the Local Government required this assistance, the amount which it was empowered to take was limited to ten per cent. upon the total sum levied. The remaining ninety per cent. would leave an ample margin to meet all charges on account of the grants which had at present to be made by the Local Government. The changes made by this Bill were so trifling that they did not appear to him to require any further remark.

He would proceed now to the License-tax, which it was in contemplation to impose in the North-Western Provinces. When first the scheme for placing

local works under the control of the Local Government was suggested, and it became evident that further funds would be necessary, a number of the most experienced officers in the North-Western Provinces had been consulted as to the best way of raising that money. There was a general unanimity in the opinions given by all the officers who were consulted. In the first place there was a strong and general disinclination to add any thing to the burdens already borne by the agricultural classes. There was also a universal conviction that it was both just and expedient to tax the non-agricultural community. As was well known, that community contributed at present remarkably little to the public revenue, except in such towns as paid an octroi-duty. At the same time the non-agricultural classes were amongst those who benefitted especially from the class of works which it was now proposed to transfer to the Local Government. In the case of any famine or scarcity, the first and greatest pressure of the calamity almost always fell on the poorer classes living in towns. It seemed only reasonable then that, when canals and railways were provided, which by ensuring the supply of food, and providing the means of transport for it, and thereby greatly diminishing, if not wholly averting, the danger of famine, those particular classes that most especially benefitted from these works should at least contribute something towards their cost. As to the mode of levying contributions from them, there was a general consensus of opinion that the best form would be that of a License-tax. It was accordingly in this shape that it was now proposed to levy the tax. The Bill now before the Council borrowed all its principal features from one which had formerly been introduced by Mr. Inglis. That Bill, though it had passed through Committee, never took the shape of law, solely for this reason, that the Local Government of that time discovered that it would be able to meet its financial requirements without having recourse to extra taxation. The present Bill also bore a strong resemblance to one which had been introduced so far back as 1862, when Mr. Laing was in charge of the Financial Department. That Bill, like Mr. Inglis's, was intended to impose a low and fixed rate of fees upon all traders. These two Bills however, namely, the one introduced by Mr. Inglis and that introduced by Mr. Laing, were supplementary to an Income-tax, that is, they were both intended to be in operation simultaneously with an Income-tax. The present Bill differed from them in this respect, that it was the only tax which was to be imposed at present. It resembled them however in the essential point that the necessary addition to the revenue was to be levied by a scale of fixed fees, which it was hoped would do away with the necessity for any minute inquisition into incomes, against which very strong objections had been felt and expressed.

For the purpose of determining the rates at which the fees were to be charged, the whole body of traders had been divided into three broad classes. In this respect the measure followed Mr. Inglis's Bill, as it did also in the grouping of trades under the respective classes. Great pains were said to have been taken at the time to make this classification as complete as it could be, and it seemed the safest course to adopt it as it stood. It was possible of course that in Committee some amendments and improvements might be suggested, but generally the Bill followed the classification of Mr. Inglis's Bill. In one point however, it had been determined in some degree to alter the arrangement of classes which was then made. It had been thought desirable to introduce grades, and to make the scale of fees range over a wider extent than that of the former Bill. The reasons for doing this were, in the first place, that it was necessary to improve the receipts. It was thought that the amount which could be levied by a uniform scale of fees so low as they were originally pitched would be quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the Government, for it was admitted on all hands now that the estimate then made of the probable yield of that tax was greatly overrated. A further reason for introducing grades was this, that with fixed rates of fees each class must be so determined that it should not bear hardly upon the poorest men who came within it. A necessary consequence of this was that the richer men who came within any class would not pay their due proportionate amount unless more than three classes were introduced and grades recognized, which corresponded in some measure with the variations which actually existed in the amount of business and prosperity of different traders. This had accordingly been done, and it was hoped

that it would have the effect of making the tax both more equitable and also of producing a larger revenue.

In order to prevent the tax from pressing unduly on any individual, a limit of two per cent. on the net annual earnings had been fixed. But it must be understood distinctly that the limit so fixed was a maximum rate, beyond which the incidence of the tax was not to go. It was not to be a standard for determining the rate at which each person was to be charged. In the case of wealthy traders it certainly would not be an excessive rate, and he for one would be very glad to see a fee imposed upon them which, so far as the law permitted, reached the full maximum of two per cent. But it was beyond dispute that an uniform percentage fell heaviest upon people with low means; that it was easier for a wealthy man to pay two per cent. upon his earnings than it was for a man whose income did not exceed Rs 200 or Rs. 300; and he had reason to believe that, as a matter of fact, the Local Government had no intention of allowing these fees to reach so high a rate as two per cent. on the poorer classes of traders.

A minor change which had been introduced in the present Bill was that an appeal was allowed to the Commissioner. In Mr. Inglis's Bill no appeal had been allowed. But it had been thought desirable, as the amount with which any man could be charged was considerably higher than it was then proposed, to allow of one appeal in case of any person being dissatisfied, so that a petitioner might carry his objections before two separate officers.

Sections 17 and 18 of the Bill had been adopted as they stood from Mr. Inglis's Bill. They were inserted there with the intention of utilizing Municipalities in the collection of taxes, and it had been thought that they might be found useful for this purpose now. They had accordingly been retained, and it would be a matter for the discretion of the Local Government to avail itself of them, or not, as might be found convenient.

He had now noticed the only points in the two Bills which were introduced on Thursday last that seemed to him to require any comment at present. He had only this much further to add, that all that had been done in connection with them had been carried out in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed his entire concurrence in the measures they were intended to further, and his cordial approval of the principles contained in the Bills.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord: But for one reason I should have reserved for the close of this debate any observations which it seemed necessary for me to make; but some remarks have fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, which remind me that it is desirable that I should say a few words to the Council before the debate proceeds. My hon'ble friend appeared to think that there may have been some misunderstanding in regard to the objects with which these Bills have been introduced, and that there has been a feeling in some people's minds that these Bills are connected with measures affecting the customs-tariff which I said the other day that I hoped might be carried out hereafter. I had myself become aware that such an opinion had been expressed, and I wish to take the earliest opportunity which offers itself for removing any misunderstanding which may have arisen. I must say, in the first place, that when I spoke about the possible future abolition of all customs-duties in India, I perhaps did not state in a sufficiently unmistakeable way that I was giving my own personal opinion only. When I dipped into the future and saw the untaxed wares of the world pouring into the free ports of India, I was indulging in the pleasures of my own imagination, and by no means proclaiming the intention of the Government to adopt hereafter the policy which I foreshadowed. The truth is that the subject has never been considered by the Government at all, nor has it been officially before the Government, so far as I know, in any shape whatever.

"I hope that no one will fancy that it has ever entered into my head that all customs-duties can be got rid of within any specific time, or, indeed, within any time to which I can practically look forward, or that the Government is in any way committed to anything by the aspirations which I have expressed. The customs-duties yield about 2½ millions a year, and it is clear that under

present circumstances we could not abolish them without imposing heavy fresh taxation in their place, a course which would be, in my opinion, totally unjustifiable, and indeed preposterous. Even for the much smaller object of abolishing the cotton-duties, there has never been any idea of imposing fresh taxation. The Secretary of State, in the last orders which he gave on the subject, distinctly said that, highly as he estimated the importance of removing these duties, he quite agreed with the Government of India in the opinion that it would be inexpedient to impose any new tax for such a purpose. Your Excellency, almost immediately after your arrival in India, spoke in public to the same effect.

"There is only one rule in regard to such matters as this, which, consistently with prudence and good financial administration, can be followed, and I hope that the Government will be guided by it in future. This rule was laid down by the Secretary of State in the despatch to which I have just referred in a passage which I will read to the Council: 'All important remisssions of taxation,' he wrote, 'especially in India, in which country the revenue is liable to sudden fluctuations, and the margin between revenue and expenditure is usually small, should proceed upon the most careful estimates, and be undertaken with caution and deliberation; but for this very reason it appears to me that where the revenue is so considerable as in the present case, gradual reduction, which can in a serious and unforeseen emergency be suspended, is a safer and more prudent policy than total and final remission.'

"The policy thus laid down by Her Majesty's Government is the policy which I hope to see carried out.

"I said the other day that, in this matter of the cotton-duties, I believed the interests of England and India to be identical, and I am confident that if we act cautiously and gradually in the manner which the Secretary of State desired, no Indian interest can possibly be injured, but on the other hand that Indian interests must be greatly benefited. But I certainly could not say this, if the abolition of these duties involved the imposition of fresh and unwelcome taxation. The Government would, in my opinion, obviously neglect the paramount duty which, as their natural guardian, it owes to the people of India, if it consented to any such transaction.

"I endeavoured in my Financial Statement to show that while the total expenditure of the Empire showed no tendency to increase, every great source of income had been steadily advancing; that the total nett revenue in 1875-76, the last year for which we have complete accounts, was more than two millions sterling in excess of what it had been seven years before, and that it had increased at an average rate of about £300,000 a year. Considering that the total amount of the cotton-duties is only £850,000, and that only gradual remission is aimed at, there is nothing sanguine in the anticipation that we shall soon be able to take a first step in dealing with them.

"The object with which the Bills now before the Council have been introduced is that, and that only, which has been stated by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin: we require these measures to enable us to carry out in the North-Western Provinces a great financial reform,—that of enforcing local and provincial responsibility for meeting the cost of works undertaken for the benefit of local and provincial interests: this is the practical question now before the Council.

"I wish now, my Lord, to take this opportunity of making a little personal confession. I am afraid that I am one of those people who are inclined to express their opinions in somewhat strong and plain language, and who do not always show sufficient consideration for the opinions of others. When I read over in cold blood the remarks which I made the other day about the cotton-duties, I found in them an illustration of what I have now said. Considering that only a year ago Lord Northbrook, for whom, both on personal and public grounds, I have the highest regard and respect, and many of the Members of this Council towards whom I hold the same feelings, stated on behalf of the Government of India opinions on this subject very different from my own, it would have been wiser and in better taste if my remarks had been couched in less aggressive language. I hope that if any member

of the Council has felt this too, he will accept my present confession and apology."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he did not wish to enter into the details, nor to discuss the various principles, raised in the Budget-Statement; but he would beg leave simply to invite attention to one or two points connected with the decentralization scheme, which he thought formed one of the main features of the Financial Statement. The theory of decentralization was certainly sound in principle; but the present scheme, in his humble judgment, did not go sufficiently far. While certain sources of revenue were made over to the Local Government, certain liabilities were thrown upon them, which would necessitate the imposition of fresh local taxation. Now taxes, whether called local or imperial, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Finances had himself admitted, would press upon the people all the same. If he might be so permitted, he would remark that the proposed system of Local Finance was like the *Thíkadári* system known in Bengal Zamíndáris, only the arrangement seemed to be based upon less favourable terms; for the *Thíkadár* generally paid to the Zamíndár less than the gross assets he derived from the land, and was allowed to enjoy all prospective profits during his incumbency, whereas the Local Government, under the decentralization scheme, was required not only to make good to the Imperial Government the full amount of the receipts from the different sources of revenue assigned, but also to make over a moiety of the increase during the period of the contract. If justice was to be done to the Local Governments under the decentralization scheme, he thought the only way to do it would be to adopt the course indicated by Lord Canning in his Resolution of the 11th November 1861. Speaking of Bengal, in which he naturally felt the greatest interest, he begged to observe that it yielded the largest amount of revenue, while its provincial expenditure came up to about one-third of the gross income. Making proportionate deductions from certain revenues, such as opium and customs, to which other provinces had a legitimate claim, there was still left a large surplus, which went to make up for the deficiencies of the less-paying provinces; and yet it was proposed to levy fresh taxes. This, he submitted, was not fair or just to Bengal. It had often been urged that, as Bengal was blessed with a permanent settlement, and as her land-revenue could not be increased, it ought to be made to pay in other ways. Those who averred this forgot that in no other part of India was indirect taxation more productive than in Bengal, and that, to use the words of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1870, "in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue which it has sacrificed in the form of land-assessment." And this was exactly the result which was expected by that far-seeing statesman who introduced the permanent settlement. He wished to add one word with regard to compulsory rates for irrigation. No doubt the principle was sound, that those who benefited by the work ought to pay for it; but it so happened that in Bengal the canals did not supply the water when it was most needed; for the rivers being dry during a season of drought the canals which were fed by the rivers became necessarily dry also, and during the rains, when the canals were full, there was rarely any necessity of supply from them for irrigation. It would be very hard to impose a permanent tax on the people for works of which the benefit was so very uncertain. He believed it was for this, among other reasons, that the Secretary of State once disallowed a law imposing a tax of this nature; and if the Government should revert to the same policy within so short a time, he respectfully submitted that the effect upon the people would be anything but assuring.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN-SMITH said that in supporting the Bills just laid before the Council by the hon'ble member on his right, it would be readily supposed that, from his constant residence in Lower Bengal, he could not bring any special information to their consideration; and he might well give a silent vote in their favour, but for two reasons: 1*st*, having had the honour of a seat in this Council when the decentralization-scheme had first been launched under the presidency of His Excellency's lamented predecessor, Lord Mayo, and

having given his cordial adherence to that measure as one which in his judgment formed a turning point in modern finance, he was the more pleased to give his support to a Bill which, like the first of the two introduced, was in further development of that system; and he was also glad of the opportunity to express the pleasure with which he had heard the hon'ble gentleman now at the head of the Financial Department, who had himself so largely shared in the initiation of the policy of decentralization, declare that, after a thorough examination of the working of that measure during the seven years in which it had been in operation, he was able to announce to the Council and to the public that its results were entirely satisfactory. His second reason for abstaining from a mere silent vote on the present occasion was that he desired to avail himself of the opportunity, which he understood it to be His Excellency's wish this day's discussion should afford, of making a few comments on the Financial Statement that had been delivered before this Council on Thursday last.

He had listened to this statement with the utmost pleasure, satisfaction and interest; more so, he thought he might safely say, than to any previous Financial Statement which he had heard delivered in this place. He thanked the hon'ble gentleman for his frankness; he admired the statement for its boldness, and he particularly rejoiced to find in it not mere clerkly manipulation of figures, but a strong and well-defined grasp of what he considered sound financial principles, which he could not doubt would ultimately secure to His Excellency's financial policy that success which it deserved. The field over which the Statement travelled was large and varied; but he did not purpose troubling the Council with any lengthy remarks, but merely noticing a few of the points which were of most interest to those who, like himself, were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and whom he might perhaps in some degree be held to represent in this Council. Regarding opium, he accepted with thankfulness the hon'ble member's declaration that he would, on the earliest possible day after the termination of certain enquiries now going on, announce the exact quantity which would be offered next year; and he believed that in so doing he would at once serve the interests of the trade and of the Government. For some years past it had been the custom to give such information to a certain extent, although not for such a forward period as was now pointed at; and, he believed, with the happiest results. If during these years the fluctuations in the price of opium had been less frequent and severe than formerly, he considered it to be very much owing to the knowledge possessed of the quantity to be brought forward. So long as Bengal opium was the subject of occasional heavy gambling operations, which were generally initiated from the Bombay side, considerable fluctuations in price must be expected; but apart from such interruptions, the information promised should have a very steadying effect on the market. He wished much that the hon'ble member could have been more reassuring on ways and means. He not only concurred with him in thinking it unsatisfactory, but he considered it also most unfortunate and injurious, that Government had not been able to give more definite information regarding its loans and bill-operations for the coming year. True the present views and estimates of these are mentioned in the Financial Statement; but the note attached, and to which the hon'ble member had most properly drawn prominent attention, took away any value from this declaration, and left all in doubt and uncertainty—conditions which always pressed hardly on business. The limited extent of the markets of India for Government securities, and the fact that there existed here, unlike the great financial centres of Europe, almost no other forms of investment in which bankers and merchants could place their reserves and floating funds, were two circumstances which tended greatly to aggravate the evil of uncertainty in such matters. It was obvious that in view of the announcement made in this Statement, operations in Government securities must for the present be somewhat of a leap in the dark, while the uncertainty about the issue of the Council Bills must tend still more to perplex all concerned as to the future course of exchange, and reduce this all-important class of business to something not unlike gambling. In making these observations, he did not forget that the exchange-difficulties last year had pressed very hardly upon the Government of India in common with

other people; and he was also free to admit that undue panic had something to do with the excessive decline which had taken place in the value of the rupee. Nor was he disposed to insist much upon that wisdom which is wise after the event, but he thought it was now generally admitted—and here he desired to speak with all moderation and respect—that a firmer and more consistent handling of the Council Bills last year would have greatly checked and mitigated the evil which the course adopted tended rather to intensify. This being so, he thought he was not asking too much when he expressed the earnest hope that, as Parliament was now in session, the Secretary of State might be at once moved to obtain the statutory borrowing powers, which he required with the least possible delay, and forthwith put the Indian Government in a position to give, as regards the loans and Council Bills for the coming financial year, that definite information which circumstances demanded, and which he believed there was no desire on the part of Government to withhold.

The Financial Statement delivered to the Council last Thursday closed with some interesting remarks on certain fiscal matters, and a vehement denunciation of the existing cotton-duties. He was no lover of trumpets which gave an uncertain sound, and even if he had any such predilection, he knew that he must look elsewhere than to the Hon'ble the Financial Member for such an instrument; but believing that in his remarks on the cotton-duties the hon'ble gentleman had not spoken in his individual capacity, he confessed that he had heard them with surprise and regret, and would have desired more measured utterances. The remarks as made seemed likely to kindle hopes which had no early prospect of accomplishment, and further appeared to indicate that the Government of India was prepared to go to extremes in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State on this subject. From what had fallen from the hon'ble member this morning, he was glad to infer that his fears had been groundless, and that on the previous occasion he had been giving utterance rather to the intensity of his own convictions, than speaking in that other and wider sense to which he had alluded. As these cotton-duties were not today before the Council in any practical shape, it was not his intention to enter upon the subject in detail, or to trouble the Council with the reasons which had led him and many others altogether to dissent from the opinion that these duties had a priority of claim over any other form of fiscal relief. He would rather express the hope that, in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, the Government of India would avail itself of the large discretion which these instructions seemed to leave in its hands, and would not, when the opportunity came for making some move towards the removal of these cotton-duties, lose sight of other matters, which although not so much heard of, had even stronger claims to relief. He need not assure the hon'ble member that he would welcome as gladly as himself the free ports to which he looked forward; that he was no lover of these cotton-duties *per se;* he would even go further, and admit for the sake of argument that they were blots on the Indian fiscal system. But they all knew that there were blots and blots: some so large as to deface and disfigure the parchment; others so small as to be scarcely discernible. It was a question of degree; and so also with these fiscal items. What he asked was, that each should be considered on its merits; and in the meantime he might express his own strong opinion that some of the other items to which he had alluded not only offended more against the theory of fiscal economy than did these cotton-duties, but were also productive of much more evil and mischief in their practical working. As to the proper mode of dealing with this subject, he was not ashamed to say that, both as a member of this Council and as a member of the Tariff Committee, his endeavour had been to look at it mainly from an Indian point of view; and for this reason among others, that he had always felt sure that the English side of the question would be fully put forward by others, and would meet with every consideration from the controlling authority at home before any decision was come to. In saying this, he hoped he need not assure the hon'ble member that he was not one of the foolish people who sneer at Manchester, and he agreed with him that the man was foolish indeed who would attempt to sneer at that great centre of England's manufacturing industry. But human

nature was, he took it, much the same in Lancashire as elsewhere; and it was only natural that the men of Manchester had looked, did look, and would continue to look, at these cotton-duties from their own point of view and in the light of their own interests. He did not blame them for so doing, but he could not admit that their interests and those of India were altogether so identical as his hon'ble friend seemed to consider them. Identical they were of course in so far as the interests of England were closely bound up in those of her greatest dependency; identical they were in that the interests of two countries carrying on such a trade as that existing between England and India could not but be closely connected; identical they were, no doubt, in a sort of general way; but it was an identity which, although accepted when stated in the abstract, became more difficult to receive when one entered on details. He would give an instance, taken from the Statement before the Council, where the interests of which he had been speaking were not identical. The hon'ble member in his Statement had given a graphic sketch of the customs-hedge which ran across a great tract of Northern India, and had unsparingly pointed out its many evils. If that hedge were abolished tomorrow, no man in England would find himself happier or better off in any respect; while in India, from the very day of its abolition, harassment, extortion and petty tyranny would be saved to many. Then again, Lancashire needed no help from here to fight her cause. The men of Manchester were strong and wealthy and united; they wielded powerful political influence, and probably inspired more than any other body, that pressing terror without the salutary influence of which, the Secretary said a few weeks ago, when speaking to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, he did not know what would become of the reform of Indian finance. He had therefore, as he had said before, always felt quite sure that the Manchester view of these cotton-duties would be well pressed, and had deemed it the more incumbent upon himself to view them from the Indian standpoint, to ascertain what was likely to be most equitable and beneficial to the people and trade of this country, and to decide accordingly. With these remarks he begged to tender his support to the two Bills before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that they had heard the able and lucid Financial Statement read at the last meeting of this honourable Council. It would be impracticable to dwell at length on the various items contained in it, and he would therefore confine his remarks to certain very important points. The Government of India wished to raise the amount of six and a half millions by loans, to be contracted here or in England, or partly in both countries. Such a large amount would not have been required if the finances had not been affected by the terrible famines raging in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and by the charges required for extraordinary Public Works. This was certainly a matter of regret; but over the former cause there could be no human control, and as regarded the latter an economical management was promised. The people of India were very much indebted to His Excellency for not recommending the imposition of the obnoxious Income-tax to meet the deficiency. It was stated that certain existing taxes would have been touched, but had not been interfered with on account of the famines. It was contemplated to equalise and reduce the salt-duties, to abolish the inland customs-lines and the sugar-duties, and the import-duties on cotton-goods. In the absence of any data of the amount of the proposed reduction of salt-duties, if they took the amount of revenue derived from the other two sources to be about a million, they would have to lose an income far above one million, to recoup which it was feared some new form of taxation would hereafter be imposed upon the people. It would however be premature to dwell on such subjects, which were not now taken in hand; but he would only point out that, although nothing could be said as to the abolition of all protective duties as a general principle, he might observe that all principles should not necessarily be acted upon simply because they were good and sound, without a due regard to their adaptability to the times and the circumstances of the people. The cotton-industries, through the aid of steam-machineries just born in the different parts of India, required the fostering care of the British Government for their development, and it was on that account a matter of serious

consideration whether the abolition of these duties would not stifle them at their birth, not to mention that it was still a doubtful question whether the particular customs-duty was of a protective character. It was declared that an extension of the existing form of provincial taxation was to be made for carrying out local improvements. The people however believed that their able and wise Lieutenant-Governor could devise means to raise the twenty-seven and a half lákh of rupees required for the carrying out of the proposed improvements more by the curtailment of expenditure and the development of the productive resources of the country, than by the extension of the existing taxes.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said:—"MY LORD,—As I have no special exceptions to take to the Financial Statement before us, my observations upon it will be very brief, and perhaps therefore the more acceptable.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member that he has happily managed to steer clear of the imposition of an Income-tax, in which I think he is the more to be praised, inasmuch as he does not disguise his admiration of that mode of raising Indian revenue.

"If one could eliminate from that statement the cost of that terrible famine, I feel bound to admit that the year's estimate of income and expenditure would have been both satisfactory and encouraging.

"That cost, we are told, is to be met by loans to be raised partly in India and partly in England. When money here is worth 10 per cent. and at home 2½ per cent., there should *primâ facie* be no doubt as to which is the better country where to borrow; but then comes in that very difficult problem, called the silver-question, which casts grave doubts upon the expediency of India borrowing English gold, when she can pay the interest of it only in a very depreciated silver-currency.

"It is possible that the suggestion of borrowing in each country arises in the desire, if I may use the expression, to hedge this very grave difficulty.

"In the case of borrowing in England, there is this singular anomaly. It is matter of notoriety, that the most impecunious Government in the world may go into the London money-market and borrow to the extent of the credulity of lenders, but the Empire of India cannot do so without a special Act of Parliament, and from what fell from the Hon'ble Member last week, it would seem that even that concession cannot with certainty be calculated upon.

"In connexion with the proposed loans, I think bankers and merchants have cause to complain of the very remarkable vagueness as to time, place and circumstance which accompanied the statement of the Finance Minister, that 3¾ millions would probably be raised at home and 2½ millions in this country. In point of fact it came to this, that notwithstanding those figures were named, the Government of India will borrow when and where they please.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member on his broad and liberal utterances in regard to the salt-tax, the Inland Customs-duties and the Import-duties on cotton-manufactures. On this last-named item I will say nothing, as my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, has just now so ably handled the subject. When hearing the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey last week draw a picture, to which distance lent enchantment, of the day when the ports of this vast Empire should be free to the commerce of the world, I thought it was somewhat Utopian, but imagined he was only setting up a high standard of excellence, of which, if not the whole, a part might some day be realized; but in his explanation of to-day, he has removed all the varnish from that picture, by stating that he was merely revelling in imagination. At my time of life I cannot hope to see that consummation, but I very cordially trust the Hon'ble Member may."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, before noticing the two Bills which were now under the consideration of the Council, he proposed to offer a few remarks on the Budget Statement which had been presented on the last occasion when the Council met, although he was well aware that, but for His Excellency the President's indulgence, he should be out of order in doing so. He would in the first place express the great relief and satisfaction which he felt, and which he believed was shared by all who gave any attention to such matters, at learn-

ing from his friend, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, that in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, the cloud which they had seen lowering in the horizon at the time of Sir William Muir's Financial Statement last year, and which had darkened over their heads with momentary threats of bursting in August last, had to all appearance passed away; and that these works were not to be further checked or indefinitely postponed. The importance of these Extraordinary Works, whether railways or canals, or others of a special nature, had not been, MR. HOPE was quite certain, one whit overrated by the hon'ble member; and he was sure that Sir John Strachey must share with him, though he might not feel at liberty to express it, the disappointment he experienced on learning that the condition of the finances did not allow of the assignment of a larger sum than two millions and a half towards these objects. In connection with this subject, he would invite attention to the opposite side of the shield to that which the hon'ble member had presented to them. The hon'ble member had given a very graphic sketch of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity, and the other incalculable benefits, which canals and railway had conferred upon the country. He would invite them to remember the loss, past and still continuing, to trade, and the more confined increment in the national wealth, which resulted from delay in the prosecution of these undertakings on a larger scale than hitherto. The hon'ble member had also pointed out that, but for railroads, the people now suffering from famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies would be dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands. He would recall to their minds the painful memory of the hundreds of thousands who did die in Rájputána in 1869, for want of the railway through that province the construction of which had been so long vainly urged. On the whole, he was inclined to think that, considering the importance of these works and the vast interests involved, it would be justifiable in any case in which the fact that a work would pay was undoubted, to push it on even at a greater rate than financial prudence according to their present principles would permit. He was not at all sure that it would not be right to construct such a work with the utmost rapidity, debiting to capital if need be the interest during construction, and even for two or three years later, in full confidence that the earlier use would in a variety of ways, indirect and direct, square the account, rather than to spread its execution over a series of years, to postpone it indefinitely because there was no surplus-income, or to relegate it to forecasts which, as the hon'ble member had shown, were constantly liable to be falsified by new circumstances, and which only seemed to be brought forward to cause disappointment and tantalization. In connection with this, and with both the doubts which were entertained as to the possibility of raising sufficient capital in India, and the importance, on which the hon'ble member had just dwelt, of raising as much of it as possible in India instead of in England, he would venture to throw out the suggestion whether raising money in India would not sometimes be facilitated if loans were to be recognized as being intended for particular works. As a case in point, he would take this very Rájputána Railway. He thought it highly probable that, if for the construction of this railway there were a separate loan, many merchants in Bombay who had one reason or another for being interested in the line, and expected their trade to benefit by it, would be ready to subscribe with the view of getting it constructed, although they would otherwise never have thought of investing their money in Government paper. The princes, again, through whose territories the railways would pass, might with propriety be invited, and would no doubt accept the invitation, to place at the disposal of Government for investment in it a considerable portion of their balances, instead of leaving them to remain unused by lákhs and lákhs in their several treasuries as at present. He would now pass on to the subject of exchange and the so-called depreciation of silver. He observed that the hon'ble member had stated that their loss by exchange was "one element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control." In another place he had said that "we cannot with any confidence expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals." No doubt a question of this magnitude had most fully engaged the mind of the hon'ble gentleman, and MR. HOPE did not question that, in speaking as he had done,

the hon'ble member had only exercised the caution which was due and necessary for one in his position, and felt sure that at the proper time the decision of the Government would be formally announced, together with the reasons for it. MR. HOPE had not the slightest desire to precipitate that decision, or to complain of the non-announcement of it on the present occasion; still less was it his object to attempt to extract any declaration on the subject. But he would say that, although there were occasions when the strength of a Government might be to sit still, he did not think that this was one of them. The British Empire was interested in the silver question as much as any nation in the world—in fact more so, in consideration of the special double life which it possessed, a life both European and Indian. The English nation had in England an enormous debt, contracted and payable in gold. It had likewise there a vast manufacturing industry for export, which depended in a great measure on the ability of the silver-using nations with which it dealt to pay for its products. Here in India, on the other hand, it had a heavy debt to defray in gold, while all its assets were raised in silver. Thus if there were any serious rise in the value of gold, such as he for one believed had taken place, rather than a fall in the value of silver, England must suffer both at home in her debt-obligations and her current commerce, and in India by the depreciation of the national—he meant in the sense of Indian national—capital, which was almost entirely in silver, by the increased weight of the obligations which she had to meet in gold, and by the decrease in the value of her means of meeting them. He believed it therefore to be entirely the interest of England, whether in England or in India, to have as large a circulating medium as possible, and one which should embrace both gold and silver as a full legal tender. It would be gathered from what he had said that he was one of that minority—and he must admit with regret that they were at present a rather small minority—who were in favour of bi-metallism. So long ago as August last, after studying everything on the subject which was within his reach, he had written privately to his friend, Mr. Chapman the Financial Secretary, that he could come to no other conclusion than that that system was the right one. He believed it was quite possible for Government to fix a ratio between gold and silver after due enquiry, and that it was just as much the duty of Government to do so as to take any other measures for the protection of the community. No doubt such a step could not be taken without an understanding with other nations. But if they were to wait till all nations agreed on the subject, or till they could get together a sort of universal conference, they might have to wait for ever.

England however had no need to stand by in the hope that other nations would come forward and pull her chestnuts out of the fire, and it was undignified for her to do so. It seemed to him that to come to an understanding with the Latin union—that was to say, principally with France—was all that was required, and that we might then safely leave the rest of the nations to follow—or rather the course of events would oblige them to follow—in the line which we ourselves had adopted. He was very well aware that the subject of which he was treating was an exceedingly difficult one, and there might be a certain savouring of presumption in his speaking on it. This was not the time to argue out the whole matter, and he merely made these remarks in order to give utterance to the anxiety which both he and others felt that the Government should take up the subject, and at the same time to express their confidence that no one could be more competent to do so than the hon'ble member in charge of the finances. It might be that if his own disposition had been more angelic, he might have feared to tread these mazes; but being what he was, he could only say—*Liberavi animam meam.*

He now passed on to another subject—to the decision to treat as ordinary expenditure the cost of both famines and unproductive public works. The reasons for this course had been so clearly and forcibly stated by the hon'ble member, that the only wonder seemed to be that these items had ever been treated in any other manner. It might perhaps be necessary in some cases to borrow money for items which would thus be classed as ordinary; but he presumed that any money borrowed under such circumstances would be all brought directly into the ordinary charges of the year, and accepted if necessary,

as *bonâ fide* deficit. He had only one other remark to make in connection with this subject. The Hon'ble Member had said that "if a work has been classed as extraordinary, and it be ascertained subsequently that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges." His hon'ble friend had not however said what he would do in the converse case which would arise if a work like the Northern Panjáb Railway, which was commenced for military purposes and classed as ordinary, after a time paid its expenses. He presumed that in such a case the course which would be followed would be, not to carry the receipts to the ordinary currente revenu of the year, but that they would be treated as an addition to the annual amount which it was thought desirable and safe to set aside as interest on loans for reproductive enterprises. At the same time it was not quite clear as to what were the Hon'ble Member's intentions in such a case.

The hon'ble member had, MR. HOPE went on to say, made several remarks and announcements in his Financial Statement with reference to salt, sugar and customs. It was not clear at the time, nor was it perfectly clear now, although the Hon'ble Member had endeavoured to make it so, which of these were his own opinions, and which carried with them the weight of the Government of India. In some of those remarks MR. HOPE most heartily concurred; but with regard to others he could not go further than to admit that, when the orders of Her Majesty's Government had been definitely and clearly given, they were bound to afford to them a loyal and unhesitating obedience. With respect to all those remarks and announcements, both those in which he concurred and those from which he was disposed to differ, he did not feel bound to make any detailed statements or criticisms, because there was no specific measure regarding them before the Council at the present time.

He now came to the very important question of decentralization; and here he would express his unfeigned satisfaction that it had been decided to crown the work which had been commenced during the Viceroyalty of the late Lord Mayo, and that the intention to do so had been set forth in terms which were sufficient to carry conviction to every reasonable mind. The measures which came under this head were, as he understood, three in number. The first consisted in transferring certain heads of revenue to the Local Governments, and increasing the number of heads of expenditure which were under their control. There could be no doubt that the want of revenue out of which to meet the growing necessities of the country in all departments had been most seriously felt by the Local Governments during the period for which the decentralization-system, so far as it had hitherto gone, had been tried; and as one who had been long ago a district officer, MR. HOPE could testify that this was a difficulty which had met him at almost every turn. The difficulty would to a great extent be removed by the present arrangement, under which a portion of the increased revenue was to be retained by the Local Governments, and the question of the proportion of the division of profits had been rightly kept open and made subject to revision at short periods. On this head he had nothing further to say than to express his own private opinion—of course he had no authority to express any on behalf of the Government of Bombay—that arrangements similar to those which were about to be carried out in the North-Western Provinces could be elaborated without any difficulty whatever for the Presidency of Bombay.

With regard to the second head—that was, the transfer to Local Governments of the responsibility for Extraordinary Public Works which were primarily of local and provincial utility—he thought there could be no doubt of the correctness of the principle that they should be so transferred. At the same time he anticipated considerable difficulty in its application, especially in the case of new works in future. They all knew that the distinctions which existed between provincial and local charges were purely artificial. The main idea he presumed was, that all the members of a community should pay alike for the measures which affected their security, and for the development of their common interests; but that special needs and special luxuries which were found to exist, or to be necessary, in any part of a country should be paid for by the persons whom they most concerned. For instance, here in Calcutta—

more strictly speaking he should perhaps say at Simla—the Imperial Government found the police for the protection of the station; but if a man wanted a special policeman to watch his house, he would be called upon to pay for it himself. That idea had already been largely applied in the case of municipalities and local funds throughout India with the most satisfactory results. They found these bodies already everywhere providing for peculiar local wants, and also ready to pay for local luxuries, which the State at large was neither bound to furnish nor able to afford. The difficulty however which would arise in the practical application of this principle in the cases now contemplated, was that there were many measures of which it was extremely doubtful whether they could be said to be primarily of local or provincial utility. Taking for instance, as an illustration, some of the canals which had been mentioned the other day, it might be argued, and probably with truth as regards a certain amount of the charge, that their cost was fairly debitable to the Imperial Government, which derived a large revenue from the land, and that the canal was constructed just as much for the security of that revenue as for the human, purpose of preserving the people from famine. Again, there were many more projects of which the benefit was extremely doubtful. There were numerous projects all over India cut and dried in the possession of their worthy friends of the Public Works Department and there was always considerable pressure to carry forward such schemes. He did not say that they were not carefully matured, and that in the honest opinion of their promoters they had not advantages which they would consider of sufficient importance to warrant their being carried out; but he doubted whether many of them would be held by the people at large to be of any benefit at all. He had in his mind at the present moment one scheme which had been on the *tapis* for some fifteen years. It was an irrigation-canal, which was to cost half a million of money, and to go through a country which was already almost a garden in agriculture; and the sole end to be attained was that a large proportion of the land which was now paying a very heavy land revenue might hereafter pay three or four rupees an acre more. He did not think that such a scheme would be approved of by the people or that the cost of it should be put upon them.

As regards how far the Local Governments were to be trusted in these matters, the argument cut both ways. Although it was true that, if they had to find the money, they might be more careful how they spent it, on the other hand it was also true that the facility of starting great projects almost at pleasure might make them forgetful of the serious difficulty of providing funds for them, which would usually have to be borne by their successors in office. The sum and substance of all he had said was this, that although the principle appeared a thoroughly sound and proper one, and one which he hoped would be carried out within all safe limits, it seemed to be one over the practical application of which the Government of India would have to exercise a severe and constant check.

As regarded the imposition of famine-charges on the provinces afflicted with famine, he thought the hon'ble member had wisely deferred announcing any decision on the present occasion. As they had now in the first place a very heavy famine going on in two provinces, and were not in a position to know what the views of the Local Governments were on the subject, any decision would now perhaps have been premature; and there were moreover a number of considerations affecting the famine in those particular provinces which might not apply to future famines.

He would now pass on to notice the two Bills which had been brought forward, and he was afraid that the Council would be apt to consider that his remarks on them bore the same proportion to the rest of his speech which the bread bore to the sack on a certain well-known convivial occasion. It appeared to him that the License Bill would fill in the North-Western Provinces a blank which existed more or less all over India as regards the taxation of the non-agricultural classes.

As to the structure of the Bill, he was glad to see that it was framed on the principle of large and well-defined jumps in the rates which were to be imposed. It was extremely difficult—in fact next to impossible—to judge whether a man's income was £70 or £75; but it was comparatively easy to say whether

he should pay a certain sum or twice as much. He had no doubt that the gradation of rates which had been adopted in the Bill would very materially facilitate the just application of the tax, and would aid in commending it to the favourable reception of the community.

As regarded the other Bill, it was, so far as he understood, a transfer of a part of an existing burden from one hand to another; and if the Government of the North-Western Provinces considered it a proper transfer—of which MR. HOPE held them to be the best judges—there need be no further objection in this Council to their views being carried out.

To these remarks he would only add, in conclusion, his hope that both these Bills would be approved by the Council, and passed at an early date.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir ANDREW CLARKE said: "My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

"This year your Lordship has decided to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent, I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interest and resources with which I am personally charged.

"Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local Funds for Public Works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port-trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour-works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on Public Works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North-Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on Public Works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on Public Works, whether controlled directly or supervised indirectly by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

"The amounts then to be dealt with are:—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78, which provides for a sum of ...	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of	25,182,660
Of the sum shown under receipts, the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is ...	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation-works, excluding the share of the land-revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to revenue are taken at	1,510,200

	£
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of	11,697,500

"The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries, being now taken at £18,100, as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

"I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

"The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance, once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Rurkí Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a nett deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nadiya Rivers in Bengal, and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

"The gross direct receipts from Irrigation-works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700, against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized; so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Panjáb in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

"Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraphs, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76, from the Indian Telegraph Department, have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable receipts of 1876-77, £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years, and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay,

which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling-off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words, the outward messages *vid* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

"In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

"The balance, £95,900, of the increase occurs in the other Railways, namely £35,000 from the Rájputána, £11,100 from the Panjáb Northern, £18,000. from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhut State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

"At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, namely, two shillings per rupee, the gross traffic-receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export-trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase, and be a permanent source of income to our railways and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole Empire and its peoples.

"The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633, in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

"Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways, due chiefly to the operation of the famine, is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase, £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous, and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand, the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

"Turning to expenditure, the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
Provision for expenditure on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways ...	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required ...	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide, for payment of surplus-profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

"The grant for Public Works Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years, is as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi		23,800	
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

"On the whole, the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous three years. Of the decrease in 1877-78, as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

"The grant for next year for Telegraph, amounting to £495,500, includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous years £444,816. The nett charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78, against an average of £162,632 in the previous four years.

"The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110, against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum, £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

"Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

"The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum, In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

"The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78, is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows:—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay ... 1876-77 ..	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
„ „ ... 1877-78 ...	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

"This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

"The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the nett increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

"The revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

	£
It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus-profits over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years	226,638

"The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77, whereby the surplus-profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

"The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

"Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The nett decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine-relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows:—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		3,700
„ in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
„ in provision for surplus-profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads:—		
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	252,800
		41,360

Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rájputána and Burma, and deducting the construction-outlay on Irrigation-works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realised in 1877-78 is ...		10,719,537
The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be		518,730
And the working expenses are estimated at		333,863
Leaving the nett revenue at		184,867
The share of land-revenue ascribed to these works is		203,634
So that the *nett* total revenue is		388,501

and the nett return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction-cost.

"It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government —the Ganges Canal and the Bárí Doáb. Singling out these two, as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows:—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Nett direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78 ...	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former...	6·4	3·2	5·2

"Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction-cost.

"The next group of canals, consisting of the Orissa Project, Midnápur Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than ten years in operation. The construction-outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653 or about ·40 per cent.

"The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals, the construction-outlay on which, as recorded in the accounts, includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jamna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jamna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows:—

	Eastern Jumna	Western Jumna.	Total.
Expected construction-outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected nett direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ..	26·3	17·3	20·2

"Next come the inundation-canals in the Panjáb, the construction-outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the nett returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

"Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhand Canals, the Bijnúr Canals, the Bandelkhand Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpur and Shahiwal Canals. The nett return from these works is balanced at £9,350, against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

'Thus the Ganges and Barí Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand, the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canals, the Sone Canal and the Agra Canal, having been less than ten years in operation, are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction-outlay.

"The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a nett receipt of £700 in 1877-78.

"The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on Guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

"The construction-outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways, to end of 1876-77, is £14,895,668, of which sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

"The net receipts from such railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790, and from 1·3 per cent. of the construction-outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

"I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

"Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks, and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of of a highly-paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers and leading men—in fact, all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

"Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector-General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

"I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings of which had really been begun, before 1875.

"So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500, will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

"The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

"Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500, and the grant allowed is £69,630.

"Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works, the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

"The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops	215,082
Drainage Works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,100
„ for Commissariat Department	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communications	24,100
Miscellaneous Works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

"The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the Army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost; and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed, in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

"Under the Government of Madras the chief work for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Punamali estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77: the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men, to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

"Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta, near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want, which should be met as soon as possible, and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

"Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghorepori, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

"For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Bori Bunder. The scheme provides for two new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943; the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

"At Puna two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937; a quarter-guard to cost £766; a school-room costing £873; and sundry small buildings, including an armourer's shop, to cost £458.

"For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobábád £2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

"Under the orders of Government the troops of the Panjáb Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohát to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismail Khán is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

"At Kamthí, in the Central Provinces, the principal of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle, £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamthí accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jabalpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

"At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for three Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 sergeants, in the redoubt at Thayetmyo, will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

"In Central India the only military works of importance are at Nímuch and Mau, both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mau a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Nímach auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £8,000 has been made for the purpose.

"At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgiri is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining station of Trimulgiri. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500, of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry, and of 50 married men in four blocks of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £8,500, is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

"Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops, for the force located in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Panjab, is only £59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

"For buildings in the hills £1,100 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699, and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Marrí, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ránikhet £3,150 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £10,789, and of which £7,689 wil have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the building at Chakráta £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802, and £300 for barracks for married men, to cost £2,949. Of this £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £2,200 has been given.

"Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow,

and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Faizábád. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760, and the latter £27,692, and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

"At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378, the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500, and the hospital for the left Wing Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

"The out-offices for barracks for single men of the Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575, I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry barracks at Kamptí £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Mecan Meer £300 has been given.

"The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khán were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned, protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

"The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamthí last rains, which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

"I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £774,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows:—

"The Ulsoor water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alteration to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

"A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Puná.

"In the Panjáb £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

"A sum of £770 has been allowed for sinking wells at Asírgarh.

"For water-supply at Trimulgiri and Sikandarábád a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgiri, estimated to cost £25,000. The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

"At Nasírábád, in Rájputána, it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

"The scheme of water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

"For the scheme of the water-supply at Ambála £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

"Small sums of £500 and £900, respectively, have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

"For water-supply at Mían Mír £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

"The grant allowed for the water-supply at Pesháwar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

"For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kángra £1,000 has been given.

"The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

"The additional buildings for the Small-Arms factory at Kirkí will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkí a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

"Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee, the provision of buildings for magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750, and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory, and Small Arms Ammunition Magazine These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

"The alteration to the Gun-Carriage Factory at Fatehgúrh, the construction of the Powder Mágazine in the Fort of Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000, and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

"Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

"A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dock-yards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

"For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

"The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

"A provision of £19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Abu.

"Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

"Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple mea-

sures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

"The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

"The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £431,365, or £67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

"This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

"Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £139,069, of which one-third is for repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner:—

"For the Salt Works, the sum allotted (£5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

"On Opium, the whole grant (£14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

"The greater part of the sum (£2,700) allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

"Of the sum set aside for Postal (£13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

"Under Telegraph (£12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamund, Alipore, Ambála, Gadac, Rajanpore, and Gauháti, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

"The largest sum (£21,390) is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the viceregal buildings generally.

"The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmer by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved and the grant (£6,560) is provided for the collection of necessary material. The funds (£4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

"Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

"From the amount (£4,066) under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

"The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmer, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

"The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North-Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

"Under Communications the grants allowed are for provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, namely, Rájputána, Central India and Coorg. The total £64,035, as against £69,270 for last year, is divided into £20,934 for Original Works, and £43,102 for Repairs.

"The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rájputána has practically ceased.

"The conditions under which these roads were commenced, namely, that 4ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be

provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ¼th is for the portion lying in foreign territory.

"In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for, in addition to the expenditure (£14,050) on the roads from Mau to Nimuch, Nowgong to Satna, and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Mahárájá Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Nimuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhánsí Roads.

"The comparatively large grant of £5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

"Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, £35,320 have been set aside, in which £5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla water-supply project, for which, exclusive of establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

"Under Light-houses £1,500 have been assigned to Karáchi for a new light-house with its revolving light.

"For the harbour works at Karáchi, the sum appropriated for maintenance, conservancy, dredging, &c., exclusive of establishment, is but £5,000. The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Panjáb and the sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

"The importance of the Warora colliery works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses, is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

"The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

"The Budget Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 and the actual average receipts of the three previous years, shows that—

	£
The Receipts were in 1876-77...	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being	281,200
The Charges were in 1876-77	491,800
The total nett charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total nett charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being	444,800
Making a total nett charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected nett charge in 1877-78, as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, shows a nett increase of	20,300
Of this nett increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez, is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts, due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home, *vid* Russia, will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a nett increase of	28,115

"Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the

Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows:—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

	£.
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon „	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon „	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of ...	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—

Indian Telegraph	23 .,000
Ceylon „	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—

Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon „	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

"Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Department shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

"The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department, as shown by the preceding figures, justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986, being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

	£
For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being...	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department to the extent of £13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of Expenditure a sum of	14,215

Is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of ... 8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being 14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76 17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £411,900 (including £13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £123,900 are for capital outlay, £17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £21,560 for additional stores, and £84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£	£
Agra to Gwalior		5,440
Re-construction, Lahore to Jhelum		1,375
Re-construction, and adding wire, Jhelum to Ráwalpindí		2,870
Rutlam to Nímuch		4,680
Works in progress, namely, Northern Bengal State Railway ...	9,200	
Rangoon to Prome	300	
Indus Valley	500	
		24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—

	£	£
Madras to Tanjore	3,700	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500	
		7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290	
Extra Wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250	
Nynee Tal to Ránikhet	875	
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon ...	25,710	
Works in progress—		
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300	
Calcutta to Chittagong	500	
Gauháti to Dibrugurh	1,000	
Lahore to Kotrí	1,000	
Miscellaneous	620	
Special—		
Jacobábád to Quetta and Kelát	9,480	
		49,025
Minor Works		5,400

Abstract—

State Railway Lines		24,365
Guaranteed ditto		7,200
Departmental		49,025
Minor Works		5,400
		85,990
Less recoveries		1,000
		84,990

" Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Kelát, the whole of the provision made for departmental line will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad, with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burma, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon

fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

'The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *viâ* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.'

"It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

"The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the South-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

"The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Nett charge	167,800

"For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,900
Nett charge	170,000

an increased charge, therefore, of £2,100, as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

"There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay, not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

"Nett annual loss on revenue account, *i. e.*, the difference between expenditure excluding capital outlay and receipts including *pro formâ* charges:—

	£	
1872-73	73,211	
1873-74	56,166	
1874-75	44,837	
1875-76	42,367	
1876-77	under 10,000	(*partly estimated*).

"The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

"In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

"Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and

the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

"The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

"There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England, to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

"The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though, possibly, for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company, dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose, may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

"The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i.e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favourable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India, with all her disadvantages, possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

"I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

"I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London, where there is an office of account adjustment, with a small branch office at Constantinople.

"The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao, and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

"The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee, where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section) and of the Traffic Manager, as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

"The land-line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles of wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

"The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of gutta-percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

"The Persian section is under a Director, whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

"The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
So that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £850 in the provision for Repairs.

"The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

Extraordinary Irrigation.

"The total grant for the year 1877-78, from extraordinary funds for Irrigation, amounts to £900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North-Western Provinces	260,000
Panjáb	275,000

"The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77), in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £1,012,000.

"In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kristna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

"In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Cóconada, Ingeram, and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

"In the Western Delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry-works built; on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £28,561.

"In the Kristna Delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply-head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

"The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early

"The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District, and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank, and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £3,477.

"On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

"The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

"The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

"In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota, 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,153 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £423,372. A grant of £31,921 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works, so far as sanctioned, very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £466,118. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 111 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head, out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £1,063.

"The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £2,671 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £97,116; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £3,113 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmadábad; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £38,170. £1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmadnagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £25,951. £4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir and £300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £26,456 and £11,029, respectively.

"In Bengal the grants for 1877-78, for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor, are £63,425 and £20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works, out of an estimated total of £915,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

"The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

"The portion of the Orissa section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £1,929,568, of which about £1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapára extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 501¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

"For the Soane Project the grant for next year is £191,071. The cost of this scheme, as now limited, is estimated at £2,710,361, of which about £1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77), by which time the Main Western Canal, the Behía and Dumraon Branch Canals, and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal, and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and, with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges, will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles, out of a total of 2,900 square miles, will have been surveyed.

"In the North-Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

"The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks, and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanun, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anupshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

"The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £772,553, of which £10,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

"The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North-West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Kahnpur Branch, is also nearly complete. About £1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £2,000,000.

"The project for a canal from the River Betwa, in Bundlekhund, has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds: further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

"The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal.

"In the Panjáb there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed, the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and

watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bári Doáb and the Western Jamna.

"The Bári Doáb Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £333,114, of which about £135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi, at the head of the canal, suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

"The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry-weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £730,000; about £262,000 will have been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

"The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpur, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhínd and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £3,087,388, of which £1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £1,185,000, and the grant for the coming year is £248,217, of which £107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

"The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £30,184.

"Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £900,600, as against £958,800 for 1876-77, £141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £514,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

"In Madras the principal works for which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godávari Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system, and the Chembrambákam Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £2,774, exclusive of establishment, is provided in the budget, which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply-channel, in extension of weirs in the supply-channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of the cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

"The total grant amounts to £262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal irrigation grant so often urged by Madras,

owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration, and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in Godavery, Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

"Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

"In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert Canal of Sind, which takes it supply from the River Indus, to irrigate land both in Khelat and British territory, is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481, of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal, from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the execution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds, which are designed to shut out the flood-water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begári Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639, is being enlarged, extended, and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942: these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion: its supply is derived from the Indus; the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent; the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal, chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long, and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed; the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres. Progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

"The total grant assigned is £180,000, of which £47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

"On irrigation works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds; the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500.

"In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the ordinary revenues, are the Tirhut irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gandak River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gandak into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

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"In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the ordinary grant consists almost entirely in minor works and repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues, and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North-Western Provinces Government.

"In the Panjáb the chief items of expenditure from the ordinary grant are on repairs to the Bárí Doáb and the Western Jamna Canals; a few minor works are in progress and call for no remark.

"In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Seríramdavur dam, the Chikdáwar Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks, and various other minor works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore, at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

"In British Burma, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments, for the protection of the cultivable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work at an estimated cost of £12,353. Three other sections previously completed, with an aggregate length of 154 miles, are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain; this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954; this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land, and to afford protection to the canal from inundation. The Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds, at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

"In Rájputána, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

"The aggregate construction outlay on irrigation works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India, up to the end of the year 1875-76, as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department, amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

"The expenditure in Burma has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and the Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West, and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

"On the financial results of irrigation works I have already spoken.

"The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Soane Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings, both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bárí Doáb Canal is now yielding a fair income.

"It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a future localization of irrigation works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works, would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring

altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from the Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I, for one, believe infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though, for the moment, extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

"Early in last year, with the assent of Lord Northbrook, I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

"I am also now in communication with the Government of the Panjáb on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

"The extension to Local Governments of administrative control, with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities, cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy (the difficulty of all personal government subject to a short tenure), to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

"Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favourable opinion, unless, indeed, full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

"I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

"It is possible, perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government, in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration; if this can be secured, the experiment is, however, worth a trial.

"I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

"The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction, and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

"During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab, Northern, Tirhut, Holkar, and Nímuch lines. The Rájpootána line was opened throughout.

"On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

"During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal

and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

"The total Imperial extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £11,785,492.

"The estimated expenditure during the current year 1876-77 is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

"The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction and for a commencement of the extension of the Panjáb Northern Railway to Ráwalpindi, and of the Western Rájputána Railway.

"It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £100,000. And, for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made, so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity, must I fear be postponed.

"These are the Chattísgarh Line from Nágpur, and the Nímuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills, a distance of about 30 miles, is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

"In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorised as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which, if existing, would be especially valuable in the present crisis; and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

"As in the case of the famine of 1874, when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our railway-scheme.

"With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore, it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burma towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhut on the west;—from Ráwalpindi to Pesháwar; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

"The receipts from the open lines are for the current year estimated at about £370,000, with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

"The nett receipts are estimated at £105,000.

"The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hingunghât. Of others, such as the Panjáb Northern, Holkar, Nímuch and Tirhut, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Panjáb and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade, especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows nett receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

"And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary, except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on

the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

"Thus, when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion defrayed by borrowed money would have *its* interest covered by the yield; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

"Further, it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

"There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

"Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the nett receipts to a little over £190,000.

"The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

"For example, the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rájputána Railway 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the nett receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

"I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works, and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favourably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government guarantee.

"It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed, eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

"The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inches gauge would be the universal standard.

"The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and, although, no doubt, this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

"Had the early founders of the Indian railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard guage of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

"The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876, by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

"The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899, against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

"Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Panjáb. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Panjáb line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

"It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies, to 31st March 1877, will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—

	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

"Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the nett expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,116,000.

"The amount of capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various railways as follows :—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line, at their credit ...	69,227
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit)	159,836
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	71
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit) ...	43,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	5,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	48,507
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (debit) ...	101,671
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit)	577,283
Total credits to railways ...	779,136
Debits to railways	358,505
Nett credit	420,631

"Taking into consideration a sum of £514,100, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343-1-11 expended.

"The details of these figures are—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line (debit)	109,773
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit)	152,961
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	16,471
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit) ...	337,840
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	90,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	310,521
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (credit) ...	80,629
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit) ...	543,616
Total credits	674,688
Total debits	1,017,799
Nett „	343,111

"It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

"The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000, this large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes.

"The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

"The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

"The moiety of surplus profits payable to share-holders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

"The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety repayable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

"The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

"The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year and than the actuals for the year 1875-76. If, however, the sums set against each railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all railways except two,—the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railways,—whose receipts are taken at £134,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

"Unfortunately, the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock to enable them to carry all that is offered.

"But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

"A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus-profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus-profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavorable light.

"The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£
Guaranteed interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,766,000
Deduct—			
Nett receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

"But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the nett charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus-profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus-profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

"In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77:—

Names of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss. Above guarantee.	Probable profit and loss. Below guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Half gains above guarantee	Effect of Government guarantee. Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77 Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,59,187	...
Ditto, Jubbulpore	223¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	..	14	..	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal ...	168	2,13,065	205	456	57	260	196	..	9	...	73,944
Madras	857¾	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian* ...	477½	81,844	78	88	63	55					
Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	417½	2,03,695	196	293	44	129	164	..	33	...	11,18,520
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278½	195,572	188	390	43	168	222	..	45	...	6,95,552
Oudh and Rohilkhund	542¾	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	34	32	11,34,194	...
Sindh and Panjáb ...	663½	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	..	57	...	16,09,452
								..	63	...	28,01,508
										52,93,381	99,57,152
											52,93,381
									Net deficit ...	...	46,63,771
									Exchange—£	...	420,000

* System still incomplete.

"These results are approximate only because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

"There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on railways in India: the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

"These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of railways will induce cheap freight-charges, and cheap freight-charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

"It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the
' but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of, that these lines
'geams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expen-
Bom ents may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous
Grea Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real
Oudh ailways.
Sindh, P ion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain
'ance with the original railway contracts, in the hands of the

Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the Public and of the shareholders are for the time being identical. The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur which place reforms and reductions of rates in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the railway stock.

"In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary, however, for all railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

"I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussels in August last for this purpose.

"With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our railway-system may be realized in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

"The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India, has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger.		Goods.		Remarks.
		Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Gross tons of goods booked.	Average tons per means mile open.	
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243½	230,277	4,016,191	744	Famine year.
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382¼	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

"Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of railway is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

"Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Karharbáli has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to perhaps a minimum of 5*s*. per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabalpur and Ajmer, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

"It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

"Cheap coal will render possible long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea-ports far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of railway importance.

"The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s*. a ton for-

getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of railway must be made.

"It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

"But much remains to be done. Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godávari, which may, when connecting lines of railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

"The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception to this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Warda Valley.

"To railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

"The cessation of all action by State agency in India for material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given, are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

"Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing, and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial positions of the Public Works in India, I would ask, My Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be which I have just made.

"Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious, and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and, My Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

"From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

"It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the moral and discipline of such a zealous body

of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community no grievance should be allowed to remain.

"There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake, but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

"To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, My Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineers' Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,251 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and pains-taking class of the European community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

"I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprize, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible, doubtless, that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

"In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

"The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

"I will state more fully what I mean.

"The account stands thus—

	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is ... ... (This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)	2,105,000
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative	3,500,000
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...	4,710,000
The interest payable on the up-to-date capital of extraordinary works is	1,170,000
Total	5,880,000

"Against this there is a total revenue of £5,985,000 made up as under—

	£	£
Direct irrigation	5,000	
Railway...	3,670,000	5,985,000
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Panjáb ...	2,310,000	
In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000 is credited to Public Works), but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of		105,000

"Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the nett profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

"I think, then, we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact, in the aggregate, they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

"You have, My Lord, in Council, already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL said, that the hon'ble member who had preceded him had remarked that any discussion on the general policy of the Financial Statement would be out of order, and that it was not permissible to discuss anything but the Bills before the Council without the consent of the President. This in his opinion was a misapprehension; for the Bills were the outcome of the Financial Statement, and therefore it was quite open to discuss the measures set forth without enquiring into the details of the Bills.

He had no remarks to make about the Bills in their present state, but he did wish to say that he had, in common with those who had preceded him listened to the statement with great interest, and he desired to join with them in congratulating the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Financial Department on the frankness and clearness with which he had explained the position of Government. On the whole, the financial position of the country, though at first sight it might seem gloomy and discouraging, was not, he thought, altogether unsatisfactory. It seemed to be the case that, if India could only be secured against a recurrence of the calamities by which she was now so frequently visited, her ordinary revenue would amply meet her expenditure. But these visitations had now become so chronic, that it was absolutely necessary to take the probability of their recurrence into consideration in making a forecast of the finance of coming years; and he thought therefore, that the Government of India had followed the only course open to it in determining to permanently increase its revenue to the extent necessary to meet these extraordinary calls without periodically upsetting the whole of the financial arrangements of the country. Nothing was so bad for the country as the doubt and uncertainty arising from a state of things under which works sanctioned, and actually in course of construction, were suddenly stopped in the middle of the year, and the whole machinery of administration thrown out of gear by the necessity for retrenchment, in consequence of some unforeseen call upon Government.

The necessities of the Government of India at the present time had, as his hon'ble friend had explained, thrown upon the Local Governments, and especially upon the Government of Bengal, very heavy burdens; but entirely

recognising as an undeniable fact that Government had no alternative between perpetual financial difficulty, and a permanent increase of its revenues, and their re-establishment on a safe basis, he readily agreed to accept his share of the responsibility of raising an increased revenue, and felt sure that the urgency of the case would be fully recognised by the people of Bengal, and that he would receive the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Bengal Government, and of the people themselves, in giving effect to the measures involved in the change of system which had been explained to the Council. Bengal had, in her own calamity, much reason to be thankful for the ready aid offered to her in the time of her need, and would not grudge her contribution in aid of other provinces now suffering from a similar trouble.

If, in the face of the frequently recurring casualties which might at any time arise, and which might take the shape of drought, floods, war or other national calamity, the Government was to keep its head above water at all, he believed that the transfer of its liabilities for the interest on extraordinary works to the provinces for whose benefit, protection, or development these works had been undertaken, was the best and most appropriate solution of the question. He believed that the principle of making each province pay for its own extraordinary works of the third of the classes into which his hon'ble friend had divided works of this description, was thoroughly sound, and he was confident that it would at once secure greater caution in the adoption of schemes intended to be reproductive, and at the same time give a great impetus to the prosecution of really sound and substantial schemes. It would be a great security to the Local Government in working out large schemes, to feel that each province practically had the matter in its own hands, and that works once undertaken and progressing would not be liable to be stopped in consequence of financial difficulty in a totally different part of the country. He took it for granted that it was intended that, if a provincial Government showed that it was able to meet the interest on its loans, there would be no difficulty made in assigning to it such money as it wanted for approved schemes, so far as the borrowing powers of the Government would permit.

He entirely agreed in the principle which his hon'ble friend had enunciated in respect to the propriety of making the maintenance of such works as irrigation and canals a charge upon the people for whose direct and immediate benefit they were constructed, so far as this could be done. If they were to keep up a supply of water for the use of the people of particular parts of the country specially exposed to droughts, and to make this water always available to them to use or leave unused, as the seasons may make it convenient to them, they must make them pay for the certainty of a sufficient quantity of water for agricultural purposes which was thus assured to them. They could not close their works and dismiss their establishments in wet years, and open them again in dry years. The works must be permanently constructed on a scale involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital, and a large establishment must always be maintained to protect and preserve the works, and meet any demands for water that are made on them. Obviously the only proper way of meeting the interest on the capital thus locked up, and the expenses of this establishment, was by levying a fixed but moderate rate on all lands protected and secured from risk by the works, and to which they were prepared to turn on water whenever it was demanded. Ordinarily, no doubt, the whole cost of such works should fall upon that part of the country only which was benefited by it. Unfortunately, Bengal was peculiarly situated in respect to some of her irrigation-works. It inherited two great schemes, the Orissa and Soane schemes, from a private Company. The whole works were on an extravagant and wasteful scale, and though in the course of a few years the Soane scheme might, with a compulsory rate, be made to pay its own way, the Orissa works never could pay. Under these peculiar circumstances they could not saddle the people of the districts concerned with the whole cost of the works, but must make them pay all that they could afford to pay, and recover the rest from the province at large. Though it was unfair that the people of one province should pay for works of this class constructed in another province, the same objection did not exist to the imposition of a general rate on a province in aid of certain districts

of the same province. The whole province must be treated as a unit, and it was no doubt true that a whole province benefited by anything which was done to improve a large portion of it. If it were not for these irrigation-works, the time might well come again, as it had come before, when the whole of Bengal might be called upon to suffer for the misfortunes of Orissa and Bihár; and therefore the whole of Bengal may very well be called upon to pay a light tax as an insurance against such risk.

The case of railways was different to that of canals, and he did not go quite so far here as his hon'ble friend seemed disposed to do. He did not think that railways should be a charge upon the districts through which they passed. In the first place, no railways should be undertaken by Local Governments, unless they would pay directly in some form or another, and for the future there should be no permanent charges on the revenue for the outlay incurred on their account. But if the liability for paying the first cost of a railway were thrown upon the district through which it ran, no railways would in future be made. The people of a district through which a railway passed benefited, no doubt, by the rise in prices which resulted from improved facilities of communication with large markets; but the people of the province at large also gained, and might be held liable for their share of the guarantee of interest. For instance, the new Northern Bengal Railway would bring into market the tobacco of Rungpore at a much lower cost than had hitherto been incurred for boats and cart-carriage. Part of the benefit of this would go to the producer in the shape of the increase of price which the dealers would be able to give under the stimulus of competition; but part would go to the consumers who would have their tobacco laid down at a lower cost. Therefore, while he would enforce as much as possible the liability of districts for irrigation-works and works of direct benefit on the land, he would make the whole province pay the cost of making railways and works of indirect benefit. The onus of expenditure which the Government of India had shifted from its own shoulders to those of Bengal, amounted to twenty-seven and-a-half lákhs of rupees; but he hoped, as his hon'ble friend had said, that he should be able to meet the new liabilities he had thus incurred without any very heavy taxation, and to avoid altogether any new form or method of taxation.

He had to express on his own behalf, and on behalf of Local Governments generally, his acknowledgments for the proof of confidence which had been shown in them in the increased powers of control and administration now conferred on them. He believed that the result of giving Local Governments a more immediate interest in the financial working of the various departments of State would lead to a better understanding between the Supreme and subordinate Governments.

So far it had been a pleasure to him to feel that the views of his hon'ble friend were entirely in accordance with his own. He must now glance at certain expressions of opinion on his part in which he found himself entirely unable to concur. They were, it was true, as he had just explained, only expressions of his own opinion, for they related to no immediate financial results; and it might therefore be thought that it would be better to let them pass. But though they did not take any practical form as applied to the present year's estimates, they did seem to contain a threat as to the future, and at first appeared to pledge the Governor General in Council to a course of action which, he thought, in the interests of the Government as well as the public, called for some explanation. And this explanation had now been given, and with a generosity and sincerity which reflected the highest credit on his hon'ble friend's feelings. He might, he felt sure, take upon himself to say that the explanation of his hon'ble friend would be considered entirely satisfactory by all those who took a different view of the question at issue from his hon'ble friend. He alluded he need hardly say, to his friend's remarks on the abolition of customs-duties, and of cotton-duties especially.

His hon'ble friend had commenced by telling them that their ordinary revenues were just sufficient to meet all ordinary and normal charges, but that it was absolutely necessary to establish a sufficient margin to enable the Government to meet with certainty, not only the charges for famine-relief, but, to quote his own words, "for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which

will inevitably occur." And to enable the Government to do this, it was explained that very heavy liabilities had been thrown upon the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, which those Governments, recognising the emergency of the case, had agreed to bear. Believing that the absolute necessities of the State were, as he had already said, the sole cause of the obligations imposed upon Bengal, he had most loyally accepted that obligation. He need hardly say that he had at first been much startled to find that, though their necessities were as great as his hon'ble friend had represented them to be, he had not hesitated to volunteer an apparent pledge that cotton-duties, representing more than three-quarters of a million, should be abolished on the first opportunity, and had proceeded to suggest a further intention eventually to abolish all customs-duties; that was to say, to give up indirect revenue, regarding which not a single murmur or complaint had been heard, amounting to two-and-a-half millions, and of course, as he presumed, to impose in its place direct taxation to a similar amount; for there was no prospect whatever held out to them of such a reduction of expenditure as would place them in a position to dispense with this enormous sum.

Of course he could not say at the time when his hon'ble friend's statement was made, how far this pledge and this policy were the personal pledge and policy of his hon'ble friend, and an indication of his individual resolve to advance, with all the persistence and ability of which he was the master, a theory of ideal taxation which had possessed his mind, as he was aware, for many years; or how far they were the outcome of a deliberate conclusion of the entire Government. He was delighted to find from the further explanation given to-day, that the former hypothesis was the correct one; for he did not hesitate to say that immense mischief would have been done by an announcement that, while pressing the Local Government to tax the pettiest trader in the North-Western Provinces and throw increased burdens on the peasantry of Bengal, the Government of India had formed a deliberate conception of a financial policy which was not only to comply with the demands of the Manchester mill-owners, but which was to lead up to an eventual abolition of the customs-duties—in fact, to remit the one single form of taxation which pressed upon European residents in India. He was glad now to find that Government had no such intention, and that his hon'ble friend fully recognised the impossibility of taking off any duties so long as they would have to be replaced by fresh taxation.

For his own part THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR believed that there was no form of taxation so sound, so productive, and so little open to objection as the indirect revenue raised by customs-duties. His hon'ble friend had alluded to the huge establishment which the collection of customs involved, and had spoken as if he thought it an irritating and wasteful form of taxation. But there was the simple fact that in the Custom-house of Calcutta alone, a revenue of three-and-a-half millions was collected at a cost of less than three per cent. It was paid by the bulk of the people without their being brought into contact with the tax-collector, and without their even knowing that any tax was raised. The peculiar fitness of customs-duties as a main feature of Indian revenue had most admirably been described by the late Viceroy in his speech on the Tariff Bill in 1875. Lord Northbrook's arguments he believed to be quite unanswerable; at all events, no one had ever attempted to answer them up to the present time.

If the rate of duty was injurious to any particular article of trade, by all means let that be rectified; but he believed that it would be extremely difficult to show that the rate now levied on any article was having a mischievous effect on trade. Of all the customs-duties, the one which was perhaps the least open to objection in practical application, as it appeared to many thinking-men, was the duty on the finer qualities of cotton-goods. It was levied on an article of general use, and was therefore productive; and it was so adjusted that the rich paid a higher rate than the poor. The poor man bought his cheap cloth and paid a low duty; the rich man bought a better cloth and paid a higher duty. He could not regret too much that the question of the conflicting interests of England and India had been brought into the question. It was not, he agreed with his hon'ble friend, a question of different interests; for the only

point of view from which he believed the Government of India could look at the matter was from a purely financial point of view. He hoped the day was far distant when such questions should in this country, as unfortunately had been the case in other countries, be decided in favour of the class or interest, which made the most noise, and could make itself most heard and felt. What had to be considered was this, are these duties financially sound or unsound? Can the revenue which they produce be spared or not? If they were financially unsound, they defeated their own object, and would fail to bring in the revenue for which they were imposed. If they were not financially unsound, if they continued to bring in more than the revenue they were calculated to bring in, then it was wrong from a financial point of view to modify or remove them so long as revenue was required, or any more objectionable mode of taxation existed, which was certainly the case at present. He was of opinion that sufficient reason had not been given for believing that these duties were financially unsound from this point of view; and it was assuredly the case that Government was not in the position of having more money than it knew what to do with; and therefore it seemed to him impossible for the Government to pledge itself to any course of action in respect to customs-duties.

His hon'ble friend had said that it was seldom wise for Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to measures which it intended to adopt hereafter, and which might turn out after all to be impracticable. In this he thought they would all agree with him, and he firmly believed that this principle had never been more applicable and cogent than in the case of these duties. Though he differed from his hon'ble friend on this point, he could quite understand that he had been carried away into saying things which on fuller reflection he would have left unsaid. This theory of what he dared say he called absolutely free trade, had long been the prevailing idea of his hon'ble friend's mind. He had long been its supporter in India, and he spoke, he knew from honest conviction, and he had no doubt that he was quite unable to understand how anyone of ordinary intelligence could fail to agree with him. But as a matter of fact, he would find that very few did agree with him; and if he found himself in advance of the age, he must be content to adapt his speed to that of the people whom he had to convince, and to satisfy them that he was working for their good.

He had not ventured on these remarks in any hostile spirit, or desire to raise opposition. No doubt the remarks of his hon'ble friend on Thursday had had the effect of creating considerable alarm until they had been explained away by his remarks of to-day. His hon'ble friend had stated last week his belief that an honest Government obtained great advantage from a full examination and discussion of its proposed measures, and the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR only hoped that the result of this discussion would be to make him reflect very seriously before he attempted to carry his theories into effect. He was glad to have heard from him to-day his repudiation of any desire to sacrifice India's interests to those of any other country, and he was sure that they might feel that the Government of India looked upon the interests of the people of India as its first duty, and that no one really took that view more strongly than his hon'ble friend, whatever he might say in advocating a favourite theory.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said—"My Lord: In discussing a subject of so much difficulty and complexity as that of our Indian finances, there must, necessarily, be many differences of opinion in matters of detail; but, speaking generally, I think I may congratulate the Government and myself on finding that the principles which I have endeavoured to explain to the Council as those by which our financial policy ought to be governed, have met with so much approval.

"There is, I think, only one point on which I need now take up the time of the Council. This is a point which was specially noticed by my hon'ble friends Mr. Bullen-Smith and Mr. Cowie, the former of whom, I regret to think, will not much longer take part in our deliberations. If anything could have added to that regret, it would have been the speech which we have heard from him today. Whether he agrees with us or not I always feel that the Government

is fortunate in having as its critic a man of such conspicuous ability and unfailing courtesy, and I feel that we are especially fortunate when, as he has done today, he tells us that he generally approves the principles of our policy.

"No one is more conscious than I am of the weak points in my own Statement, and I have no wish to conceal or deny them. I agree with my hon'ble friends, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie, that one of those weak points is the indefinite character of the announcements which I made on behalf of the Government about the loan operations of the year, and the bills upon the Government of India which will be sold in London; but it is a weak point for which neither this Government nor the Secretary of State is responsible, but which arises from the peculiar circumstances of the case.

"The first great cause of this indefiniteness is the condition that the assent of Parliament must be had before any money can be borrowed in England on behalf of India. Whenever the Secretary of State has no statutory powers of borrowing unused, and this is his present position, it is impossible for him to assume that Parliament will see fit to grant any additional powers for which he may ask, still less can he proclaim to the world beforehand his assumption that Parliament will sanction arrangements which it has not discussed, or even heard of, and which he and the Government of India have settled as if they were an independent power. The English Parliament, wisely jealous of its own authority, is not a body that can be so treated.

"Moreover, the question of borrowing money in England is by no means a question important only to our Indian finances; it is also a political question of the highest moment affecting Imperial interests over which it is the special duty of Parliament to watch.

"Even if this difficulty did not exist, it would be hardly possible, under present circumstances, to pledge the Secretary of State to sell any specified quantity of bills at specified times. Fluctuations in the price of silver might be so serious and might occur so rapidly that it might be in the highest degree inconvenient to carry out the pledges which had been given. It is so impossible to foresee even the near future that, as the Council will have observed, in speaking even of the sales of bills during the next two months, I could do no more than announce the present intentions of the Secretary of State. Even during the last few days we have had strong illustrations of the serious disturbances to which the rates of exchange are now liable. If we were to attempt to foresee the course of these disturbances, and were to make a definite programme to be adhered to under all circumstances, on the assumption that our forecast would turn out correct, I fear that it might turn out that we had given the strongest possible proof of our own incompetency.

"All that I can say is, that my announcements were made after communication with the Secretary of State, and that I cannot doubt that Her Majesty's Government will give great weight to those announcements made on behalf of the Government of India. I will add that it is the desire of the Government of India to conceal none of the demands which it has to make upon the money-market. We know the magnitude of the interests affected by our operations, and recognise our duty to give the earliest and most complete information regarding them; and we entertain no doubt that a policy of perfect frankness is required in the interests as much of the State, as of the influential classes whose business operations must be affected by our transactions.

"It is the object of the Government, *first*, to borrow altogether as little as possible;—*secondly*, when it must borrow, to obtain as much as possible in India, so as to avoid incurring obligations defined by a gold standard. There may be differences of opinion as to how this object may be most effectually attained, and as to the extent of the sacrifices to which it may be expedient for the State to submit in order that its obligations may be measured by its own standard of value.

"I desire to say, further, that the Government of India is quite alive to the fact that the interests of the State in this matter are identical with those of its creditors, and that, whatever may be our measures for the supply of the treasury during the year, the interests of the proprietors of our existing securities will be carefully considered."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can, I think, be no doubt that not only the various views and opinions to which we have listened in the course of this afternoon, but also the freedom and ability with which they have been expressed, will give great value to the record of our proceedings; and I certainly share most strongly the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we are all of us specially indebted to our hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen-Smith, for the excellent speech to which I for one listened, I may say, with the liveliest admiration. But the attention of hon'ble members has now been occupied for almost five hours, and patience has its limits. At any rate I am not so inhuman as to trespass further at this late hour upon the patience of the Council, which is probably well nigh exhausted; what little I have to say on the general subject of our financial policy, and more particularly with reference to the financial measures that have been placed before this Council, I propose to reserve till our meeting next Wednesday, when I trust it will be in our power to pass those measures into law. But perhaps I ought not to omit altogether the opportunity now offered me to corroborate, on behalf of the Government of India, the explanatory statement made to-day by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Financial Department of this Government.

"That statement was made in reference to the impression brought to our notice by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, in introducing the Bills which will to-day be referred to a Select Committee. Rumours of such an impression had already reached our ears; which were thus enabled to detect the echo of them in the observations of my hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá Narendra Krishna. But those echoes, though not faintly repeated, died away at last, and I hope for ever, in the speech of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"So far as I understand the character of that impression, it is this, that the Government of India desires or intends—if it be not indeed in a covert conspiracy—to tax the people of Bengal, of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, in order to enable us to purge our customs-tariff, by removing from it the cotton-duties; nay, more, to render the whole tariff 'fine by degrees, and beautifully less,' till we get rid of it altogether.

"I think then, that I ought to repeat to the Council, with whatever authority my voice can give to it, the assurance already given by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we neither desire, nor intend, nor have we ever desired or intended, anything of the kind. What we do desire and intend is embodied in the two very simple bills introduced by my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin; and it amounts to no more than this: we desire to give the earliest possible practical effect, an effect which shall operate as widely as it is at present in our power to extend its operation, to the principle that Local Governments shall be responsible, financially, for the maintenance and management of works which are of special local utility.

"Now between this principle and any part of the Customs-tariff there is no connection whatever that I am able to recognise. I do not wish to make at the present moment any observations on the cotton-duties, further than this, that if the present import-duties on cotton-goods were not five, but fifty per cent.; if the whole of our sea-customs revenue amounted to many more millions than it amounts to now, the principle to which I have referred would still, in our sincere belief, be an equally salutary principle, and its application would be equally necessary to place our finances in a sounder and better position than they now hold.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Secretary of State has intimated to us in the Despatch which was quoted by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that however urgent might be the purgation of our tariff by the removal or gradual reduction of those duties, still, in his opinion, such a measure ought not to be contemplated by means of increased direct taxation for the purpose of effecting it. But before the Secretary of State had expressed that opinion, it had been expressed by the Government of India itself, and the Government of India which then expressed that opinion still holds it and still desires to act on it.

"There is I think no occasion for me to make any further observations on that particular subject at the present moment, and I will therefore now merely put to the Council the motion which is before it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN, also moved that the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces be referred to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JHONSON moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen-Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

On the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	146,266	7,47,666	...	...	...	...	146,266	7,47,666
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	15,934	68,095	...	...	...	...	15,934	68,095
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	2,952	12,852	...	...	...	...	2,952	12,852
„ Paddy	...	...	673	1,897	...	...	...	...	673	1,897
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	9,616	52,536	340	1,856	...	...	9,956	54,392
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,452	20,356	...	...	7,452	20,356
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	8,862	7,053	39,699	...	...	...	...	15,915	90,885
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	6	469	2,240	...	...	3,993	22,282	4,468	24,550
Cochin—Rice	...	...	23,311	1,10,429	...	...	...	...	23,311	1,10,429
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	915	6,250	4,340	25,260	5,255	31,510
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	462	96	462
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	22,100	1,18,141	...	...	...	...	22,100	1,18,141
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	3,098	709	3,098

Calicut—Rice	...	...	...	18,828	1,01,051	...	...	1,242	7,255	20,070	1,08,306
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	20,278	5,160	20,278
„ Other Grains	...	14,704	72,913	...	...	...	...	23,544	1,07,443	38,248	1,80,356
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	3	20
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	7,642	38,042	...	...	22	130	7,664	38,172
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	4,880	390	1,598	1,930	6,478
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	4,319	822	4,319
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	450	2,400	...	...	...	...	450	2,400
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	8,862	51,186	238,218	12 22,816	340	1,856	1,267	7,405	248,687	12,83,263
„ Paddy	...	...	...	673	1,897	9,907	31,186	9,890	47,136	20,470	80,519
„ Other Grains	...	14,710	72,941	16,493	70,335	...	...	29,164	1,37,694	60,277	2,80,880
TOTAL	...	23,572	1,24,127	255,294	12,95,048	10,247	33,342	40,321	1,92,145	329,434	16,44,662
Imports in previous week	...	Rice	...							342,595	18,23,634
		Paddy	...							44,123	1,71,354
		Other Grains	...							48,509	2,20,425
		TOTAL	...							435,227	22,15,413

* returns received.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.*		Kyouk-phyoo.*		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	71,971	2,36,172	...	...	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	20,237	83,776	1,23,718	4,03,048	...	...	1,893	6,302	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	...	34,579	66,445
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,113	17,000	20,167	36,455			...	...	...	...		
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	30,639	91,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,639	91,740	16,325	55,242	433	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,758	57,012
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,273	80,883	37,743	78,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,016	1,58,899
Tuticorin ...	46,113	1,66,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,113	1,66,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444
Cochin ...	10,620	1,975	17,199	58,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,819	60,570	...	...	2,057	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	8,400
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147
Tellicherry ...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	6,183	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,183	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	10,474	43,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,474	43,212	...	...	225	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	958
„ Paddy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	1,902	14,810	27,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,881	29,294
TOTAL ..	239,722	8,37,672	17,199	58,195	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	20,237	83,776	3,08,670	10,63,043	72,162	1,80,561	106,085	2,11,352	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	..	182,273	3,78,599
Exports in previous week ..											130,351	14,58,815											2,83,144	4,97,384

* No returns received.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

GRAIN STATEMENT (RAILWAY).

Transit of grain during the week ending 17th March 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	To									
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,000	3,400	450	...	...	2,100	700	900	...	8,550
Beypore	...	400	400	400	100	...	...	...	...	1,300
South Indian Railway	...	200	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	1,300	300	1,900
TOTAL ...	1,000	4,000	990	400	100	2,200	900	2,200	300	12,090

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras during the week three inches of rain fell in Madura, and about half an inch in Kistna, North Arcot, and Salem; slight rain is also reported from Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. No rain fell in any of the other districts. There is no improvement in general prospects. The number of relief labourers amounted to 663,266, being rather more than five thousand in excess of the numbers employed on relief works during the preceding week. The numbers fell off in Kurnool, Bellary, and Nellore, but increased in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. In Bellary the decrease is reported at nearly 21,000, and is assigned to cholera, to the return of people to their villages for the festival of the new year, and to the stoppage of some works. Upwards of 99,000 people were gratuitously fed by the State during the week. In Mysore showers of rain have fallen at Bangalore and in Coorg. About 70,000 persons were employed on relief works, and 46,861 gratuitously fed. There has been no rain in Bombay, and there is no change in the condition of the distressed districts. From the Central Provinces a little rain is reported in five districts, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla, and Wardha. The *rabi* crops have been generally reaped with a good outturn, and are being threshed. Prospects are good. In Central India also crops are excellent, though damaged by hail in some places. In Rajputana prospects are generally very good, except in Ulwar, where much damage has been done by hail. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are good generally. In Peshawur, where alone was there any rain in the week, the crops have been damaged by hail. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except a little at Agra: prospects appear generally favourable. In Bengal slight rain has fallen in some districts. The *rabi* crops are being harvested with a good outturn, and spring sowings are being made under favourable conditions. Reports are good from Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 26th)	0·50 in Sattenapalli; none elsewere; 1·92 reported on the 28th.	Dry crops under wells good; prices slightly risen in seven taluks; cholera—seizures 422, deaths 200; fever abating; small-pox and cattle disease continue; markets fairly supplied; prices, seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·68, *cholum* 11·40, *raggi* 13·08, *cumboo* 11·20; imports by sea—rice 2·23 tons, by land—rice 58·47 tons, *cholum* 39·06, *raggi* 7·81, *cumboo* 7·81; number on relief works 3,299; number gratuitously fed by Government 380, by people, 1,043.
Kurnool („ 29th)	*Nil*	White *cholum* and paddy under irrigation; canal in fair condition in Ramalkota taluk; the limited extent of crops under wells in other taluks in pretty fair state; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera-seizures 103, deaths 87; 2nd sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·09, *cholum* 8·74, *cumboo* 9·33, *raggi* 9·98; number on relief works 187,383, gratuitously relieved 39,532, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 155 tons in the district; private import 197 tons; the rise in the prices of rice and *cholum* was chiefly in Markapur and Ramalkota taluks, respectively, and is due to decrease in import; the falling off in numbers is chiefly in the Cumbum division, and is attributed to concentration of labour, enforcement of task-work, and hot weather; coolie emigration to East Coast Canal is progressing.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee—2nd sort rice 7·87, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·2, *cumboo* 8·76; people on relief works 74,824, gratuitously fed 3,249; 657 deaths from cholera; 995 cattle have died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·38, *cholum*, or great millet, 9·06, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi*, or lesser millet, 9·26, *cumboo* 8·7 seers of 80 *tolas*; imports, 4,320 tons, accounts from two railway stations only; 209,349 persons on relief works; decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 20,807; this is owing to the prevalence of cholera, and to some coolies having gone to their villages on account of the new year's festival, and some roads having been stopped in the Alur taluk; 33,472 persons gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 7,774; this is chiefly owing to the payment of wages at 3 pies to the children of coolies on relief works; 3,549 persons gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·88 seers per rupee, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·94, *cumboo* 9·80; imports on behalf of Government,—rice 2½ tons, on behalf of merchants, 170 tons, *raggi* 1 cwt.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 67,045; the decrease is the result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied people who are on their way to the canal, or who refuse to go there; number fed gratuitously 6,969; health of man—141 deaths from cholera against 230 last week, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery and fever prevail throughout the district; small-pox very prevalent in Vellore, Gudur and Udayagtri taluks; most wells dried up; slight earthquake at Adimurtipuram, in Kavali taluk, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, lasting for a few seconds, and passing from west to east; prospects of cattle bad, a large number have perished for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 27th)	...	Average prices—second sort rice 9·59, *raggi* 11·03, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain—197·31 tons; number on relief works 10,259; number gratuitously fed 6,011; pasture nil; water very scarce; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail.
North Arcot („ 27th)	Average of 2 stations. 0·53	Average prices in Government seers—2nd sort rice per rupee 8·4, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 10·1, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 5·9; relief work coolies 23,245; persons gratuitously fed 2,089; health of man, cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; health of cattle, pasture scarce, cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice second sort 9¼ seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 12, *cholum* 13⅛; grain imports nil; number employed in head assistant's division 1,071; report not received from Deputy Collector, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildar Superintendents; cholera deaths reported 204 out of 273 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	0·44	Prices of grain, seers of 80 tolas—rice 7⅝, *raggi* 9⅛, *cumboo* 8⅛, *cholum* 9¼; import of all grains 1,550; number on relief works 50,280; number gratuitously fed 3,440; ditto private 380; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	Callyal ·20; in Sattiamangalum 9; Villages 1; Anamallay and adjacent villages of Pollachy a good fall.	Prices nearly stationary; rice second sort 7·87, *cholum* 9·29, *raggi* 9·86, *cumboo* 10·48; imports estimated—rice 663 tons, other grains 201; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 714, deaths 503; cattle poor, fodder and water scarce, no cultivation except to a small extent in Palladam taluk and under wells; on relief works 24,480, gratuitously fed 2,291; no apparent change in the appearance of coolies.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—rice 9 1/16 seers, *raggi* 11½, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11; imports, rice 528 tons, other grains 80; relief works none; deaths from cholera 211; cattle healthy and fodder available.
Madura („ 28th)	At Pariacolum 3.	Rice 8⅝ seers per rupee, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 11 3/16; imports—rice 1,102 tons, other grains 76; number on relief works, 9,590; charitable relief, 1,263; public health generally good, but cholera and small-pox prevailing still; total deaths 447; some wandering country people emigrate to other places; cattle doing poorly; pasture and water scarce; cattle disease in Madura and Tirumangalum taluks.
Trichinopoly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8 seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10¼, *cumboo* 10⅓; imports of grain for week ending Saturday 100 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 24th instant by public subscription 1,337; cholera 263 attacks 130 deaths; small-pox 390 seizures, 40 deaths; pasture scanty; cattle disease slight in Udayapalayum taluk and Turayur division; cattle elsewhere healthy.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	...	Slight rain in four taluks; improvement in pasture and supply of drinking water; import of grain—rice 1,185, *cholum* 4, and *cumboo* 209 tons; number on relief works, 2,441; number gratuitously fed, 417; rest same as last week; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants.
Malabar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 5,465, *raggi* 275, *cholum* 706 tons; exports—rice 1,946, *raggi* 382 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponani and Kottayem; slight rise in Kurumkanad, elsewhere stationary, highest 7⅞ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut, average 9¼ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13½ Indian seers; small-pox in eight taluks, cholera in five; deaths from latter 102; cattle healthy; pasture failing except Cochin; 1,196 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; exports of grain from Madras by rail 7,638 tons up to Saturday, the 24th.
Bombay—(Mar. 29th)		
Sind (Mar. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 19th, 5 feet 4 inches, being 1 inch more than last year; freshet from Gaj on 12th filling all tanks and watering much ground for cultivation; hail on 12th and 13th did a little damage to crops; 34 cases of small-pox still in Kurrachee; 2 fresh ones on 18th; measles in Kohistan; weather cloudy and cool.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Shikárpur	...	Wheat being reaped; *rabi* outturn good; small-pox in Shikárpur, Sukkur and Rohri Divisions; measles in 5; cattle disease in 7 talukas; river high for time of year.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* reapings going on; canal clearance resumed; weather cloudy and sultry; blight in wheat in parts of Kandwa taluka; elsewhere crops fine; cattle disease prevalent; small-pox continues, type not virulent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; some *rabi* crops being reaped; no change in others.
Gujerat (Mar. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and close.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues; no change in the state of the weather.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land under preparation for next monsoon crops; small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Cholera throughout Collectorate, except Khed, Sirur and Junnar talukas; cattle disease in Haveli.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in two talukas; cases 13, deaths 13.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	73 deaths from cholera; small-pox in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	...	314 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	802 deaths from cholera; cattle disease in Nawalgund taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 84 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 72 deaths in 4 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 28th).		
Rajkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawanagar and Kotrasangaiar; hooping cough in Rajkot; weather hot.
Wadhwan ...	...	No change, except small-pox in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, Satara and part of Kattywar; cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; no change in famine districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·54	Weather seasonably warm, with southwest monsoons; the cold-weather crops are thriving; tobacco is being cut; *panic aous* is progressing in some parts, while the seed is being sown in others; cholera is reduced to a very few cases; small-pox reported from the Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings foggy and cool; midday temperature has been higher than that of the previous week; high winds since the evening of the 21st instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station, Dalal Bazar, and Baunnee.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather hot at noon; pleasant mornings; the hill people are still cutting their *jooms*; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·75	Weather generally cloudy; with occasional rain and storm; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory, except those of poppy, which is said to have been damaged by the rains.
Backergunge ...	·03	Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are reported, but not in a bad form, from thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Boramuddin and Matbaria; the health of the rest of the district is good; the cattle are reported healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·24 ·38 at Madaripore.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the heat is rapidly increasing; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is good.
Dacca ...	1·46	Weather very cool and cloudy; state of the crops is very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	·02	Weather cloudy and unsettled; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	2·25	Weather stormy during the latter part of the week; a good deal of rain fell on the 21st instant; the spring rice is the only crop of importance now on the ground, and it is getting on well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·02	Weather warm and seasonable; no crops on the ground; public health is generally good; five cholera cases reported from Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	·03	Weather hot, clear, dry and windy; the cold-weather crops are gathered in; the prospects of other crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally close and hot; slight and partial rain fell on the night of the 16th instant; the small quantity of the cold-weather crops now remaining on the ground is promising; indigo and sugarcane are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and close; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, with good outturn; the general prospects are favourable; health is generally good.
Pubna ...	·07	Weather fine and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; the sowing of *amun dhan* will shortly be commenced; some cholera cases have been reported both from Doolai and Serajgunge.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops and the sowings of rice and sessamum are going on; the seedlings of the spring rice are healthy and vigorous; lands are being prepared for the sowings of jute.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and sultry; the *rabi* crops are cut or are being cut; jute is sown in many places; everything is doing well.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of wheat and pulses now on the ground are good; the land is being prepared for the autumn rice.
Rungpore ...	*Nil* ·14 at Gaibanda. ·75 at Bagdogra.	Weather getting warm; the outturn of the *rabi* crops is good; land is being ploughed for the sowings of the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	·41 10·37 at Dinhatta.	Weather getting much warmer; there was one heavy shower with thunder on the night of the 16th instant. The Deputy Commissioner says that he does not understand the very heavy fall at Dinhatta in one day, and that enquiry is being made as to whether the return is accurate. The rain has been good for the early sowings, but has a little damaged the tobacco crop; the general prospects are good; public health is satisfactory.
Jalpáiguri ...	Few drops.	There was a strong west wind during the week; the nights are still very cool; no change in the condition of the crops; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn on the whole.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold: there was high wind during the week. Wheat and barley are now being gathered, and a good outturn is expected; *bhoota* (Indian-corn) and potatoes are being sown.
Midnapore ...	·25	Slight rain has fallen in the interior of the district, but none at head quarters during the week; there was a violent hailstorm at Ghattal and Daspore on the 16th instant, which has done much mischief to the mango blossoms; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·01	State and prospects of the crops are very fair.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; sugarcane is being planted; the harvesting of wheat and barley still continues; there is a good deal of cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil* ·016 at Bood Bood.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested. Cholera is prevalent in Culna and elsewhere.
Bankoora ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; no change to report; the prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and dry; the state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·39 at Godda. 1·29 at Deoghur.	Weather getting warmer; the month has been very free from the blustering dusty wind that comes before the hot wind of April; the *rabi* harvest is good; ploughing is going on; cholera reported near the town of Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the westerly winds setting in; the *rabi* harvest is giving a good outturn; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received: previous week ·11, ·24 at Begu Serai, ·1 at Jamui.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good; the *rabi* crops are being gathered all over the district.
Purneah ...	*Nil* ·11 at Kissengunge, ·15 at Arrareah.	Weather seasonable; the crops are all good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fair; it has become almost hot since the last three days of the week, the highest heat being 92° on the 22nd instant; the wind was variable, but it blew generally from the north-west in the morning; rain is threatening; the crops are as good as before; cholera is increasing principally to the north-west, and 31 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, the mornings and evenings are cool, and the days are hot; state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is going on, and the outturn is expected to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather daily getting warmer, the wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be good; the indigo sowing is going on; opium is still being gathered, and the weighments will shortly commence; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, getting warm in the middle of the day; mornings and evenings cool; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops continues; the prospects continue good.
Patna ...	·01	Weather partly clear and partly cloudy; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in fair progress with good outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported throughout the district.
Gya ...	*Nil* ·10 at Nowada.	Weather fair, and not over-hot, considering the time of year; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 95·4°; the reaping of the *rabi* crops continues; and the prospects are favourable; small-pox is reported from Rajauli, in Nowada, otherwise the public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain	Weather getting hot; the *rabi* crops are somewhat damaged by the recent rain, especially wheat in the low lands by mildew; peas, *masoor*, wheat and barley are being harvested.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but becoming very warm; the prospects of the crops are very fair indeed; the injury from the rain and wet last week was less than anticipated; general health is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; the hail storm mentioned in the last week's return appears to have been very local, there being no reports of damage from the remainder of the district; health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; nothing particular to report about the crops; ploughing here and there is being undertaken; as is usual at this season, reports of cholera and diseases of choleraic type are being received from several parts of the district.
Singbhoom ...	·07	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; *mowah* and mango will not be as plentiful as was first thought; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·28	Weather hot and dry, with occasional storms; the ground is under preparation for next season's crops; sporadic cholera is frequent and fatal.
Cuttack ...	*Nil.*	Weather hot and dry; no change to report since last week; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn.
Pooree ...	Few drops.	Weather fair; *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is still going on; the exportation of rice still continues, and the prices of food-grains are almost stationary; miscellaneous crops are growing well; cholera is very violent both in town and country.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops is in fair progress with good outturn; the spring rice is doing well; ploughing for the autumn rice is going on in some places, while the seed is being sown in others; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted, and indigo and jute are being sown.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 28th)	...	Harvest being gathered; prospects good.
Allahabad („ 28th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 29th)	...	Harvesting well advanced; weather cloudy; prices falling.
Agra („ 28th)	From one-half to 4 notches.	Crops being reaped.
Meerut („ 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops reviving.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Weather unsettled, with partial storms; crops slightly damaged.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
Fyzabad („ 28th)	...	Harvesting proceeding rapidly, with good results.
Punjab— (Mar. 28th)		
Delhi (Mar. 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; reaping commenced.
Hissar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops flourishing.
Umballa („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Lahore („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Ráwalpindi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Moultan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good.
D. I. Khan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	1·2	Crops damaged by hail in some parts of the district; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health and harvest prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 24th)	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing; yield half of average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Close, cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera, measles prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Sugarcane sowings completed; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; outturn good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Cloudy; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops continue; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	0·15	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Chánda (Mar. 25th)		Close; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 26th)		*Rabi* gathering; cattle disease in few villages; prices slightly fallen.
Bhandára („ 27th)		Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cholera, fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 28th)		*Rabi* harvest almost completed; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...		Slight drizzling rain with heavy winds; health good.
Nimár ...		Days hot, nights cool; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...		Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...		*Rabi* gathering; crops very good; prices rising gradually.
Jubbulpore ...	0·04	Hailstorm damaged crops in some villages; *rabi* where gathered excellent; health good.
Saugor ...		Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	0·45	*Rabi* gathering; one case of cholera reported.
Damoh ...		Outturn of *rabi* above average; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	0·24	Cloudy, close; *rabi* gathering; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good, but rain may cause injury.
British Burma—(Mar. 29th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-one deaths from cholera in Akyab town; a few cases in Naaf, Ooreetoung, east Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon		Public health generally good; 3 deaths from cholera in Poungleng township.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Eleven deaths from choleraic diarrhœa in Bassein town; elsewhere health good.
Henzada		Few cases of sporadic cholera and small-pox in Henzada town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths; 4 in Mahathamau, 4 in Padoung, 1 in Shwedoung; small-pox, 2 deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good; 1 death from cholera.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; small-pox in Tounghoo and Mergui.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 29th)	·77	Days becoming clear and hot; slight showers on 22nd and 23rd; *asu* cultivation commenced; few cases of cholera in the station.
Sylhet („ 29th)	1·29	Field-work actively progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 29th)	0·25 at Bangalore; 0·29 in Coorg.	Showers of rain have fallen; slight fall in prices in several districts; 2,846 deaths by cholera in Mysore Province and 36 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved, according to condition statement last tabulated, is in—
		Bangalore District, including town ... 11,732 and 16,519
		Kolar ... ... 5,637 „ 4,198
		Túmkúr ... ... 7,574 „ 18,205
		Mysore, including town ... ... 2,077 „ 3,550
		Hassan ... ... 2,775 „ 1,455
		Shimoga ... ... 670 „ 331
		Kadur ... ... 1,847 „ 838
		Chitaldroog ... ... 6,200 „ 1,765
		TOTAL ... 38,512 and 46,861
		excluding those employed by Public Works Agency, daily average of which is 31,052; price of ordinary rice 12 to 14 pounds per rupee.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 29th)		Slight cholera in Akola and Basein districts, small-pox in the former, as well as in a taluk of the Wun District.
Central India—		
Indore, Gwalior, Neemuch, Rutlam, Sutna (Mar. 28th)		Health good; crops excellent, though in places damaged by hail storm.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwar („ 28th)		Much damage done by recent hailstorm; harvest about the average; weather cool.
Jeypore („ 29th)		Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 24th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy and unseasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 29th)	...	Crop prospects and general health continue favourable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Dated 30th March 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—London,*
From—Viceroy in Council.	*To—Secretary of State for India.*

No despatch this week owing to press of Legislative business. Temple has spent ten days in Bombay, Deccan, and telegraphs thus :—

"Have visited parts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Ahmednagar and Poona districts with local officers. Have inspected 35,000 relief labourers, person by person, and 6,000 children, besides 4,000 villagers not on relief. In these districts the labourers are doing well on present rate of wage; care is taken to restrict relief to the really necessitous; charitable relief organisation good for most part, but village inspection needs completeness, especially Kaládgi. Cannot hear of any present case of starvation in these districts. Of those persons who in beginning emigrated to territories, some are returning, but many are still absent. More than three quarters of total relief labourers are on large works under Engineers, who exact full task-work, and enforce excellent discipline. Projects are really good and useful. Supply of grain ample; prices moderate. Officers do not expect, but are quite prepared, to deal with great or sudden increase of number. Land revenue remission half my previous estimate. Some signs of reviving hope among people. District authorities, under directions of local Government, have been firm and steady in resisting clamour and agitation." Message ends.

He has now returned to the Madras Presidency, and telegraphs thus from Gooty :—

"Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner to Government of India, is with me. He thinks well of physical condition of many thousands relief labourers on reduced wages inspected in districts of Sholapur and Bellary. When in telegram of 15th March I said relief works, Madras Presidency, well controlled, I referred to test of admission and restriction of numbers; but respecting task-work control still defective, and compares unfavourably with Bombay. Cause is that in Bombay relief works chiefly under Engineering Department, but in Madras chiefly under Civil Officers. Professional agency exists in Madras districts and helps the Civil Officers, but is not adequately employed in exacting task-work. Efforts made to collect relief labourers for East Coast Canal and for Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Numbers continue decreasing slightly on works, but increasing on charitable relief, which is right. Village inspection and relief decidedly improving, though far from perfect. Prices stationary. Import traffic slightly diminished. Showers which have fallen do not effect material good, but inspire hope and quiet public mind." Message ends.

We have sanctioned commencement of earthwork of Conjeveram and Chingleput Railway as a relief work on same terms as Bellary-Hubli line, if Madras Government think necessary. In Madras Presidency increase of twenty-three thousand charitably relieved and of seven thousand on works. In Bombay Presidency no increase in total relieved, only slight variations in details. In Mysore further increase of eleven thousand seven hundred, chiefly in charitably relieved.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877.
The Opium Act, 1876, postponement Act, 1877.
The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Amendment Act.
The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.
Act XXIII of 1867 continuance Act.
The Code of Civil Procedure.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Military Lunatics Bill, 1877
The Burma Embankment Bill, 1877.
Report of Select Committee and Indian Limitation Bill No. II, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta, at 5-33 P. M., Calcutta time, on Monday next, the 2nd April.

A Guard of Honor with Band and Colour will be drawn up in front of the main entrance, Government House, at 5 P. M., and a Vice-regal salute fired from Fort William as His Excellency leaves Government House.

The Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner and Magistrate of Howrah will meet His Excellency at the Howrah Railway Station. No other Officers of Government are required to attend.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

No. 738.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 276.—Mr. H. C. Richardson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 282.—The services of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 285.—Mr. E. S. Robertson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 289.—Mr. V. H. Schaleh, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 294.—Mr. W. M. Low is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st instant.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 298.—Mr. D. C. Halkett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 302.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Bell, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, or until further orders.

No. 304.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. W. B. Jones.

Mr. L. Neill, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. J. W. Neill, but to continue to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department until further orders.

No. 306.—Under the authority conveyed by the 46th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General of India is pleased to appoint, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Honourable Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 309.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Vandergucht, District Superintendent of Police, II Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent, I Class, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Morris:

Mr. J. M. Berrill, District Superintendent, III Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, II Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Vandergucht:

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent, IV Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, III Class, *vice* Mr. Berrill:

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, and Officiating District Superintendent, V Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, IV Class, *vice* Mr. Hankin.

MEDICAL.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 212.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major W. [illegible] Fabeck, M.D., is confirmed in his appoint- [illegible] of Civil Surgeon of the Town of Moulmein [illegible] Burma.

Mar[illegible] twert, Bomba[illegible], details. *The 30th March 1877.*

[illegible]he services of Surgeon A. Crombie, in charita[illegible]il Surgeon of Rangoon in British [illegible] at the disposal of the Govern-

[illegible]TMENT.—Surgeon G. A. [illegible]al Officer at Port Blair, [illegible] Surgeon of Rangoon,

Printed and Published for the

SANITARY.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 63.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. Brake, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Central Provinces, during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 569.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. E. Cunningham, Barrister-at-law, to be Government Advocate at Rangoon in British Burma.

EDUCATION.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 84.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble W. Markby to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 98.—Special leave for six months with the usual subsidiary leave is granted to the Venerable J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 100.—The Rev. M. S. Laing, Chaplain of Murree, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 15th instant or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 103.—The Rev. W. H. Gale, B.A., having reported his return from furlough on the 7th instant, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 107.—The Rev. G. W. Manson, Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, having reported his return from leave on the 14th instant, is posted to Sitapur in Oudh, in order to minister to Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—FAMINE.

Fort William, the 28th March 1877.

No. 332.—The services of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., which had been placed temporarily at the disposal of Sir R. Temple, on a special mission, by

Notification of this Department, No. 34, dated the 12th January last, are re-transferred to the Home Department.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORESTS.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 438.—The following Officers, who were appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Notification of this Department, No. 893, dated the 8th September 1876, reverted to their substantive appointments of Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests, on the return of Officers from leave, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. A. Stewart (Fores Survey Branch), 7th November 1876.

Mr. C. E. Fendall (Punjab), 15th November 1876.

Mr. E. Dobbs, B.A. (Central Provinces), 11th December 1876.

No. 442.—Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, and officiating as Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, *vice* Mr. N. Daly, deceased, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade, from the 27th November 1876, and is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Conservators, *vice* Mr. J. McKee, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

Mr. E. A. Dobbs, B.A., Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. D. E. Hutchins, on leave, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

T. C. HOPE,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SALT.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. R. J. Whitten, Collector of Customs, Agra, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, during the absence of Mr. R. M. Adam on the furlough granted to him in the Notification No. 43, dated the 13th instant.

CHAS. JAS. LYALL,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GENERAL.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 274.—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor General in Council, Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, will remain in charge of that portion of the Office of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

T. C. HOPE,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 27th March 1877.

No. 683P.—With reference to Notification No. 1088P, dated 5th May 1876, Mr. A. C. Litchfield, Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on 12th March 1877.

GENERAL.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 749G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine, 34th N. I., to officiate as Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, on furlough.

No. 750G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. C. Hordern, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 5th January 1877:—

Captain R. Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Bymanji Jamasji, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 751G.—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 7th December 1876 to the forenoon of the 5th February 1877, inclusive.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 771G.—Abdul Kadir, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Town Magistrate, Mysore, to act as Civil Pension Paymaster at that station, with effect from the 17th October 1876, *vice* Colonel R. Renton.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 777G.—LEAVE.—Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th May 1877.

No. 778G.—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, to be in charge of the current duties of the Agency during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 27th March 1877.

No. 1838.—Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Assam, in continuation of the privilege leave for two months granted to him by the orders contained in the Notification of this Department No. 2750, dated 23rd November 1876.

Mr. Byrne resumed charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Assam, before noon on the 30th January 1877.

No. 1904.—Mr. W. Wells is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

ACCOUNTS.

The 25th March 1877.

No. 1807.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read—

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 852, dated 10th February 1877, and reply from that Government, No. 278, dated 28th February 1877.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1445, dated 8th March 1877.

Read also—

Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, defining the rules and conditions under which Local Governments are henceforth to administer the Revenues and Services surrendered to their particular use and management.

OBSERVATIONS.—In letter No. 852, dated 10th February 1877, the Governor General in Council proposed, upon certain conditions, to make over certain Revenues and Services to the particular management of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has now cordially accepted these proposals. With the anticipated concurrence of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, certain Revenues and Services have also, by letter No. 1445, dated 8th instant, been made over to his use and management for the year 1877-78.

2. It has been since ascertained that the expenditure for stationery in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has, including the Accountant General's Office, been as follows :—

	STATIONERY.			STAMPS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
1871-72 ...	49,967	17,016	66,983	Earlier figures include bi-color stamps for Court-fees.			
1872-73 ...	64,855	20,239	85,094				
1873-74 ...	67,776	12,965	80,741				
1874-75 ...	43,920	12,380	56,300	29,576	4,577		
1875-76 ...	69,806	21,098	90,904	24,254	5,556		
	2,96,324	83,698	3,80,022	53,830	10,133	63,963	
Average ...	59,265	16,739	76,004	26,915	5,067	31,982	1,07,986

3. The Governor General in Council will, therefore, make over to the Local Governments the duty of providing stationery and stamps for the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with grants for these Services of Rs. 86,000 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 22,000 for Oudh.

RESOLUTION.—Subject to the conditions stated in Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, the following Revenues will for the year 1877-78 belong to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh :—

Under I—*Land Revenue* :—Collections from the Terai and Bhabar Estates* and the Dudhi Estate* in Mirzapore and from Stone Quarries.

* Whenever hereafter the special management of these estates may cease, the arrangement now made about them will be reconsidered.

The whole of the following heads :—

IV.—Excise.

IX.—Stamps.

XIII.—Law and Justice.

XIV.—Police.

XVI.—Education.

XX.—Miscellaneous, excepting "Gain by Exchange," "Premium on Bills," "Unclaimed Bills," and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classed under one of the sub-divisions of this head now existing in the public accounts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Public Works Receipts appertaining to the Public Works charges for which the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are responsible as detailed below.

2. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh will be responsible during 1877-78 for all charges recorded in the public accounts under the following heads :—

3.—Refunds of all the assigned revenues.

4.—Land Revenue, excepting Settlements, allowances to district and village officers, and special temporary compensation to Covenanted Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces.

6.—Excise.

10.—Stamps.

14.—Administration (excepting Account and Currency Offices).

16.—Law and Justice, excepting special temporary compensation to Covenanted Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces.

17.—Police.

19.—Education.

21.—Medical (excepting the pay of Medical Officers in charge of civil stations).

22.—Stationery and Printing.

28.—Miscellaneous, excepting Remittance of Treasure and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classified under any sub-division of this head now existing in the public accounts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Under *Public Works Ordinary;—Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Civil Buildings* (except Opium and Post Office and Telegraph Buildings) and *Tools and Plant;*—also the whole Public Works Establishment of the Public Works Department excepting that in the Military Works and Irrigation Branches;—the Imperial Government paying towards their cost 20 per cent. on the outlay from imperial funds on works and repairs executed by the establishment.

3. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh must surrender to the Imperial Treasury half of any sum by which the net revenue from *Excise, Stamps*, and *Law and Justice* (omitting *Jails* and *Registration*), deducting *Refunds* under these heads, and Charges under 6—*Excise*, and 10—*Stamps*, exceeds Rs. 83,75,000; and the Government of India will, on its part, bear half of any deficiency in the revenue below that sum. Half of any such excess will accordingly be deducted from, and half of any such deficiency will be added to, the balances of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Imperial Treasury.

4. If the expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh upon the Services thus enumerated exceeds the enumerated revenues plus any provincial contributions in support of the enumerated Services which the Government of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh may direct by less than Rs. 83,66,000,* the difference will be added to, and if such excess expenditure is more than Rs. 83,66,000 the difference will be deducted from, the balances of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Imperial Treasuries.

	Rs.
* *Oudh*	18,30,000
North-Western Provinces ...	65,36,000
	83,66,000

5. The net amount due from the reserved Imperial revenues will be subject to reconsideration if there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues.

6. As the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are now administered by one Government, it is deemed convenient thus to combine the arrangements

These Receipts have aggregated the following sums:

	Rs.
1872-73	10,84,000
1873-74	10,18,000
1874-75	10,42,000
1875-76	11,01,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	10,91,000
1877-78 First Estimate...	10,84,000

The Governor General in Council will make them over for an annual payment of Rs. 10,84,000.

10. Of the revenue recorded under *XVIII, Miscellaneous*, the Governor General in Council desires to retain as Imperial only the items "*Premium on Bills*," "*Unclaimed Bills of Exchange*," "*Sale of Durbar Presents*," and any *item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classified under some sub-division of this Head now existing in the Public Accounts of Bengal.* The remainder of the revenue under this Head has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1872-73	8,41,000
1873-74	10,27,000
1874-75	7,12,000
1875-76	7,73,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	7,71,000
1877-78	7,92,000

The Governor General in Council will assess the revenue transferred under this Head at Rs. 7,92,000.

11. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the Assigned Revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Revenues will be subject to reconsideration. Subject to this proviso, the following Revenues will be surrendered to the Government of Bengal, for five years, for provincial uses, on its undertaking to make good to the Imperial Revenues in—

	Rs.
1877-78	1,91,07,000
1878-79	1,94,82,000
1879-80	1,98,57,000
1880-81	2,02,32,000
1881-82	2,06,07,000

Revenues to be surrendered to the Government of Bengal for Provincial uses, 1877-78.

IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
VI.—Customs ("Sea Customs Miscellaneous," and "Warehouses and Wharf Rents").
VII.—Salt: "Rents of Warehouses," "Fines and Forfeitures," and "Miscellaneous".
IX.—Stamps.
XIII.—Law and Justice.
XIV.—Marine: "Pilotage Receipts," "Registration and other Fees," and "Miscellaneous".
XVI.—Miscellaneous (all except "Premium on Bills," "Unclaimed Bills," and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classified under any subdivision of this Head now existing in the Public Accounts in Bengal).

12. As regards EXPENDITURE, the Governor General in Council will, for the future, reserve as Imperial only those Grants which, for some particular reason, it seems inconvenient to transfer to provincial management and responsibility. The following Services with the Grants as at present settled for 1877-78, are accordingly made over to the management and responsibility of the Government of Bengal.

13. *Refunds of all the Assigned Revenues.*—The actual expenditure has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	4,81,000
1873-74	4,97,000
1874-75	5,52,000
1875-76	5,12,000
1876-77	4,63,000

The Grant for 1877-78 is, the average of the five years, Rs. 4,91,000.

14. *Land Revenue.*—The Governor General in Council will make over the expenditure which is recorded under this Head in the Accounts for "*Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' &c., Establishments*" and "*Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections.*" The expenditure on these Services in the past has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	21,79,000
1873-74	22,04,000
1874-75	22,89,000
1875-76	22,42,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	22,68,000

The Grant for 1877-78 is Rs. 22,62,000.

15. The expenditure in managing the *Excise* Revenue has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	2,94,000
1873-74	2,90,000
1874-75	2,93,000
1875-76	2,90,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	2,93,000

The Grant is Rs. 2,92,000 and this sum will be made over for this service.

16. The expenditure on *Customs* Establishments has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	6,52,000
1873-74	6,65,000
1874-75	6,52,000
1875-76	6,69,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	6,80,000

The Grant is Rs. 6,93,000 which will be made over for this service.

17. Of the *Salt* expenditure the "*Inland Customs Establishment, Behar,*" will be reserved as Imperial, and the expenditure now recorded under the Head of "*Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies*" transferred: past figures are as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	39,000
1873-74	37,000
1874-75	34,000
1875-76	37,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	39,000

The Grant is Rs. 39,000.

18. The expenditure on the collection of the *Stamp* Revenue has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	2,93,000
1873-74	2,25,000
1874-75	2,16,000
1875-76	2,39,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	2,35,000

The Grant is Rs. 2,38,000.

19. The Government of India will make the whole of the expenditure under *Administration* provincial, excepting the Charges for—

The Account Office,
The Allowance to Bank of Bengal,
The Stationery Office,
Stationery purchased in the Country.

Deducting these items, the past expenditure has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	12,69,000
1873-74	12,99,000
1874-75	13,09,000
1875 76	12,54,000
1876-77	12,62,000

The Grant is Rs. 12,61,000.

made over being in 1877-78 Rs. 1,91,07,000, and the Net Consolidated Allotment Rs. 2,39,39,000, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial Revenues will be Rs. 48,32,000. If less than the following sum in each year is spent, the difference will be added to the *Balance of the Government of Bengal in the Imperial Treasury;* if more, the difference will be taken from that *Balance.*

To be provided from the Reserved Imperial Revenue.

In	Rs.
1877-78	48,32,000
1878-79	44,57,000
1879-80	40,82,000
1880-81	37,07,000
1881-82	33,32,000

28. The conditions under which the Government of Bengal will administer the extended trust thus committed to it are defined in the Resolution of the Governor General in Council in this Department, No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877.

29. It will be necessary for the Government of Bengal to revise the estimates received with your letter No. 568, dated 22nd February 1877.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 1911.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	13,660,000	15,99,20,000	1 8·5	2,33,20,000
In the month of March	614,318	70,00,000	1 8·68	8,56,820
In the whole year	12,732,704	14,90,05,501	1 8·51	2,16,78,461

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising ... £12,732,704 at 1s. 8·5d. Rs. 2,17,36,944
Actual ditto ditto ditto ... „ „ 1s. 8·51d. „ 2,16,78,461

Expenditure less than estimate ... ... „ 58,483

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Mint Masters to act under Section 16 of the said Act in respect to all coins tendered to them.

No. 1910.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Mint Masters to receive, in parcels of not less than one thousand tolas each, silver coins coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India which have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight or have been called in by proclamation, or are from any other reason no longer a legal tender in payment or on account, and to pay for the same by order on the Presidency Bank of Bengal or Bombay, as the case may be, at the rate of one rupee per tola.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1905.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that, when a Civil Surgeon is required to proceed beyond the limits of his charge in order to appear as a witness in any judicial proceedings, he shall, in addition to the salary of his office, continue to draw the local allowances attached thereto without prejudice to the claim of his *locum tenens* to draw these allowances.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce as follows the Court Fee payable under Schedule II, Number 1 (*b*), of the said Act for a petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877; that is to say—

	Court Fee.
When the petitioner has been charged under the second class	4 annas.
When the petitioner has been charged under the third class	1 anna.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 289.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary, will officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain E. H. H. Collen, proceeding on furlough, and also as Deputy Secretary.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and Departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, *viz* :—

*1.—Applications for furlough, save for furlough on urgent private affairs, which should be sent to the Secretary to Government with the Governor General. Also all questions relating to the Furlough Regulations.

2.—Reports of departure on furlough and of return to duty, with certificates of permission to return, &c.

3.—Grant of sick leave to Europe to Officers of the Bengal Presidency when such leave is given from another Presidency.

*4.—Applications to retire from the service.

5.—Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

6.—Claims to medals, or applications for medals, or for decorations to replace those lost or stolen.

7.—All ordinary returns and periodical or other documents which are required for mere record, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor General may specially intimate, are to be sent to him.

* Through the prescribed channel of the Adjutant General.

No. 290.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Lieutenant (Local Captain) A. F. Fletcher, R. A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, officiated as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, from the 18th December 1876 to the 28th February 1877 inclusive, *vice* Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, deceased.

No. 291.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Biggs, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from 20th February 1877, *vice* Colonel R. S. Graves, proceeding on furlough.

Captain N. F. Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 11th March 1877, junior Officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

No. 292.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Michael King Martin, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—3rd March 1876.

No. 293.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Bengal Staff Corps,—24th March 1877.

No. 294.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D, to have permanent rank, with effect from the 31st March 1877, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Tresidder, who retires.

No. 295.—Surgeon-Major A. Christison, M.D., (on furlough), to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General C. M. Smith, who retires, 31st March 1877.

No. 296.—Supernumerary Surgeons-Major George Henderson, M.D., Peter Cullen, M.D., James Richard Johnson, Isaac Newton and George William Jameson, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 297.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 65, dated the 15th February 1877, are published for general information :—

Para. 1. The under-mentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such dating from the 30th September 1876 :

James Moorhead, M.D.
Charles Henry Beatson.
Charles William Owen.
Gilbert Saunders Griffiths.
Peter Macpherson Grant.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 30th of September 1876, to the 5th February 1877, inclusive.

No. 298.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor Michael O'Connor, to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor D. Cordwell, pensioned.

Serjeant Joseph Pollott, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor O'Connor.

No. 299.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).

Subadar Runbeer, Karkie, "Sirdar Bahadur," is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Nain Sing, Khuttrie, "Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Bheemia, Khuttrie, to be Subadar, *vice* Nain Sing, Khuttrie, "Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Munbeer, Goorung, to be Subadar *vice* Gungaram, Bist, invalided; Havildar Tickaram, Goorung, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bheemia, Khuttrie, promoted; Havildar Jeetbeer, Khawas, to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbeer, Goorung, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 300.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 301.—The services of Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) C. A. deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Sudder Bazar, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 302.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. H. Kirton, Civil, Muzaffarnagar, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 121A, dated the 22nd March 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

No. 303.—The services of Lieutenant M. H. Gregson, R.E., 2nd Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are, with reference to Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 137, dated the 23rd March 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 304.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes, on special duty, Backergunge, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 31st March 1877.

No. 305.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary H. J. Finnamore, attached to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 130, dated the 20th March 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 306.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Amritsar Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for one year eleven months and five days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen month, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 3rd April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raoul deBourbel, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Scott Hills, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—medical certificate, for twenty months, under Rule XIV, clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick Macdonald Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Mooltan, Punjab,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Charles Egbert Wimond Bensley, M.D.,—private affairs, for thirteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Henry Hinde, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 307.—Quartermaster Henry William Hallett, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for one year on private affairs, from the 28th March 1877.

No. 308.—Major Nablett St. Leger Carter, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for three months, from the 7th April 1877.

No. 309.—Captain Charley Henry Denham, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for sixteen months, from the 12th April 1877.

No. 310.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 463 of 1874, Major J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted an extension of furlough to the 2nd February 1877.

No. 311.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain C. H. T. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 312.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 14th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. A. Browne, Infantry, Commissioner of Pegu Division, British Burmah,—Fort William, 18th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 14th March 1877.

Major R. E. Boyle, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales'own) Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 22nd March 1877.

Major J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Surgeon-Major J. R. Jackson, M. D.,—Bombay, 8th March 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 7th February 1876).

Captain F. Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—Fort William, 18th March 1877.

Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry,—Bombay, 26th February 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 6th September 1876.)

Conductor F. Edmonds, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 27th February 1877.

Sub-Conductor R. Orr, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory,—Bombay, 27th February 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 313.—Corporal Charles Stewart, late 9th Brigade, R.A., an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 314.—Native Medical Pupils Anait Allee Khan, No. 691, and Ganesha Ram, No. 878, admitted by G. G. Os. Nos. 1022 of 1874 and 1046 of 1875, are dismissed the service.

No. 315.—The services of Native Medical Pupils Bhawanee Dass, No. 693, and Ibrahim, No. 855, admitted by G. G. Os. Nos. 1022 of 1874 and 1046 of 1875, are dispensed with.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 316.—FURLOUGH—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 126 of 1877, the following Resolution by the Financial Department, No. 789, dated the 15th February 1877, is republished for general information :—

No. 789.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1877.

Read—

Endorsement of the Military Department, No. 1068 (Accounts—Remittances), dated 20th December 1876, on a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, giving retrospective effect to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings the rupee granted to those officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871.

Read also—

Communication from the Military Department, No. 646 (Accounts—Remittances), dated 17th January 1877, forwarding a memorandum from the Accountant General, Military Department, on a reference from the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, regarding the rate of exchange at which the difference claimed by officers under the ruling cited above is to be paid.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the difference due to any Officer shall be paid to him in England in sterling money if he desires it. If paid in India, the difference shall be disbursed at its equivalent in Indian currency at the rate of exchange fixed for the year on account of which the difference is due.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 10th to 29th March 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieut. Col. F. J. Craigie ...	22nd March 1877 ...	Benares ...	Will found unattested.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 29th March 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
Edward Dean Fisher(a) ...	Captain ...	4th Hussars ...	8th Aug. 1876	Intestate (b) ...	838 15 11		

(a).—Widow—Mrs. Agnes Fisher, 35, Addison Gardens, London W.
Child—Frederic Edward.
(b).—A will found, dated before marriage.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 3.—Mr. Edmund Good, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, to be 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, *vice* Cox, whose services have been dispensed with.

Mr. G. R. C. Smythe, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, *vice* Good.

Lieutenant George Wilson, Royal Navy, to be 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, *vice* Smythe, and to officiate as 1st Officer in that vessel in the place of Mr. Pryce, on furlough.

Mr. J. Clarke, 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to officiate as 2nd Officer, *vice* Wilson.

The above appointments to have effect from the 26th March 1877.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 4.—Mr. R. A. C. Hepworth, late 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, at present attached to the Steamer *Ava*, is permitted to resign the service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 26th March 1877.

No. 139.—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is (on return from leave) re-posted to Assam.

No. 140.—The following changes are ordered in the Establishment of Superintending Engineers attached to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., to revert to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the afternoon of the 19th January 1877, *vice* Colonel L. Russell, reverted to Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Tyndall to revert to Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the afternoon of the 19th January 1877, the date from which Lieutenant-Colonel Browne reverted to 2nd Grade, to the 7th February 1877, the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's transfer to the Punjab.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 141.—The following Officers on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways are transferred to the Presidencies specified for employment on the Bellary and Hubli Railway :—

To Bombay.

Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. Concannon, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Madras.

Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 142.—Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 143.—The following changes are ordered in the grading of Superior Officers of the Accounts Branch, with effect from the dates specified, in consequence of the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, Major Westmorland, and Mr. Bayly :—

NAME.	From temporary rank of	To	With effect from
Mr. F. R. Boyce	Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade ...	Mar. 5, 1877
Lieut.-Col. G. J. Melliss ...	Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.	„ 2nd Class, 1st Grade (temporary rank.)	Mar. 5, 1877
Major C. M. Moberly ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.	„ 2nd Class, 2nd Grade ...	Mar. 20, 1877
Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E. ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.	„ 3rd Class, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 5, 1877
Mr. W. Palmer	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.	„ „ „ ...	Mar. 20, 1877
Major P. Lambert, R.E. ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	Substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, but to officiate as Examiner.	Mar. 5, 1877
Mr. F. Morrison	Examiner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	Deputy Examiner	Mar. 20, 1877
Mr. R. N. Burn	Deputy Examiner ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 20, 1877
„ J. Douglas	Ditto ...	„ „ (temporary rank) ...	Feb. 22, 1877
„ W. H. Marten ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	„ „ 2nd Grade (temporary rank.)	Feb. 22, 1877
„ F. F. Heusley ...	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Substantive rank of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Department, but to officiate as Assistant Examiner.	Feb. 22, 1877

No. 144.—Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., or until further orders.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 145.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of Superior Officers of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department:—

Mr. E. Claxton, Deputy Examiner, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is re-transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. F. Morrison, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Deputy Examiner in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., is posted to the Deputy Examinership of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, but will continue to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, during the absence of Captain Begbie, or until further orders.

No. 146.—Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, Accountant General's Office, Public Works Department, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 147.—Lieutenant M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 19th March 1877.

The 29th March 187

No. 148.—Mr. J. W. McNair, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, in the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 149.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 150.—The following permanent promotions are made consequent on the permanent appointment of Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 9th February 1877:—

From Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

From Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 151.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently transferred in that rank to the Punjab, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Medley.

No. 154.—With the consent of the Government, North-Western Provinces, Mr. E. Claxton, Deputy Examiner, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on being re-transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1877.

Mr. E. A. Nott having resigned the appointment of Officiating Assistant Registrar, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee to officiate as Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. Fink, or until further orders, with effect from the 12th of February 1877.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

The 29th March 1877.

The following rule having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is now published for general information.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following rule be passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of April 1877:—

No summons or other process issued by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction for service through another Court within its Appellate Jurisdiction shall be transmitted to such Court without Court-fee stamps being affixed thereon denoting the amount of the fee chargeable by such Court for serving similar process of its own, and without such stamps being punched and defaced in the usual manner.

RICHARD GARTH.	W. AINSLIE.
F. B. KEMP.	E. G. BIRCH.
LEWIS S. JACKSON.	G. G. MORRIS.
A. G. MACPHERSON.	R. C. MITTER.
W. MARKBY.	W. F. McDONELL.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.	J. SEWELL WHITE.

February 6, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Keneth Sutherland Brodie, formerly of Boggan-barry, in the District of Mymensing, in Bengal, and lastly of Edinburgh, in Scotland, died in Edinburgh, on the 1st May 1868.

Eliza Bryant Staig, of No. 16, Mendhee Bagan Lane, widow, died at Calcutta, on the 4th February 1877.

Henry Halpin, of Buxar, in the District of Shahabad, in Bengal, Indigo Planter, died at Buxar, on the 20th September 1876.

John Dearden, Circle Inspector of Schools, in the Central Provinces of India, died at Bilaspur, on the 27th November 1876.

Richard Topham, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Bareilly, on the 16th October 1876.

Adolphus Lambert Dennis, a Lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment of Foot, died at Chakrata, on the 26th November 1876.

William Thomas Lindsay, Officiating Principal of the Government College at Lahore, lost at sea in the Steamer *Coromandel*, in July 1875.

Henry Hooper Clarke, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Umballa Circle, Punjab, died at Ludhiana, on the 22nd January 1877.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, *Administrator Genl.*
The 17th Mar. 1877.

NOTICE.

All covers intended for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party, during His Excellency's approaching visit to Lucknow and Nynee Tal *en route* to Simla, should be addressed to the "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any postal town.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA,
24th March 1877.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st March 1877.

No. 325.—Captain A. J. Bannerman, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the date in April on which he may avail himself thereof.

D. W. K. BARR, *Lieutenant*,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for *Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 16.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 2nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 17.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer for Central India, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, during Major Swetenham's absence, or until further orders.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sanderao, the 20th March 1877.

No. $\frac{835}{598}$*G.*—With reference to Foreign Office Notification No. 593G, dated 9th March 1877, Major C. K. M. Walter re-assumed charge of his office of Political Agent in Marwar and Jeysulmere, from Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

E. A. FRASER,
for *Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1877.

Privilege leave under medical certificate is granted to Mr. J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Mysore Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 21st January to 31st March 1877, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. R. D. Farrell, Surveyor, 4th Grade, No. 8 Topographical Survey Party, is granted two months' privilege leave under medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.*,
Surveyor General of India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd March 1877.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 93, dated 2nd March 1877, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 52.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Sambhar Division, Rajputana Railway.

No. 53.—Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 5th March 1877.

No. 54.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot Railway, is granted furlough for nineteen months, with effect from the 8th May 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same; also the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 55.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is transferred to the Rajputana Railway.

The 26th March 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper for State Railways, Calcutta, has been granted by He. Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted in Director's Notification No. 24 of the 4th February 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 23rd March 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. Berry, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Locomotive Department, Rajputana State Railway, is granted fifteen months' leave to England on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd January last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th March 1877.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121, dated 15th March 1877, Mr. R. G. Macdonald made over, and Major J. P. Westmorland received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 20th March 1877.

No. 47.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 200, dated 6th December 1876, from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 7th December 1876, and was posted to the charge of Maintenance, Open Line.

No. 48.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 33, dated 13th February 1877, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, made over, and Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Chenab Store Depôt on the afternoon of the 15th March 1877.

No. 49.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 34 of the 16th February 1877, Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave on the forenoon of 23rd March 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. Ameer Bux, Overseer, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, is granted leave without allowances for twelve months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Lower Sind District.

No. 51.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mehar to the Kotri Division.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 52.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

* * * * * *

Mr. C. J. DeBretton, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge, to the Khanpur Division.

This cancels the transfer of Mr. DeBretton to the Bahawalpur Division in this Office Notification No. 152, dated 8th December 1876.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 21st March 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Division, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 25 of 1877, on the forenoon of the 8th March 1877.

No. 28.—Amendment in Notification No. 8 of 1877: for "30th December," read "17th December 1876."

No. 29.—Amendment in Notification No. 237 of 1876: for "forenoon, 1st November 1876," read "afternoon, 3rd November 1876."

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th March 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. W. Eckstein, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted furlough for two years from 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave, with the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 28.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from 18th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave, with usual subsidiary leave.

No. 29.—Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from Bengal by Public Works Department, Notification No. 22, dated 25th January 1877, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 1st March 1877.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 30.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, temporary 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 3rd to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

No. 31.—Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 3rd Circle to the Office of Chief Engineer, Military Works, *vice* Captain Dundas, R.E., proceeded on furlough.

No. 32.—Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 33.—Colonel J. Dawson, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough, posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 34.—Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 35.—Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of Office of Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 3rd March 1877.

No. 36.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 37.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 8th Circle of Military Works.

No. 38.—Mr. T. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 8th Circle of Military Works.

No. 39.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 99, dated 5th March 1877, Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd March 1877.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1877.

No. 958.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 15 of 28th February 1877, Conductor A. Forsyth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), left Benares on the 20th instant, to join the 5th Circle, Military Works.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 21st March 1877.

No. 19.—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Temporary 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, attached to the II Allahabad Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th March 1877.

No. 20.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, Barrack Sergeant Warren took over the Barrack duties at Saugor from Barrack Master Edmondson, on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and not the 14th ultimo.

This Office Notification No. 18 of 10th instant is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 27th March 1877.

No. 16.—Moonshee Dowlut Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, reported his return from three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 53, dated 28th November 1876, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 24th March 1877.

No. 6.—Barrack Sergeant J. Clarke, temporarily transferred from the 3rd to the 4th Circle, Military Works, is posted to the Mooltan Sub-Division of the Ferozepore Division. He joined his Sub-Division on the forenoon of the 15th March 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 24th March 1877.

No. 10.—Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 1st Rawal Pindi to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 83,05,406 8 6			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 97,09,808 15 5	1,80,15,215	7	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,95,87,581	9	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,24,185	11	3
Sundries	8,68,670	7	1
TOTAL ...	6,05,66,772	6	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	96,06,809	3	6
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	49,88,529	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	40,63,090	15	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,10,85,482	5	10
Balances with other Banks ...	6,93,972	10	2
Bullion	6,15,251	7	0
Dead Stock	10,32,900	15	6
Stamps	10,803	13	0
Sundries	2,38,422	15	0
	4,23,35,263	11	0
Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 70,81,959 12 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,11,49,548 14 8	1,82,31,508	11	4
TOTAL ...	6,05,66,772	6	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 29th March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	...	Medical College.
Sarkar, Natavar	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Medical College.
Dás, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
De, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada	...	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Prandhan	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Bibhutibhusan	...	Ditto.
,, Haridás	...	Ditto.
Datta, Khirodkumar	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Chandrabhusan	...	Medical College.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath	...	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	...	Ditto.

Das, Amarnath	...	Medical College.
„ Amritalál	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nrityagopal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Lalvihári	...	Ditto.
„ Sastivar	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalál	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Athur Ali	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath (1st)	...	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
Basak, Nrityalal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Brittain, James	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Das, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
„ Indrakumar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
„ Revatimohan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Lalvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Dharanidhar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
„ Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
Purkaith, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gopikananda	...	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Sil, Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Narendraprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Pratápnarayan	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd March 1877.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
76	D 10—69899	5	Nand Coomar Lall, Sultanpur.
77	D 10—87736	5	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh, Lucknow.
	D 11—57195	10	
78	D 11—39066	10	Baboo Tincori Sircar, Shahjehanpur.
	L 47—33435	20	
	D 4—66456	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

126	L 49—91335		50	The District Superintendent of Police, Patna.
127	D 7—47240		100	R. E. Forrest, Esq., Meerut.
128	D 10—67290		5	Kisory Mohan Roy, Calcutta.
129	D 10—86267		5	Benode Behari Dass, Lonesingha.
47	D 7—88157	wrongly joined.	100	Revd. Fr. Symphorian, Agra.
	„ —88158			
48	D 5—88039	ditto.	20	G. H. Watson, Esq., Jhansie.
	„ —88033			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd March 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1877.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W21	M 25—24999	100	Aga Mahomed Jafer Shirazi, Modi Khana.
22	C 93—78453	100	Waman Narayen Oke Haliyal, Kanara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			
H44	M 23—00543	50	J. X. Cotta, 111, Cavel Street.
45	M 20—90754	10	The Post Master General, Bombay.
	M 21—04961	10	
46	M 22—18697	20	Jamsetji Framji, Karachi.
47	C 84—78347	20	Ramchandra Dinkar, Waloa.
48	M 22—29777	20	W. C. Mair, Hyderabad Deccan.
49	M 5—93571	50	H. R. Mathew, Sholapur.
M19	M 24—17449	100	Balaji Govind, Pimpalkhare, Callian.
	„ —17450		
20	C 99—90348	20	Leeladhar Samji, Mandri Bunder.
	„ —90347		
21	M 3—33582	5	Pranjiwan Shivram, D. S. Agiari Road.
	„ —33597		
22	C 88—51564	10	Bomonji Naserwanji Paruk, 9 Humaum Street.
	„ —51565		
23	M 27—33550	10	C. Banks, Education S. Press, Byculla.
	„ —33556		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th March 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—25944	5	Mr. Framroze Eduljee, Clerk, District Magistrate's Office, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th March 1877.

W. A. INGLE.
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
17	E 10—71335	10	Hursa Sing, Clerk, Forest Department, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

20	E 10—53594	10	Dr. S. W. Fallon, Delhi.
28	E 7—76521	5	Messrs. W. S. Blades & Co., Umballa.
	E 10—59029	10	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th March 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
470	... N 7—02892	... 1,000	... Babu Joy Chandra Vonjo.
471	... L 83—86932	... 100	... Messrs H. A. Coggan and Co.
475	... L 91—04458	... 20	
	L 90—18704	... 20	
	L 86—56931	... 10	
	L 87—35815	... 10	The District Superintendent of Police, Patna.
	L 96—78881	... 10	
	L 74—93081	... 10	
	L 76—46967	... 10	
476	... L 67—59490	... 50	... Babu Amrito Lal Mookerjee.
477	... L 83—68656	... 100	... Babu Khetra Mohan Chatterjee.
478	... L 83—65069	... 100	... Babu Hurra Kissen Dass.
479	... L 81—60426 } „ —60797 }	... 50	... Messrs Colvin, Cowie and Co,.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
362	... L 76—12757 } „ —12756 }	... 10	... The Manager, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Calcutta.
363	... L 25—60338 } „ —60339 }	... 5	... Babu Nundiram Dass.
364	... L 61—90268 } L 74—01093 }	... 10	... Pittambur Bannerjee,
365	... L 95—44590 } „ —44591 }	... 10	... Babu Kedar Nath Mitter.
366	... L 22—10392 } „ —10390 }	... 5	...
	L 15—47609 } „ —47601 }	... 5	... } Babu Dhurmo Dass Palit.
	L 20—65709 } „ —65760 }	... 5	...
554	... L 11—49294	... 5	... Babu Binod Lal Sen Goopta.
555	... L 66—93356	... 50	...
	L 81—05283	... 50	... } Mr. R. E. Forrest.
	L 69—14396	... 100	...
556	... L 25—57888	... 5	... } Babu Shoshibhoosun Banerjee.
	L 21—18842	... 5	...
557	... L 52—73869	... 500	...
	L 82—35245	... 100	...
	L 83—07567	... 100	...
	L 64—70138	... 20	... } Babu Goluck Chandra Coondoo..
	L 90—73109	... 20	...
	„ —58736	... 20	...
558	... L 21—85129	... 5	... Ramruttan Tacoor.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 29th March 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
102	... B 40—48976	... 5	... Maduraya Pillay, Trichinopoly.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
264	... B 52—11384	... 10	
	„ —11385	... 10	
	„ —11386	... 10	
	„ —11387	... 10	
	„ —11388	... 10	
	„ —11389	... 10	
	„ —11390	... 10	
	„ —11391	... 10	} P. Ramnarrain.
	„ —11392	... 10	
	„ —11393	... 10	
	„ —11394	... 10	
	„ —11395	... 10	
	„ —11396	... 10	
	B 42—57853	... 20	
265	... B 50—51940	... 100	Dosa Valjee Sett, Calicut.
266	... B 39—58191	... 5	Chinna Cunnoo Pillay, Bangalore.
51	... B 39—76144 } wrongly „ —76145 } joined.	5	Comarasawmy Moodelliar, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 19th March 1877.*

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

MIS-MATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18	... F 8—51732 } .. —51326 }	... 20	... { Beerchand Dutt, Station Master, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, Shajehanpore.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The — March 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

29th March 1877 ... Rs. 9,71,857-8-11.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
29th March 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES. On General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES. Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION. Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION. Held on account of the Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 19	...		...	13,812	67,07,047	24,14,122
20	8,94,871		...	1,08,683	66,13,093	24,14,822
21	...		...	1,07,100	65,23,091	24,14,615
22			13,563	8,05,778	58,37,167	18,24,086
23				8,05,778	58,50,085	18,24,086
24			1,136	8,94,698	57,64,133	18,25,166

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 22nd day of March 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—27B—1073, Private R. S. Ireland.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, light brown; eyes, blue grey.
Date of Desertion,—22nd March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—20th July 1876.
At what place enlisted,—Newport, Mon.
Parish and County in which born,—Hull, York.
Marks,—R. I. on left arm, G. O. B. on right arm.
Trade,—Blacksmith.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Waistcoat,—Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Escaped from Guard Room, morning of 22nd instant. Under one year's service.

———, *Colonel,*
Comdy. 2-17th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 22nd day of March 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—27B—1294, Private Jas. Thompson.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—22nd March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—18th September 1876.
At what place enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Not known, Forfar.
Marks,—Face marked with small-pox. G-4, left forearm.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Waistcoat,—Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Escaped from Guard Room, morning of 22nd instant. Under one year's service.

, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2-17th Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 12th March 1877.

Some difficulty has been experienced in making known to the public in Great Britain the conditions under which overland parcels can be sent out to India, and it is thought that the following notice respecting the conditions may be useful to persons in India who may have occasion to order parcels to be sent to them from Great Britain.

2. Particular attention is drawn to the *N. B.* at the foot of the Notice, which contains the first notice of an important reduction in the rate of charge for parcels containing books.

PARCEL POST FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO INDIA.

1. Persons wishing to send parcels to any part of British India, can do so through the *Indian Parcel Post Agency*—established under authority of the Director General of the Post Office of India—at 122, Leadenhall Street, E. C., and (Branch Offices) at 25, Cockspur Street, S. W.

2. *The charge for parcels* is *1s.* per lb. or fraction of a lb. *(prepayment optional)*, covering transit from London to destination in India. Insurance may be effected, if desired, at the rate (to be prepaid) of *1s.* up to *3l.* value, *2s. 6d.* up to *10l.* value, and *5s.* up to *20l.* value. Indian Customs duty (if chargeable) will be realized from the addressee.

3. *The maximum weight, size, and value* of a parcel are—weight *50* lbs., size *2* feet long by *1* foot broad and *1* foot deep, value *20l.*

4. The following are *forbidden contents*:—Jewellery, watches, precious stones, liquids, or articles of a dangerous or damaging nature.

5. *Mode of packing and address*:—Parcels must be entirely closed and securely packed and fastened; a covering of cloth or water-proof sewn at the edges being recommended. The Indian address should be legibly written, with the superscription, "By Indian Parcel Post."

6. *A letter of advice*, stating name and address on parcel, contents and value for Custom House clearance, with legible signature and address of sender, should be sent to the Office (see clause 1), with each parcel, *accompanied by payment*, if it be desired to prepay or insure the parcel.

7. *A receipt* will be given (by the Company) for each parcel received from the country, and for other parcels, if required.

8. *Parcels from the country* (including all those not booked by the sender or their messengers or agents in person at the London Offices) may be forwarded to the Office in London (see address below) by railway, or any other means available; but the parcel with the Indian address, as in clause 5, should in such case be enclosed in an *outer covering*, bearing the address, "Indian Parcel Post Agency, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C." The charges for carriage to the above address are additional to charges for transit or insurance under clause 2, and may be prepaid to the local carrying agent, or left to be paid on delivery in London, and subsequently collected from the addressee. The letter of advice (see clause 6), with any payment desired for transit or insurance (payment by post should be by cheque or money order, payable to A. M. Bethune), should be sent to the same address by letter post, and the *receipt* will in such case be forwarded by post.

N.B.—(With effect from 1st May 1877) Parcels containing books (or articles treated as books under the British Inland Book Post rules) will be charged at half the rates *viz.*, 6*d.* per pound.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 30th March 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 1st April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 1st April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 3rd April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras only, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Nepaul*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 3rd April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 4th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Owing to the state of the tides, the P. & O. Steamer will leave Calcutta on the 4th instead 5th April 1877, but she will be required to remain at Madras until the contract date for leaving that Port, *viz.*, 10th April 1877. Mail for Galle will close at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 4th April 1877, at 7 P. M., and be forwarded by Railway to Madras, so as to catch the P. & O. Steamer there.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th April 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 5th April 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th March 1877.

Alfred, C.
Allan, W. H.
Anthony, U.
Authray, A.
Arson, G.
Barbaro, Miss J.
Bayly, Lieut.-Col. A. R.
Bell, Henry.
Benselly, R. S.
Bload, A. R.
Bluett, Mrs. F. M.
Breslaner, M.
Brown, W. M.
Burgess, Mrs. A. R.
Burgess, Hugh.
Campbell, Mrs.
Cole, Robert.
Doherty, D.
Daly, C.
Davies, H.
Dileana, W.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Dolle, Mrs. E.
Erskine, Miss A.
Falmon, B.
Forbes, A.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
FitzGerald, Jas. R.
Gasper, A.
Gattathy, G.
George, David.
Giovanni, Mons.
Gould, W. G.
Granger, John H.
Hallahan, P. J.
Hare, R. D.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Hooner, F.
Houston, P.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jackson, L. W.
Jones, C. M.
Kelly, Jas.
Logan, Bellew.
Lohr, Chas.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackenzie, Capt. S.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McKellar, G. B.
McMullin, M.
McQueen, Mrs.
Misceli, Barnaba.
Mitchell, T. C.
Nohair, Mrs.
Palmer, A. H.
Peach, Mrs.
Pearson, J.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Peters, S.
Powell, Mrs. W. H.
Reid, Louis D.
Radford, Mrs. E.
Russel, F.
Sheldon, J.
Smale, John.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, Lieut. S. G.
Sowerly, J. A.
Story, Mrs.
Stone, Lieut.
Teil, George & Co.
Tissendie, R. H. M.
Tottenham and Co.
Vaux, Mrs. A.
Walker, Mrs.
Wane, Innes B.
Watzler, M.
Webster, A.
Weibar, C.
West, James.
Winscom, Miss.
Winn, Mrs.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Beck, R. A.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonerjee, Dr.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Major, C. W.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Chapman, Capt.
Clarkson, Mr.
Collom, J.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawford, H.
Crawfurd, Major.
Crossly, R.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Dias, Antonio.
Donegan, N.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, W.
Huguenot, M.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johnstone, Ross.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lewis, J. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Meyer, H. G.
Mitchell, Capt. G.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Copyng
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Murison, J. S.
Norman, J. R.
O'Brien, T. H.
Peel, E. W. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Piper, Mr. G.
Power, W.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simonds, R. H.

Simpson, W.
Smith, J. C.
Spicer, Mrs. R.
Stone, B. J.
Taylor, G. W.
Thomas, S. B.
Thomas, W. L.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Parcels.

Anderson, Mrs. John.
Logan, B.

Registered Letters.

Cosing, H.
Fagan, L.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Forlong, Major-Genl.
Francis, Marples.
O'Brien, C.
Spence, A. W.
Watts, W. (Engineer.)

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
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For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3 8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„	1 0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1 0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„	1 0
Complete set	„	4 0

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Will be published on 1st April 1877.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, War Services of Officers, and the Military Regulations, corrected up to 1st April 1877. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price—*
To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the [illegible] at large. *Rs. 4.*
To all officers employed in Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India:
Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maimunsing.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes received on the questions submitted in Circulars No. 4 and No. 5, dated 18th December 1876.

Subject.	For	Against
Circular No. 4.		
I.—Addition of Rules 45*a* and 45*b*, for granting proportionate pensions in certain cases as proposed in paras. 5 to 8	562	42
II.—Amendment of Rule 33, allowing increase of provision for sons, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, as proposed in paragraph 12	573	25
III.—Amendment of Rules 54 and 55, to ensure a more permanent reduction of subscriptions from interest on Reserve Fund and less variable rates of reduction from the divisible surplus, as proposed in paras. 13 to 16	576	15
IV.—Addition of Rule 45*c* and adoption of table to provide for subscriptions entirely ceasing after 55 years of age ...	570	27
Circular No. 5.		
To remit and refund the commuted overpayment of Rs. 2,208 made by the late Mr. H. Woodrow	681	13

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund Office,
The 24th March 1877.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORROD[illegible]AILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
The 1st February 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 232 of 1876 (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of William DeMonte Sinaes, an insolvent, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant), and dated the 30th day of November 1876, the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, who have executed a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the 10th day of March 1827, and expressed to be made between Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman, surviving members

of the said firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the 1st part, John Palmer, William Amslie, George Ballard, William Melville and Robert Browne, of the 2nd part, and the several persons, creditors of the said Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman who, by themselves or their respective Attorneys, should execute the said Indenture of the 3rd part, and all other persons claiming to be interested in the said Trust Deed are, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of July 1877, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the "Court House" on Saturday, the 11th day of August 1877 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Plaintiff's Attorneys.* } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

The 16th March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1877.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. From what port emigration lawful.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENT.

4. Appointment of Emigration Agents.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

5. Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.
6. General duties of Protector.
   Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

7. Establishment and licensing of depôt.
   Fee for license.
8. Inspection by Protector.
   Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.
9. Supply of medical aid and comforts.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

10. Protector to license recruiters.
11. Duration and cancelment of license.
12. Form of license.
    Fee for license.
13. Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

SECTION.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

14. Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.
15. Contents of such contracts.
16. Certain agreements declared void.
17. Medical examination of intending emigrants.
    Dependents.
    Form of certificates.
18. Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and [illegible]mined.
    Registration when to be refused.
19. Examination of dependents.
20. Copies of registered matters.
21. Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.
22. Registration.
23. Fee for registration.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

24. Arrival at depôt to be reported.
25. Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.
26. Countersignature of register.
    Grant of embarkation-pass.
27. When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.
    Payment of expenses of sending him back.
28. Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.
29. Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.
30. Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.
31. Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.
32. Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

33. Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act,
    or without certificate from Protector

SECTION.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.
34. Emigrant to give his pass to Master.
35. Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.
36. Master to deliver list of emigrants.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.
38. Revocation of prohibition.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Making unlawful contract of labour.
Recruiting without being licensed.
Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.
40. Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Nativ to emigrate.
41. False representation of Government authority.
42. Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.
43. Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.
44. Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.
45. Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.
46. Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.
47. Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Act not to apply to certain vessels,
49. or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.
50. Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.
51. Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlement.
52. Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate emigration under engagements to labour from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

I. This Act may be called "The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* direct.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrate." "Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of the said territories, under an engagement to labour in the said Settlements :

"Emigrant." "Emigrant" means a person who "emigrates" within the meaning of the above definition

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a District, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

"Vessel." "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

From what port emigration lawful.

3. It shall not be lawful to emigrate except from such ports as may from time to time be declared by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, by a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, revoke any such notification.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of the Straits Settlements may, from time to time, appoint such persons as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council approves, to act as Emigration Agents at such ports as aforesaid.

Any Emigration Agent so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall direct such persons as he thinks fit to act as Protectors of Emigrants under this Act at such ports and for such local areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign to such persons such establishment as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council thinks fit.

General duties of Protector.

6. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, protect and aid all emigrants with his advice or otherwise, and cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

He may also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants both during the period of their service in the Straits Settlements and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Such Protector shall also aid and advise such return emigrants, so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

IV.—Emigration Depôt.

Establishment and licensing of depôt.

7. Every Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants at the port at which he is Agent. Such depôt may be licensed by the local Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him.

Fee for license.

For every such license the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Inspection by Protector.

8. The Protector of Emigrants may, at any time, examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to, and shall do so at least once a year.

And he may at any time cancel the license, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the local Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act.

Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.

The Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, the depôt, shall give the Protector every facility for making such inspections as he may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford him all such information respecting the depôt and the emigrants as he may require.

Supply of medical aid and comforts.

9. The Emigration Agent shall provide at the depôt such medical aid and comforts as the Protector may from time to time direct.

V.—Recruiters of Labourers.

Protector to license recruiters.

10. Each Protector of Emigrants shall license many fit persons as he deems necessary, to be recruiters of labourers for the Straits Settlements; and no person shall engage or attempt to engage any Native of India to emigrate, or shall otherwise act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Duration and cancelment of license.

11. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants who granted it may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license.

12. Every such license shall specify the local limits within which the person licensed may recruit labourers, and shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Fee for license.

For every such license the recruiter shall pay to the Protector a fee of five rupees.

Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

13. No recruiter shall engage, or attempt to engage, labourers in any district without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such district, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any Magistrate who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his signature as aforesaid, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Protector of Emigrants who has authority to cancel the recruiter's license.

VI.—Contracts with Emigrants.

Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.

14. No contract made by a recruiter with a Native of India to emigrate shall be enforceable by the recruiter or his principal unless it—

(*a*) is expressed in writing;

(*b*) is executed by the recruiter on behalf of some principal in the Straits Settlements;

(*c*) states the terms, if any, agreed on as to the redemption of the recruit's engagement for employment, or of the unexpired term of such engagement;

(*d*) the term of the recruit's employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him, and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same are registered in the manner provided in section eighteen.

But nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent such Native from insisting, if he thinks fit, that such contract shall be performed.

Contents of such contracts.

15. Every such contract shall—

(*a*) contain an engagement for employment to be provided by such principal for a definite term not exceeding three years; and

(*b*) specify the nature of the services to be performed by such recruit and the rates of wages (not less than twelve cents a day for an able-bodied male adult) payable in respect of the same.

Certain agreements declared void.

16. Save as provided by section fourteen, clause (*c*), every agreement entered into by a Native of India in the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, to pay money to any person in the Straits Settlements, in consideration of pecuniary or other assistance given to such Native to emigrate, shall be illegal and void.

Every contract not containing the particulars required by section fifteen shall be illegal and void.

Medical examination of intending emigrants.

17. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the Straits Settlements and to work there.

Dependents.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to the Straits Settlements; and the medical officer shall examine such persons and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Form of certificates.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed; and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person so examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and be examined.

18. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract.

If it appears on such examination that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register

(*a*) the name, the father's name and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended he shall proceed:

(*d*) the name of his employer:

(*e*) the term of his employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

Registration when to be refused.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of the contract into which he has entered, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, or finds that the contract is not in accordance with section fifteen, he shall refuse to register the particulars specified as aforesaid, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents.

19. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that such dependence and willingness exist, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Copies of registered matters.

20. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections 18 and 19.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

21. A copy of every entry made in the registry book by a Magistrate, shall be forthwith forwarded by such Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and to the Protector of Emigrants.

Registration.

22. The registration required by sections 18 and 19 shall, in the case of emigrants recruited in any local area for which a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed, be effected before him instead of a Magistrate; and such Protector shall furnish to the emigrant one copy of the matters so registered, and another copy of the same matters to the Emigration Agent.

Fee for registration.

23. For the registration of every recruit under section 18, the recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, such fee not exceeding one rupee, as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

24. The arrival of each emigrant at the depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

The Emigration Agent may institute such examination of the emigrants as he thinks fit in order to satisfy himself of their fitness to emigrate.

Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

25. The Protector of Emigrants shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival at the depôt of each emigrant not registered by himself, question such emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and shall at the same time examine the emigrant's contract and the copy of the register furnished to him under section 20.

If, for any reason, further enquiry is necessary, he shall make such enquiry forthwith.

Countersignature of register.

26. If in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants the examination and enquiry made under section 25 disclose no valid reason against the fulfilment of the contract, and the emigrant has not become physically unfit for emigration, the Protector and the Emigration Agent shall countersign the emigrant's copy of the register and the Emigration Agent shall make out and deliver to the emigrant an embarkation-pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant and the name of his father, certifying that he has been duly registered for emigration to the Straits Settlements and mentioning the port of debarkation.

Grant of embarkation pass.

When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.

27. If the Protector of Emigrants considers that any emigrant is physically unfit to emigrate, and that he has not dishonestly represented himself as physically fit;

or that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any such emigrant, as makes it just to vacate the contract;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses without the consent of the Protector to countersign the emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or to be bound by the contract;

Payment of expenses of sending him back.

the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent, or the recruiter with whom the contract was made, forthwith to pay to him such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where his name was registered under section 18; and may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such emigrant to such place;

and any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants physically unfit to undertake such return, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Protector of Emigrants fit to undertake such return to such place.

Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.

28. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which his name was registered under section 19, as well as to feed or lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant at the depôt.

Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.

29. If the Protector of Emigrants has reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to the Straits Settlements, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent, and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been found under section 27 to be physically unfit to emigrate.

If the emigrant still desires to emigrate, then the dependent shall be kept and returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section 27.

Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.

30. If upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that, during the journey thither, he has suffered any ill-treatment, or the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

31. On failure of the Emigration Agent or of such recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under any of the four last preceding sections, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. per annum interest from the date of payment, from the Emigration Agent, or from such recruiter.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such money, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

32. Whenever the Emigration Agent refuses, without the consent of the Protector, to countersign an emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or is chargeable with a breach of any duty which any contract with an emigrant expressly or by implication imposes upon him, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for the breach of such contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act.

33. No Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall receive on board any emigrant unless such vessel has been licensed, under the law for the time being in force relating to the carriage by sea of Native passengers, to carry passengers for the intended voyage and unless the Master of such vessel has obtained a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants authorizing him to receive on board the number of emigrants specified therein.

or without certificate from Protector.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.

No such certificate shall be granted by the Protector of Emigrants unless he has satisfied himself that the vessel has been licensed as aforesaid, and that provisions and water for the number of emigrants to be specified in the certificate according to the scale prescribed under such law have been actually put on board such vessel.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

34. On embarkation, every emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the embarkation pass granted to him under section 26, and the Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass.

Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.

35. The Emigration Agent shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly examines the passes of the emigrants, and shall himself also examine such passes.

The Emigration Agent shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass

36. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent a list of all emigrants on board, signed by himself and mentioning the port of debarkation; and shall retain a counterpart of such list signed by the Emigration Agent.

Master to deliver list of emigrants.

A copy of such list signed by the Emigration Agent and Master shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants before the vessel sails.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants and the enforcement of the engagements entered into with them immediately upon their arrival at the Straits Settlements, or during their residence therein, the Governor General in Council may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration under this Act to the said Settlements shall cease from a day to be specified in such notification.

Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.

When any notification has been published under this section, emigration under this Act and the making of contracts to emigrate to the Straits Settlements shall be unlawful from the day specified in such notification.

38. Such notification may be revoked in like manner by the Governor General in Council, and thereupon emigration to the said Settlements shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in the [illegible]ation.

Revocation of prohibition.

From the day so specified all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to the said Settlements shall be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced, during the time of such suspension.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, engages or attempts to engage any Native of India to emigrate,

Making unlawful contract of labour.

or whoever engages, or attempts to engage, any Native of India to enter into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal,

or, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a recruiter of labourers for the Straits Settlements,

Recruiting without being licensed.

or being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, removes or attempts to remove any person whom he engages in any district from such district until the particulars required by section 18 have been duly registered,

Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.

shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

40. Whoever, by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pre[illegible] causes or induces or any Native of India to emigrate or to enter into any contract to emigrate, or into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal, or to proceed to the said Settlements without having entered into any contract, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any police-officer may for such offence arrest him without warrant.

Use of force, fraud, &c. to induce a Native to emigrate.

41. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to the said Settlements, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

False representation of Government authority.

42. Any Master of a vessel not licensed as provided in section thirty-three who knowingly receives on board, for conveyance to the said Settlements, any emigrant or person who has entered into a contract hereby declared illegal,

Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.

and any Master of a vessel licensed as aforesaid, who knowingly receives any emigrant as aforesaid without having previously obtained a certificate under the said section, or in excess of the number specified in such certificate

shall be liable for each emigrant or person so received to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

43. Any Master of a vessel who receives on board such vessel any emigrant for the said Settlements and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 34 and 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.

44. Any Master of a vessel landing any emigrant or dependent at any port other than the port of debarkation specified in embarkation-pass and list, unless in case of stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, shall be liable for every emigrant or dependent so landed to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.

45. Any Master of a vessel who having cleared such vessel for the said Settlements, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

46. All prosecutions under sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.

47. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the [illegible]

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

exercised by such officers for the prevention and detection of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for the said Settlements and of other offences against this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessels in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

Act not to apply to certain vessels,

49. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with, or the emigration of, any Native seaman, or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only and who embarks as such menial servant.

or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.

50. The Emigration Agent and all persons employed by him and the Protector of Emigrants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.

51. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, shall not apply to the Straits Settlements, unless and until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declares it so to apply.

Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlements.

52. Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 12.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of .

A. B. described in the Roll annexed is hereby licensed under the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, to be a recruiter of labourers.

[*Here set out the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act.*]

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to the Straits Settlements [and to work there*].

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
(*Here add designation of examining officer*).

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1877.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.

WHEREAS the Opium Act, No. XXIII of 1876, section one, enacts that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of April 1877 : And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Act shall come into force ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The said Act No. XXIII of 1876 shall come into force, not on the first day of April 1877, but on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Opium Act when to take effect.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

Amendment of Act of 1871, ss. 12, 13 and 14.

2. In Section 12 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-allotted" the word "re-assigned" shall be substituted.

And in section 13 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted,

And in Section 14 of the same Act, for the word "amount," in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1877.

An Act for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Collector" defined.

2. In this Act "Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a District.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

3. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class to which he belongs.

Officer to grant license.

4. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

5. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee;

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

6. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

7. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

9. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Publication of list and notification.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1877 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

Petition of objector.

10. Any person mentioned in such list and objecting to the class under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or altogether removed from the list.

Hearing of petition.
Appeal from order on petition.

11. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list, and the fee, if any, paid by him shall be returned.

There shall be no appeal from an order under this section.

Power to remit fee.

12. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Persons carrying on several trades.

13. A person or firm carrying on several trades or businesses and coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall for the purposes of this Act be considered payment by the firm.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

14. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

15. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

16. Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

17. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every Court and person so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to its or his possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, receiver or manager retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

18. The Collector may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

Power to require returns from Municipalities

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, and the Collector has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, and classes aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

19. When the return mentioned in section 18 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Notice to Municipalities.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

20. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government or as such Government from time to time directs.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

21. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

22. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

23. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Power to exempt and make rules.

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government, or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

	Fee payable by licensee.
CLASS I.	
Bankers	
Professional money-lenders ...	
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866 ...	
Owners of cotton-screws ...	Rs. 16.
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	
Hotel-keepers	
Wholesale-dealers	
Dealers in precious stones ...	
CLASS II.	
Cloth-sellers	
Metal-vessel-sellers	
Fuel-sellers (talwálas)	
Chaudhrís	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	
Contractors (thíkadárs)	
Printers and publishers... ...	
Manufacturers of lac	
Commission Agents	Rs. 8.
Brokers	
Bill-brokers	
Pawn-brokers	
Money-changers	
Dealers in gold and silver lace ...	
Druggists	
Harness-makers	
Dealers in metals, not being merely artisans	
CLASS III.	
Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified ...	Rs. 2.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1877.

An Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.

WHEREAS Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Panjáb*) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th day of March 1867, and by section 17 of the said Act was limited to expire in ten years from the date of passing it; And whereas it is expedient to revive the same Act and to amend it in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said Act shall be revived and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council otherwise directs.

Act XXIII of 1867 to be revived.

2. For the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs in the said Act, the words "Sessions Judge or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act XXIII of 1867.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for General information:—

ACT No. X OF 1877.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Enactments repealed.
   References in previous Acts.
   Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877.
4. Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma.
5. Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts.
6. Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—
   (*a*) of Military Courts of Request;
   (*b*) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay;
   (*c*) of village Munsifs and village Panchâyats in Madras;
   (*d*) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court.
7. Saving of certain Bombay laws.
8. Presidency Small Cause Courts.
9. Division of Code.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

10. No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.
11. Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.
12. Pending suits.
13. *Res judicata.*
14. When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

15. Court in which suit to be instituted.
16. Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.
17. Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.
18. Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.
19. Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

SECTIONS.

Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.

20. Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.
    Application when to be made.
21. Remission of Court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.
22. Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same Appellate Court.
23. Procedure where they are not so subordinate.
24. Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.
25. Transfer of suits.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

26. Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.
27. Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.
28. Persons who may be joined as defendants.
29. Joinder of parties liable on same contract.
30. One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.
31. Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.
32. Court may dismiss or add parties.
    No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.
    Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.
    Defendants added to be served.
    Conduct of suit.
33. Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.
34. Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.
35. Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.
    Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

36. Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.
37. Recognized agents.
    Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.
    Certificated mukhtárs.
    Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.
    Recognized agents in Panjáb, Oudh and Central Provinces.
38. Service of process on recognized agent.
39. Appointment of pleader.
40. Service of process on pleader.
41. Agent to receive process.
    His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

42. Suit how to be framed.
43. Suit to include the whole claim.
    Relinquishment of part of claim.
    Omission to sue for one of several remedies.

SECTIONS.

44. Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.
Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.
45. Plaintiff may join several causes of action.
Court may order separation.
46. Defendant may apply to confine suit.
47. Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

48. Suits to be commenced by plaint.
49. Language of plaint.
50. Particulars to be contained in plaint.
In money suits.
Where plaintiff sues as a representative.
Defendant's interest and liability to be shown.
Grounds of exemption from limitation-law.
51. Plaint to be subscribed and verified.
52. Contents of verification.
Verification to be signed and attested.
53. When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.
Proviso.
Attestation of amendment.
54. When the plaint shall be rejected.
55. Procedure on rejecting a plaint.
56. When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.
57. When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.
Procedure on returning plaint.
58. Procedure on admitting plaint.
Concise statements.
Register of suits.
59. Production of document on which plaintiff sues.
Delivery of document or copy.
List of other documents.
60. Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.
61. Suits on lost negotiable instruments.
62. Production of shop-book.
Original entry to be marked and returned.
63. Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

64. Summons.
65. Copy or statement annexed to summons.
66. Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.
67. No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.
68. Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.
69. Fixing day for appearance of defendant.
70. Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.
71. On issue of summons or final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

Service of Summons.

SECTIONS.

72. Delivery of summons for service.
73. Mode of service.
74. Service on several defendants.
75. Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.
76. Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.
77. Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.
78. When service may be on male member of defendant's family.
79. Person served to sign acknowledgment.
80. Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,
or cannot be found.
81. Endorsement of time and manner of service.
82. Examination of serving officer.
Substituted service.
83. Effect of substituted service.
84. When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.
85. Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.
86. Service within Presidency-towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.
87. Service on defendant in jail.
88. Procedure if jail be in a different district.
89. Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.
90. Service through British Resident or agent of Government.
91. Substitution of letter for summons.
92. Mode of sending such letter.

Service of Process.

93. Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.
Costs of service.
94. Notices and orders in writing how served.

Postage.

95. Postage.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

96. Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.
97. Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.
Proviso.
98. If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.
99. In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit; or Court may restore the suit to its file.
100. Procedure if only plaintiff appear
when summons was duly served,
when summons not duly served,
when summons served, but not in due time.
101. Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.
102. Procedure where defendant only appears.
Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

SECTIONS.
103. Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.
104. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.
105. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.
106. Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.
107. Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.
108. Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.
109. No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

110. Written statements.
111. Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.
Enquiry.
Effect of set-off.
Relinquishment of portion of claim for purpose of set-off.
112. No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.
Court may at any time call for written statement.
113. Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.
114. Frame of written statements.
115. Written statements to be subscribed and verified.
116. Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.
Attestation of amendments.
Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.
118. Oral examination of party or companion of himself or his pleader.
119. Substance of examination to be written.
120. Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Power to deliver interrogatories.
122. Service of interrogatories.
123. Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.
124. Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.
125. Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.
126. Time for filing affidavit in answer.
127. Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently.

SECTIONS.
128. Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.
129. Application for order for discovery of document.
Affidavit in answer to such order.
130. Power to order production of documents during suit.
131. Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.
Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.
132. Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.
133. Application for order of inspection.
134. Application to be founded on affidavit.
135. Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.
136. Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.
137. Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.
138. Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.
139. Effect of non-production of documents.
140. Documents to be received by Court.
Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.
141. No documents to be placed on record unless proved.
Proved documents to be marked and filed.
Entries in shop-books.
142. Rejected documents to be marked, and returned, unless detained by Court.
143. Court may order any document to be impounded.
144. After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.
When document may be returned before time limited.
Document not be returned in certain cases.
Receipt to be given for returned document.
145. Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

146. Framing of issues.
147. Allegations from which issues may be framed.
148. Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.
149. Power to amend, add and strike out issues.
150. Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.
151. Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may give judgment.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

152. If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.
153. If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.
154. If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.
Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

SECTIONS.
155. If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.
Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

156. Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.
Costs of adjournment.
157. Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.
158. Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

159. Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.
160. Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.
Scale of expenses.
161. Tender of expenses to witness.
162. Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.
Expenses if witness detained more than one day.
163. Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.
164. Summons to produce document.
165. Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.
166. Summons how served.
167. Time for serving summons.
168. Attachment of property of absconding witness.
169. If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.
170. Procedure if witness fails to appear.
171. Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.
172. Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.
173. When they may depart.
174. Consequences of non-attendance.
Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
175. Procedure when witness absconds.
176. Person summoned to attend in person if so required.
177. Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.
178. Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

179. Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.
Rules as to right to begin.
180. Statement and production of evidence by other party.
Reply by party beginning.
181. Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

SECTIONS.
182. How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.
183. When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.
184. Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.
185. When evidence may be taken in English.
186. Any particular question and answer may be taken down.
187. Questions objected to.
188. Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.
189. Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.
190. Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.
191. Power to deal with evidence taken down by Judge removed before conclusion of suit.
192. Power to examine witness immediately.
193. Court may recall and examine witness.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

194. Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.
195. When evidence may be given by affidavit.
196. Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.
197. Oath of declarant by whom to be administered.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

198. Judgment when pronounced.
199. Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.
200. Language of judgment.
201. Translation of judgment.
202. Judgment to be dated and signed.
203. Judgments of Small Cause Courts.
Judgments of other Courts.
204. Court to state its decision on each issue.
Exception.
205. Date of decree.
206. Contents of decree.
Power to amend decree.
207. Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.
208. Decree for delivery of moveable property.
209. In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.
210. Payment by instalments.
When Court may order payment by instalments.
211. In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.
212. Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve enquiry.
213. Administration-suit.
214. Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.
215. Suit for dissolution of partnership.
216. If set-off be allowed.
Effect of decree.
217. Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

SECTIONS.
218. Costs of applications.
219. Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.
220. Power of Court as to costs.
221. Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.
Saving of Pleader's lien.
222. Interest on costs.
Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

223. Court by which decree may be executed.
224. Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.
225. Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.
226. Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.
227. Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by other Court.
228. Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.
229. Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

230. Application for execution.
231. Application by joint decree-holder.
232. Application by transferee of decree.
233. Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.
234. If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.
235. Contents of application for execution of decree.
236. Application for attachment of immoveable property to be accompanied with inventory.
237. Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.
238. When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

C.—Of staying Execution.

239. When Court may stay execution.
240. Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.
241. Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.
242. Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.
243. Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

D.—Questions for Court executing Decree.

244. Questions to be decided by Court executing decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

245. Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.
Procedure on admitting application.
246. Cross-decrees.
247. Cross-claims under same decree.
248. Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.
Proviso.
249. Procedure after issue of notice.
250. Warrant when to issue.
251. Date, signature, seal and delivery.
252. Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.
253. Decree against surety.
254. Decree for money.
255. Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.
256. Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding rupees 1,000.
257. Modes of paying money under decree.
258. Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.
259. Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.
260. Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights.
261. Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.
262. Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.
263. Decree for immoveable property.
264. Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.
265. Partition of estate or separation of share.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

266. Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.
267. Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.
268. Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.
269. Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.
Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.
270. Attachment of negotiable instruments.
271. Seizure of property in house.
Seizure of property in zanánás.
272. Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.
Proviso.
273. Attachment of decree for money.
Attachment of other decrees.
Decree-holders to give information.
274. Attachment of immoveable property.
275. Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.
276. Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.
277. Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.
278. Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.
Postponement of sale.
279. Evidence to be adduced by claimant.
280. Release of property from attachment.
281. Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.
282. Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

SECTIONS.

283. Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.
284. Power to order property attached to be sold and proceeds be paid to person entitled.
285. Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(*a*). *General Rules.*

286. Sales by whom conducted and how made.
287. Proclamation of sales by public auction.
Rules to be made by High Court.
288. Indemnity of Judges, &c.
289. Mode of making proclamation.
290. Time of sale.
291. Power to adjourn sale.
Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.
292. Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.
293. Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.
294. Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission.
If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.
295. Proceeds of execution sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders.
Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

(*b*). *Rules as to Moveable Property.*

296. Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public companies.
297. Payment for moveable property sold.
298. Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.
299. Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.
300. Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.
301. Delivery of debts and of shares in public companies.
302. Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.
303. Vesting order in case of other property.

(*c*). *Rules as to Immoveable Property.*

304. Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.
305. Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.
Certificate to judgment-debtor.
306. Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.
307. Time for payment in full.
308. Procedure in default of payment.
309. Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.
310. Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.
311. Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.
312. Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.
313. Power to apply to set aside the sale.

SECTIONS.

314. Confirmation of sale.
315. If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.
316. Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.
Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.
317. Benámí purchaser not recognized.
318. Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.
319. Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.
320. Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees and sale of land.
Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and re-transmission of decrees.
321. Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.
322. Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.
323. Procedure of Collector.
324. Sale by Collector.
325. Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector.
Application of balance.
326. When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.
327. Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

(*H*).—*Of Resistance to Execution.*

328. Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.
329. Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.
330. Procedure when obstruction continues.
331. Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.
332. Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.
333. Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.
334. Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.
335. Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

(*I*).—*Of Arrest and Imprisonment.*

336. Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment.
Arrest in houses.
Proviso.
337. Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.
338. Scales of subsistence allowances.
339. Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.
340. Subsistence money to be added to amount of decree.
341. Release of judgment-debtor.
342. Imprisonment not to exceed six months.
When not to exceed six weeks.
343. Endorsement on warrant.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

344. Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

SECTIONS.
345. Contents of application.
346. Subscription and verification of application.
347. Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.
348. Power to serve other creditors.
349. Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.
350. Procedure at hearing.
351. Declaration of insolvency and appointment of Receiver.
352. Creditors to prove their debts.
Schedule to be framed.
353. Applications by creditors.
354. Effect of order appointing Receiver.
355. Receiver to give security and collect assets.
Discharge of insolvent.
356. Duty of Receiver.
His right to remuneration.
Delivery of surplus.
357. Effect of discharge.
358. When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.
359. Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.
360. Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.
Transfer of cases.

PART II.
OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.
OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

361. No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.
362. Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.
363. Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.
364. Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.
365. Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.
366. Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.
367. Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.
368. Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.
369. Suit not abated by marriage of female party.
370. When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.
Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.
371. Effect of abatement on parties' rights.
Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.
372. Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

CHAPTER XXII.
OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

373. Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.
374. Limitation-law not affected by first suit.
375. Compromise of suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.
OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

376. Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.
377. Notice of deposit.
378. Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.
379. Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.
Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

CHAPTER XXIV.
OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

380. When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.
381. Procedure where requisition is not complied with.
382. Residence out of British India.

CHAPTER XXV.
OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

383. Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.
384. Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.
385. When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.
386. When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction and not in British India.
When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.
387. When witness is not within British India.
388. Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.
389. Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.
390. When depositions may be read in evidence.
391. Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by Foreign Courts.

B.—Commissions for Local Investigations.

392. Commission to make local investigations.
393. Procedure of Commissioner.
Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.
Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

394. Commission to examine or adjust accounts.
395. Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions
Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.
Power to make further enquiry.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

396. Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

É.—General Provisions.

SECTIONS.
397. Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.
398. Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.
399. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.
400. Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

401. Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis.*
402. What suits excepted.
403. Application to be in writing.
Contents of application.
404. Presentation of application.
405. Rejection of application.
406. Examination of applicant.
If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.
407. Rejection of application.
408. Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.
409. Procedure at hearing.
410. Procedure if application admitted.
411. Costs when pauper succeeds.
Recovery of court-fees.
412. Procedure when pauper fails.
413. Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.
414. Dispaupering.
415. Costs.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

416. Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.
417. Persons authorized to act for Government.
418. Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.
419. Agent of Government to receive process.
420. Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.
421. Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.
422. Service on public officers.
423. Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.
424. Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.
425. Arrests in such suits.
426. Application where Government undertakes defence.
427. Procedure where no such application made.
Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.
428. Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.
429. Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

SECTIONS.
430. When aliens may sue.
431. When a foreign State may sue.
432. Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.
433. Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.
Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.
When their property may be attached.
434. Execution in British India of decrees or Courts of Native States.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

435. Subscription and verification of plaint.
436. Service on Corporation or Company.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

437. Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.
438. Joinder of executors and administrators.
439. Husband of married executrix not to join.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

440. Minor must sue by next friend.
Costs.
441. Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem.*
442. Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.
Costs.
443. Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.
444. Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.
Costs.
445. Who may be next friend.
446. Removal of next friend.
447. Retirement of next friend.
Application for appointment of new next friend.
448. Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.
449. Application for appointment of new next friend.
450. Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.
451. Where he elects to proceed.
452. Where he elects to abandon.
453. Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.
454. When minor co-plaintiff.
Costs.
455. When suit unreasonable or improper.
Costs.
456. Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem.*

SECTIONS.

457. Who may be guardian *ad litem*.
458. Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.
Costs.
459. On death or removal of guardian *pendente lite*, new guardian to be appointed.
460. When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.
461. Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.
462. Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.
Compromise without leave voidable.
463. Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.
464. Wards of Court.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

465. Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.
466. Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.
467. Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.
468. Service on officers and soldiers.
469. Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

470. When interpleader-suit may be instituted.
471. Plaint in such suit.
472. Payment of thing claimed into Court.
473. Procedure at first hearing.
474. When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.
475. Charge of plaintiff's costs.
476. Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.
Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

477. When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.
478. Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.
479. If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.
480. Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.
481. Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.
482. Subsistence of defendant arrested.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

483. Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.
Contents of application.

SECTIONS.

484. Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.
485. Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.
Withdrawal of attachment.
486. Mode of making attachment.
487. Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.
488. Removal of attachment when security furnished.
489. Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.
490. Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

491. Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.
Proviso.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

492. Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.
493. Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.
494. Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.
495. Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.
496. Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.
497. Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.
Proviso.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

498. Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.
499. Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.
500. Application for such orders to be after notice.
501. When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.
502. Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

503. Power of Court to appoint Receivers.
Receiver's liabilities.
504. When Collector may be appointed Receiver.
505. Courts empowered under this chapter.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

506. Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

SECTIONS.
507. Nomination of arbitrator.
When Court to nominate arbitrator.
508. Order of reference.
509. When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.
510. Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.
511. Appointment of umpire by Court.
512. Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.
513. Summoning witnesses.
Punishment for default, &c.
514. Extension of time for making award.
515. When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.
516. Award to be signed and filed.
517. Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.
518. Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.
519. Order as to costs of arbitration.
520. When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.
521. Grounds for setting aside award.
522. Judgment to be according to award.
Decree to follow.
523. Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.
Application to be numbered and registered.
Notice to show cause against filing it.
524. Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.
525. Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.
Application to be numbered and registered.
Notice to parties to arbitration.
526. Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Power to state case for Court's opinion.
528. When value of subject-matter must be stated.
529. Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.
530. Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.
531. Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

532. Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.
Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.
533. Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.
534. Power to set aside decree.
535. Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.
536. Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.
537. Procedure in suits under this chapter.
538. Power to extend this chapter.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

539. When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

SECTIONS.
540. Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.
541. Form of appeal.
Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.
Memorandum of appeal.
542. Appellant confined to grounds set out.
543. Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.
544. One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

545. Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.
Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.
Security required before making order to stay execution.
546. Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.
547. No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. Registry of memorandum of appeal.
549. Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.
When appellant resides out of British India.
550. Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.
Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.
Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.
551. Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.
552. Day for hearing appeal.
553. Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.
Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.
554. Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. Right to begin.
556. Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.
Hearing appeal *ex parte*.
557. Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.
Proviso.
558. Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.
559. Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.
560. Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.
561. Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.
Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

SECTIONS.

562. Remand of case by Appellate Court.
563. When further evidence barred.
564. Limit to remand.
565. When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.
566. When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.
567. Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.
Determination of appeal.
568. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.
569. Mode of taking additional evidence.
570. Points to be defined and recorded.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

571. Judgment when and where pronounced.
572. Language of judgment.
573. Translation of judgment.
574. Contents of judgment.
Date and signature.
575. Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.
576. Dissent to be recorded.
577. What judgment may direct.
578. No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

579. Contents of decree.
Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.
580. Copies of Judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.
581. Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.
582. Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.
583. Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. Second appeals to High Court.
Grounds of second appeal.
585. Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.
586. No second appeal in certain suits.
587. Provisions as to second appeals.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

588. Orders appealable.
589. Court which shall hear appeals.
590. Procedure in appeals from orders.
591. No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

592. Who may appeal as pauper.
Procedure on application for admission of appeal.
593. Enquiry into pauperism.
Proviso.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

SECTIONS.

594. 'Decree' defined.
595. When appeals lie to Queen in Council.
596. Value of subject-matter.
597. Bar of certain appeals.
598. Application to Court whose decree is complained of.
599. Time within which application must be made.
600. Certificate as to value or fitness.
601. Effect of refusal of certificate.
602. Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.
603. Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.
604. Revocation of acceptance of security.
605. Power to order further security or payment.
606 Effect of failure to comply with order.
607. Refund of balance of deposit.
608. Powers of Court pending appeal.
609. Increase of security found inadequate.
610. Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.
611. Appeal against order relating to execution.
612. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
613. Legalization of existing rules.
614. Recorder of Rangoon.
615. Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.
616 Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure, and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

SECTIONS.

617. Reference of question to High Court.
618. Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.
619. Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.
620. Costs of reference to High Court.
621. Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.
622. Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

623. Application for review of judgment.
624. To whom applications for review may be made.
625. Form of applications for review.
626. Application when rejected.
Application when granted.
Proviso.
627. Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.
628. Application when rejected.

SECTIONS.
629. Order of Court final.
630. Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This part to apply only to certain High Courts.
632. Application of Code to High Courts.
633. High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.
634. Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.
635. Attorneys not to address Court except when authorized.
636. Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.
637. Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.
638. Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction
Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.
639. Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.
641. Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.
List of names of persons exempted to be kept in Subordinate Court
Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.
642. Persons exempt from arrest.
643. Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.
644. Use of forms in fourth schedule.
Payments into Court of subordinate Courts.
Summons to witnesses.
Registrars of Small Cause Courts to have certain powers of Courts in suits.
Defendant may apply for leave to defend suits.
Power to set aside decrees.
Power to order proceedings.
Power to order that evidence may be given by affidavits as evidence.
Power to issue commission.
Power to order that person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the jurisdiction.
Recovery of costs.
Procedure in suits upon bills of exchange, &c.
Power to extend this Code to all civil process for witnesses.

CHAPTER XLX.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

539. When suit relating to public charities in custody of property may be brought.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*A.*—Statute repealed.
B.—Acts repealed.
C.—Regulation repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Chapters and sections extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—Bombay enactments.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—Forms.

An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title
Commencement

1. This Act may be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure:" and it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Local extent

This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India. The other sections extend to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874.

Interpretation clause

2 In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'chapter'

"chapter" means a chapter of this Code:

'district'
'District Court'

"district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a 'District Court'), and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court: every Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court and every Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court and the District Court:

"pleader"

"pleader" means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakíl and an attorney of a High Court:

"Government Pleader"

"Government Pleader" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader.

"Collector"

"Collector" means every officer performing the duties of a Collector of land-revenue:

"judgment"

"judgment" means the statement given by the Judge as the grounds of the order or decree by which a suit or other judicial proceeding is determined:

"decree"

"decree" means the formal order of the Court in which the result of the decision of the suit or other judicial proceeding is embodied. An order on appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition:

"Judge"

"Judge" means the presiding officer of a Court:

"judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree or order has been made:

"judgment-debtor."

"decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree or any order capable of execution has been made, and includes any person to whom such decree or order is transferred:

"decree-holder."

"written" includes printed and lithographed, and "writing" includes print and lithography:

"written."

"signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name:

"signed."

"foreign Court" means a court situate beyond the limits of British India and not having authority in British India nor established by the Governor General in Council:

"foreign Court."

"foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court:

"foreign judgment."

"public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions (namely):—

"public officer."

Every Judge;

Every covenanted servant of Her Majesty;

Every commissioned officer in the military or naval forces of Her Majesty while serving under Government;

Every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Every officer of Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate, or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every officer in the service or pay of Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty.

And in any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government.

"Government."

3. The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Enactments repealed.

But when in any Act, Regulation or Notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Code comes into force, reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the 'Code of Civil Procedure,' or to any other Act hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code or the corresponding part thereof;

References in previous Acts.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the procedure prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before this Code comes into force.

Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877.

4. Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments (namely):—

Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma.

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865:
The Panjáb Courts Act, 1865:
Act No. XXVII of 1867:
The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871:
The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:
The Burma Courts Act, 1875:

or any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant,

or any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property.

And where under any of the said Acts concurrent civil jurisdiction is given to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Local Government may declare which of such officers shall for the purposes of this Code be deemed to be the District Court.

5. The chapters and sections of this Code specified in the second schedule hereto annexed extend (so far as they are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865. The other chapters and sections of this Code do not extend to such Courts. And nothing herein contained shall be deemed to enlarge the powers which such Courts now possess for the purposes of effecting attachments or executing decrees.

Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

6. Nothing in this Code affects the jurisdiction or procedure—

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—

(*a*) of Military Courts of Request;

(*a*) of Military Courts of Request;

(*b*) of a single officer duly appointed in the Presidency of Bombay to try small suits in military bázárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of that Presidency; or

(*b*) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay;

(*c*) of Village Munsifs or Village Panchávats under the provisions of the Madras Code;

(*c*) of Village Munsifs and Village Panchayats in Madras

(*d*) of the Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court in Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab or Bassein,

(*d*) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court.

or shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

7. With respect to—

Saving of certain Bombay laws.

(*a*) the jurisdiction exercised by certain jágírdárs and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 and Act XV of 1840 in the cases therein mentioned; and

(*b*) cases of the nature defined in the enactments specified in the third schedule hereto annexed,

the procedure in such cases and in the appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be according to the rules laid down in this Code, except where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the enactments mentioned or referred to in this section.

8. Save as provided in sections 3, 25, 86, 223, 225, 886 and chapter XXXIX, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

But the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to any such Court this Code or any part thereof, except so far as relates to appeals and reviews of judgment.

Division of Code.

9. This Code is divided into ten Parts as follows:—

The first Part:	Suits in General.
The second Part:	Incidental Proceedings.
The third Part:	Suits in particular Cases.
The fourth Part:	Provisional Remedies.
The fifth Part:	Special Proceedings.
The sixth Part:	Appeals.
The seventh Part:	Reference to and Revision by the High Court.
The eighth Part:	Review of Judgment.
The ninth Part:	Special Rules relating to the Chartered High Courts.
The tenth Part:	Certain Miscellaneous Matters.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.

11. The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

Explanation.—A suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

Pending suits.

12. Except where a suit has been stayed under section 20, the Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit for the same relief between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India having jurisdiction to grant such relief, or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before Her Majesty in Council.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

Res judicata.

13. No Court shall try any suit or issue, in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction, in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title.

Explanation I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or confessed, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation II.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Explanation III.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused.

Explanation IV.—A decision is final within the meaning of this section when it is such as the Court making it could not alter (except on review) on the application of either party or reconsider of its own motion. A decision liable to appeal may be final within the meaning of this section until the appeal is made.

Explanation V.—Where persons litigate *bonâ fide* in respect of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

Explanation VI.—Where a foreign judgment is relied on, the production of the judgment duly authenticated is presumptive evidence that the Court which made it had competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear on the record; but such presumption may be removed by proving the want of jurisdiction.

When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

14. No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India—

(*a*) if it has not been given on the merits of the case:

(*b*) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any law in force in British India:

(*c*) if it is in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced contrary to natural justice:

(*d*) if it has been obtained by fraud:

(*e*) if it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits

(*a*) for the recovery of immoveable property,

(*b*) for the partition of immoveable property,

(*c*) for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property,

(*d*) for the determination of any other right to or interest to or in immoveable property,

(*e*) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,

(*f*) for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that suits to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, when the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation.—In this section 'property' means property situate in British India.

Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arises.

17. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, all other suits shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(*a*) the cause of action arises, or

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain: provided that either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain as aforesaid acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Dehli, where B carries on business.

(*b.*) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta and C at Dehli. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Dehli, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.

18. In suits for compensation for wrong done to person or moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the plaintiff may at his option sue in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, residing in Dehli, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*b.*) A, residing in Dehli, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*c.*) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at A, a local by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue the Company either at Howrah or at Allahabad.

Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

19. If the suit be to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate; provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court.

Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.

If the immoveable property be situate within the limits of different districts, the suit may be instituted in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.

20. If a suit which may be instituted in more than one Court is instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant or all the defendants does not or do not actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, the defendant or any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the Court to stay proceedings, apply to the Court accordingly;

and if the Court, after hearing such of the parties as desire to be heard, is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further order, and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs already incurred by the parties or any of them.

In such case, if the plaintiff so requires, the Court shall return the plaint with an endorsement thereon of the order staying proceedings.

Application when to be made.

Every such application shall be made at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the issues are settled; and any defendant not so applying shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit.

Remission of court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.

21. Where the Court, under section 20, stays proceedings, and the plaintiff re-institutes his suit in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any court-fee; provided that the proper fee has been levied on the institution of the suit in the former Court, and that the plaint has been returned by such Court.

Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same appellate Court.

22. Where a suit may be instituted in more Courts than one, and such Courts are subordinate to the same appellate Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to such Court to transfer the suit to another Court, may apply accordingly; and the appellate Court, after hearing the other parties, if they desire to be heard, shall determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are not so subordinate.

23. Where such Courts are subordinate to different appellate Courts, but are subordinate to the same High Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court to transfer the suit to another Court having jurisdiction, may apply accordingly. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court may, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.

24. Where such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate, apply accordingly.

If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate,

and such High Court shall, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Transfer of suits.

25. The High Court or District Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit whether pending in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal subordinate to such High Court or District Court, as the case may be, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent to try the same in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

For the purposes of this section, the Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.

26. All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in whom the right to any relief claimed is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, in respect of the same cause of action. And judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment. But the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by so joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court in disposing of the costs of the suit otherwise directs.

Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.

27. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff, or where it is doubtful whether it has been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, the Court may, if satisfied that the suit has been so commenced through a *bonâ fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person or persons to be substituted or added as plaintiff or plaintiffs upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

Persons who may be joined as defendants.

28. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, in respect of the same matter. And judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

Joinder of parties liable on same contract.

29. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes.

One party may sue defend on behalf of all in same interest.

30. Where there are numerous parties having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such parties may, with the permission of the Court, sue or be sued, or may defend in such suit, on behalf of all parties so interested. But the Court shall in such case give, at the plaintiff's expense, notice of the institution of the suit to all such parties either by personal service or (if from the number of parties or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable), then by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct.

Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.

31. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to enable plaintiffs to join in respect of distinct causes of action.

32. The Court may, on or before the first hearing, upon the application of either party, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that the name of any party, whether as plaintiff or as defendant, improperly joined, be struck out; and the Court may at any time, either upon or without such application, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that any plaintiff be made a defendant or that any defendant be made a plaintiff, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined whether as plaintiff or defendant or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be adde'

Court may dismiss or add parties.

No person shall be added as a plaintiff, or as the next friend of a plaintiff, without his own consent thereto.

No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.

Any person on whose behalf a suit is instituted or defended under section 30 may apply to the Court to be made a party to such suit.

Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.

All parties whose names are so added as defendants shall be served with a summons in manner hereinafter mentioned, and (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, section 22) the proceedings as against them shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of such summons.

Defendants added to be served.

The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such plaintiff as it deems proper.

Conduct of suit.

33. Where a defendant is added, the plaint, if previously filed, shall, unless the Court direct otherwise, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and an amended copy of the summons shall be served on the new defendant and the original defendants.

Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.

34. All objections for want of parties, or for joinder of parties who have no interest in the suit, or for misjoinder as co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the first hearing; and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.

35. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding under this Code: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any such proceeding.

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.

The authority shall be in writing, signed by the party giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

36. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or authorized by law to be made or done by a party to a suit or appeal in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court so direct.

37. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are-

Recognized agents.

(*a*) persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

(*b*) mukhtárs duly certificated under any law for the time being in force, and holding special powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtárs;

Certificated mukhtárs.

(*c*) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to the territories now administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; but in those territories the recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made and done shall be such persons as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf.

Recognized agents in Panjáb, Oudh and Central Provinces.

38. Processes served on the recognized agent of a party to a suit or appeal shall be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Service of process on recognized agent.

The provisions of this Code for the service of process on a party to a suit shall apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

39. The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act as aforesaid shall be in writing, and such appointment shall be filed in court

Appointment of pleader.

When so filed, it shall be considered to be in force until revoked with the leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies, or all proceedings in the suit are ended so far as regards the client.

No advocate of any High Court established by Royal Charter shall be required to present any document empowering him to act.

Service of process on pleader.

40. Processes served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, relative to a suit or appeal, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents; and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit or appeal as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.

Agent to receive process.

41. Besides the recognized agents described in section 37, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process.

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument, or, if the appointment be general, a duly attested copy thereof, shall be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

Suit how to be framed.

42. Every suit shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a final decision upon the subjects in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning them.

Suit to include the whole claim.

43. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

If a plaintiff omit to sue for, or intentionally relinquish, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue for the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Omission to sue for one of several remedies.

A person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same claim may sue for all or any of his remedies; but if he omits (except with the leave of the Court obtained before the first hearing) to sue for any of such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted.

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years 1874 and 1875 is due and unpaid. A sues B only for the rent due for 1875. A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for 1876.

Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.

44. *Rule a.*—No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the Court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immoveable property, or to obtain a declaration of title to immoveable property, except—

(*a*) claims in respect of mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed,

(*b*) damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof are or is held, and

(*c*) claims by a mortgagee to enforce any of his remedies under the mortgage.

Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.

Rule b.—No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir as such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the last mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir.

Plaintiff may join several causes of action.

45. Subject to the rules contained in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action, and any plaintiffs having causes of action against the same defendant or defendants, may unite such causes of action in the same suit.

Court may order separation.

But if it appear to the Court that any such causes of action cannot be conveniently tried or disposed of together, the Court may, at any time before the first hearing, of its own motion or on the application of the defendant, order separate trials of any such causes of action to be had, or make such other order as may be necessary or expedient for the separate disposal thereof.

When causes of action are united, the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of instituting the suit, whether or not an order has been made under the second paragraph of this section.

Defendant may apply to confine suit.

46. Any defendant alleging that the plaintiff has united in the same suit several causes of action which cannot be conveniently disposed of in one suit may at any time before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled, before any evidence is recorded, apply to the Court for an order confining the suit to such of the causes of action as may be conveniently disposed of in one suit.

Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

47. If, on the hearing of such application, it appears to the Court that the causes of action are such as cannot all be conveniently disposed of in one suit, the Court may order any of such causes of action to be excluded, and may direct the plaint to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf.

Language of plaint.

49. The plaint must be distinctly written in the language of the Court; provided that if such language is not English, the plaint may (with the permission of the Court) be written in English; but in such case, if the defendant so require, a translation of the plaint into the language of the Court shall be filed in court.

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

50. The plaint must contain the following particulars

(*a*) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*c*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained:

(*d*) a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action, and where and when it arose;

(*e*) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims; and

(*f*) if the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished.

In money-suits.

If the plaintiff seek the recovery of money, the plaint must state the precise amount, so far as the case admits.

In a suit for mesne profits: and in a suit for the amount which will be found due to the plaintiff on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

Where plaintiff sues as a representative.

When the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint should shew, not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sues as B's executor. The plaint must state that A has proved B's will.

(*b*) A sues as C's administrator. The plaint must state that A has taken out administration to C's estate.

(*c*) A sues as guardian of D, a Muhammadan minor. A is not D's guardian according to Muhammadan law and usage. The plaint must state that A has been specially appointed D's guardian.

Defendant's interest and liability to be shewn.

The plaint must shew that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Illustration.

A dies leaving B his executor, C his legatee, and D a debtor to A's estate. C sues D to compel him to pay his debt in satisfaction of C's legacy. The plaint must shew that B has causelessly refused to sue D, or that B and D have colluded for the purpose of defrauding C, or other such circumstances rendering D liable to C.

Grounds of exemption from limitation law.

If the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for instituting the suit, the plaint must shew the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

51. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff or, with the permission of the Court, by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case.

Contents of verification.

52. The verification must be to the effect that the same is true to the knowledge of the person making it, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Verification to be signed and attested.

The verification shall be signed by the person making it, and when he makes it out of court he shall sign it in the presence of a witness, who shall also sign it.

The Court shall examine such witness as to the fact of the signature, unless the person making the verification is present.

When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.

53. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at or before the first hearing, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court thinks fit,

(*a*) if it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein; or

(*b*) if it contain any particulars other than those so required; or

(*c*) if it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required; or

(*d*) if it do not disclose a cause of action; or

(*e*) if it is not framed in accordance with section 42; or

(*f*) if it is wrongly framed by reason of non-joinder or misjoinder of parties, or because the plaintiff has joined causes of action which ought not to be joined in the same suit:

Proviso.

Provided that a plaint cannot be altered so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

Attestation of amendment.

When a plaint is amended, the amendment shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

When the plaint shall be rejected.

54. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases:—

(*a*) if the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(*b*) if the relief sought is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(*c*) if the suit appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any positive rule of law:

(*d*) if the plaint having been returned for amendment within a time fixed by the Court is not amended within such time.

Procedure on rejecting a plaint.

55. When a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record with his own hand an order to that effect with the reason for such order.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

57. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases:

When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.

(*a*) If a suit has been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it, where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law:

(*b*) If, in a suit relating to immoveable property, but not coming under the proviso to section 16, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which the plaint is presented:

(*c*) If, in any other case, it appear that the cause of action did not arise, and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within such local limits.

On returning a plaint, the Judge shall, with his own hand, endorse thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reason for returning it.

Procedure on returning plaint.

58. The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he has filed along with it; and if the plaint be admitted, shall present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permit him to present a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief or remedy required in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements.

Procedure on admitting plaint.

Concise statements.

If the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, such statements shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

The chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign such memorandum and copies or statements if, on examination, he finds them to be correct.

The Court shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 50 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the Register of civil suits. Such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is admitted.

Register of suits.

59. If a plaintiff sue upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

Delivery of document or copy.

If he rely on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.

List of other documents.

60. In the case of any such document not in his possession or power, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.

61. In case of any suit founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it be proved that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

62. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Production of shop-book.

The Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original and attesting the copy if found correct, shall return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

Original entry to be marked and returned.

63. A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

Nothing in this section applies to documents produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant, or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

64. When the plaint has been registered, and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed, a summons may be issued to each defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable,

Summons.

(*a*) in person, or

(*b*) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(*c*) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court:

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

65. Every such summons shall be accompanied with one of the copies or concise statements mentioned in section 58.

Copy or statement annexed to summons.

66. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

67. No party shall be ordered to appear in person unless he resides

(*a*) within the local limit of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty, or, where there is railway-communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate, two hundred miles from the Court-house.

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.

68. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

Provided that, in every suit cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

69. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to its current business, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

What shall be deemed 'sufficient time' must be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case.

70. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case.

Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

71. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons for final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

Service of Summons.

72. The summons shall be delivered to the proper officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

Delivery of summons for service.

73. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Mode of service.

74. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant:

Service on several defendants.

Provided that, if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership-transaction or to an actionable wrong in respect of which relief is claimable from the firm, the service may be made, unless the Court directs otherwise, either (*a*) on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants, or (*b*) on any person having the management of the business of the partnership at the principal place, within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original civil jurisdiction, of such business.

75. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be made on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.

76. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service.

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

For the purpose of this section, the master of a ship is the agent of his owner or charterer.

77. In a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, if the service cannot be made on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service, it may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.

78. If in any suit the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

When service may be on male member of defendant's family.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

79. When the serving-officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,

80. If the defendant or other person refuse to sign the acknowledgment or to receive the copy of the summons,

or cannot be found.

or if the serving-officer cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be made,

the serving-officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides and then return the original to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon stating that he has so affixed the copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

81. The serving-officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served under section 79, endorse or cause to be endorsed on the original summons, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served.

Examination of serving officer.

82. When a summons is returned under section 80, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching his proceedings and may make such further enquiry in the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

Substituted service.

Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house, if any, in which the defendant is known to have last resided, or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of substituted service.

83. The service substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.

84. Whenever service is substituted by order of the Court, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

85. If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the latter Court empowered to accept the service of the summons, such Court shall send the summons, either by one of its officers or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court and shall then return the summons to the Court from which it originally issued, together with the record (if any) made under this paragraph.

Service within Presidency towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.

86. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such town, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served,

and such Court of Small Causes shall deal with such process in the same manner as if the process had been issued by itself,

and shall then return the process to the Court from which it issued.

Service on defendant in jail.

87. If the defendant be in jail, the summons shall be delivered to the officer in charge of the jail in which the defendant is confined, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant.

The summons shall be returned to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon and signed by the officer in charge of the jail and by the defendant.

Procedure if jail be in a different district.

88. If the jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the district in which the suit is instituted, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of such jail, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon, and signed as provided in section 87.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

89. If the defendant resides out of British India, and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

90. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of the service.

Substitution of letter for summons.

91. The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, when the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration

The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in section 92, shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

Mode of sending such letter.

92. When a letter is so substituted for a summons, it may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; unless the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service of summons, in which case the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

Service of Process.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

93. Every process issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Costs of service.

The court-fee leviable for such service shall be levied before the process is issued.

Notices and orders in writing how served.

94. All notices and orders required by this Code to be given to or served on any person shall be in writing, and shall be served in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons.

Postage.

Postage.

95. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid before the communication is forwarded.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

96. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.

97. If on the day so fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee leviable for such service, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he attends in person or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent.

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

98. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, neither party appears, the suit shall be dismissed, unless the Judge, for reasons to be recorded under his hand, otherwise directs.

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit;

99. Whenever a suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit; or if, within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not paying the court-fee required within the time allowed for the service of the summons or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the dismissal and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

or Court may restore the suit to its file.

Procedure if only plaintiff appear.

when summons was duly served.

100. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, the procedure shall be as follows:

(*a*) if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte*:

when summons not duly served.

(*b*). If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Court shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the defendant:

when summons served, but not in due time.

(*c*) If it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

If it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order him to pay the costs occasioned by such postponement.

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.

101. If the Court has adjourned the hearing of the suit *ex parte*, and the defendant, at or before such hearing, appears and assigns good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court directs as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

Procedure where defendant only appears.

102. If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

103. When a suit is wholly or partially dismissed under this section, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. But he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as

to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No order shall be made under the second paragraph of this section unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

104. If, on the day fixed for the hearing of a suit against a defendant residing out of British India, who has no agent empowered to accept service of summons, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for permission to proceed with his suit, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

105. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

106. If there be more defendants than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the defendants who do not appear.

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shewn, of party ordered to appear in person.

107. If a plaintiff or defendant who has been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of section 66 or section 436, does not appear in person, or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Of setting aside Decrees ex parte.

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

108. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant under section 100, he may apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside;

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court, or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

109. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof in writing has been served on the opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

Written statements.

110. The parties may, at any time before or at the first hearing of the suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive such statements and place them on the record.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

111. If in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to set-off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and if in such claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards, unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set-off.

Inquiry.

The Court shall thereupon inquire into the same, and if it find that the case fulfils the requirements of the former part of this section, and that the amount claimed to be set-off does not exceed the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction, the Court shall set-off the one debt against the other.

Effect of set-off.

Such set-off shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit, so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same suit, both on the original and on the cross-claim; but it shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B, and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D. Then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects, and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set-off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A.

(*c*) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off.

(*d*) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off.

(*e*) A sues B for compensation on account of a trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

(*f*) A and B sue C for Rs. 1,000. C cannot set-off a debt due to him by A alone.

(*g*) A sues B and C for Rs. 1,000. B cannot set-off a debt due to him alone by A.

(*h*) A owes the partnership firm of B and C Rs. 1,000. B dies leaving C surviving. A sues C for a debt of Rs. 1,500 due in his separate character. C may set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000.

112. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit:

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

Provided that the Court may at any time require a written statement, or additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for presenting the same:

Court may at any time call for written statement.

Provided also that a written statement, or an additional written statement, may, with the permission of the Court, be received at any time for the purpose of answering written statements so required and presented.

113. If any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

114. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes he will be able to prove.

Frame of written statements.

Every such statement shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing as nearly as may be a separate allegation.

115. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

The provisions of section 52 as to examining witnesses as to the fact of signature shall apply in the case of written statements.

116. If it appear to the Court that any written statement, whether called for by the Court or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may amend it then and there, or may, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, or return it to the party by whom it was made for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, imposing such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.

When any amendment is made under this section, the Judge shall attest it by his signature.

Attestation of amendments.

When a statement has been rejected under this section, the party making it shall not present another written statement, unless it be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall ascertain from the defendant or his pleader whether he admits or denies the allegations of fact made in the plaint and shall ascertain from each party or his pleader whether he admits or denies such allegations of fact as are made in the written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and as are not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made. The Court shall record such admissions and denials.

Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.

118. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination questions suggested by either party.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his pleader.

119. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing by the Judge, and shall form part of the record.

Substance of examination to be written.

120. If the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Any party may at any time by leave of the Court, deliver through the Court interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party, or where there are more opposite parties than one, any one or more of such parties, with a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer:

Power to deliver interrogatories.

Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same person without the permission of the Court, and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement and such statement has been received and placed on the record.

Service of interrogatories.

122. Interrogatories delivered under section 121 shall be served on the pleader (if any) of the party interrogated or in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons, and the provisions of sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 shall, in the latter case, apply so far as may be practicable.

Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.

123. The Court, in adjusting the costs of the suit, shall, at the instance of any party, inquire or cause inquiry to be made into the propriety of delivering such interrogatories; and if it thinks that such interrogatories have been delivered unreasonably, vexatiously or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be borne by the party in fault.

Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.

124. If any party to a suit be a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in his own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply to the Court for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation, company or body, and an order may be made accordingly.

Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.

125. Any party called upon to answer interrogatories, whether by himself or by any such member or officer, may refuse to answer any interrogatory on the ground that it is irrelevant, or is not put *bonâ fide* for the purposes of the suit, or that the matter inquired after is not sufficiently material at that stage of the suit, or on any other like ground.

Time for filing affidavit in answer.

126. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed in Court within ten days from the service thereof or within such further time as the Judge may allow.

Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently.

127. If any person interrogated omits or refuses to answer, or answers insufficiently, any interrogatory, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be. And an order may be made requiring him to answer or to answer further either by affidavit or by *viva voce* examination as the Judge may direct: Provided that the Judge shall not require an answer to any interrogatory which in his opinion need not have been answered under section 125.

Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.

128. Either party may, by a notice through the Court, within a reasonable time not less than ten days before the hearing, require the other party to admit (saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such document in evidence) the genuineness of any document material to the suit.

The admission shall also be made in writing, signed by the other party or his pleader and filed in Court.

If such notice be not given, no costs of proving such document shall be allowed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.

If such notice is not complied with within four days after its being served, and the Judge thinks it reasonable that the admission should have been made, the party refusing shall bear the expense of proving such document, whatever may be the result of the suit.

Application for order for discovery of document.

129. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order any party to the suit to declare by affidavit all the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the suit, and any party to the suit may, at any time before the first hearing, apply to the Court for a like order.

Affidavit in answer to such order.

Every affidavit made under this section shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the declarant objects to produce, together with the grounds of such objection.

Power to order production of documents during suit.

130. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order the production by any party thereto of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in such suit or proceeding as the Court thinks right; and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as appears just.

Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.

131. Every party to a suit may at any time before or at the hearing thereof give notice through the Court to any other party in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document, to produce such document in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, for the inspection of the party giving such notice or of his pleader, and to permit such party or pleader to take copies thereof.

Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.

No party failing to comply with such notice shall afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in such suit, unless he satisfies the Court that such document relates only to his own title, or that he had some other and sufficient cause for not complying with such notice.

Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.

132. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within ten days from the receipt thereof, deliver through the Court to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from such delivery at which the documents or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at his pleader's office or some other convenient place, and stating which, if any, of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds.

Application for order of inspection.

133. If any party served with notice under section 131 omits to give notice under section 132 of the time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or names an incon-

venient place for inspection, the party desiring it may apply to the Court for an order of inspection.

Application to be founded on affidavit.

134. Except in the case of documents referred to in the plaint, written statement, or affidavit of the party against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, such application shall be founded upon an affidavit shewing (*a*) of what documents inspection is sought, (*b*) that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and (*c*) that they are in the possession or power of the party against whom the application is made.

Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.

135. If the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought, objects to the same or any part thereof, and if the Court is satisfied that the right to such discovery or inspection depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any such issue or question should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, the Court may order that the issue or question be determined first and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.

136. If any party fail to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection, which has been duly served, he shall, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered;

and the party interrogating or seeking discovery or inspection may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the Court may make such order accordingly.

Any party failing to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection which has been served personally upon him, shall also be deemed guilty of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.

137. The Court may, of its own accord, and may, in its discretion, upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

Every application made under this section shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be supported by an affidavit of the applicant or his pleader, shewing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot without unreasonable delay or expense obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which under the Indian Evidence Act would be inadmissible in the suit.

Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.

138. The parties or their pleaders shall bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing of the suit, to be produced when called for by the Court, all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court, and all documents which the Court at any time before such hearing has ordered to be produced.

Effect of non-production of documents.

139. No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party the production of which has been called for under section 138, and which has not been produced, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof. And the Judge receiving any such evidence shall record his reasons for so doing.

Documents to be received by Court.

140. The Court shall receive the documents respectively produced by the parties at the first hearing, provided that the documents produced by each party be accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court may from time to time direct.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection.

No documents to be placed on record unless proved.

141. No document shall be placed on the record unless it has been proved or admitted in accordance with the law of evidence for the time being in force. Every document so proved or admitted

Proved documents to be marked and filed.

shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced. The Judge shall then endorse with his own hand a statement that it was proved against or admitted by (as the case may be) the person against whom it is used. The document shall then be filed as part of the record:

Entries in shop-books.

Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book to the person producing it.

All documents produced at the first hearing and not so proved or admitted shall be returned to th parties respectively producing them.

Rejected documents to be marked,

142. When a document so proved or admitted is relied on as evidence by either party, but the Court considers it inadmissible, it shall be further endorsed with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

and returned, unless detained by Court.

The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it.

143. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 62, 141 and 142, the Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

144. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and in suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143, be entitled to receive back the same:

After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before either of such events, if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original:

When document may be returned before time limited.

Provided also that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become void or useless.

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

Receipt to be given for returned document.

145. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as may be, apply to all other material objects producible as evidence.

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

146. Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

Framing of issues.

Material propositions are those propositions of law or fact which a plaintiff must allege in order to shew a right to sue.

Each material proposition affirmed by one party and denied by the other must form the subject of a distinct issue.

Issues are of two kinds: (*a*) issues of fact, (*b*) issues of law.

At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Nothing in this section requires the Court to frame and record issues when the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

147. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials:—

Allegations from which issues may be framed.

(*a*) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties or persons;

(*b*) allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit, or in answer to interrogatories delivered in the suit;

(*c*) the contents of documents produced by either party.

148. If the Court be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may (subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act) compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

149. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend, and may frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed.

Power to amend, add and strike out issues.

The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

150. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

(*a*) that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that one of them be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement,

(*b*) that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct, or

(*c*) that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may pronounce judgment.

151. If the Court be satisfied, after making such inquiry as it deems proper,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

(*b*) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue, and state its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court;

and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue, pronounce judgment according to the terms of the agreement;

and upon the judgment so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.

152. If at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.

153. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

154. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at once supply is required upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues,

and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them object.

If the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case requires.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.

155. If the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once pronounce judgment,

Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

or may if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues under section 146, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary to its decision upon such issues.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

156. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shewn, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

Costs of adjournment.

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand.

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

157. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by chapter VII, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

158. If any party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to decide the suit forthwith.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

159. The parties may, after the summons has been delivered for service on the defendant, whether it be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf, before the day fixed for such settlement or disposal, as the case may be, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into court on applying for summons.

160. The party applying for a summons shall before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed by the Court, pay into court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned, in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Scale of expenses.

If the Court be subordinate to a High Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by competent authority.

Tender of expenses to witness.

161. The sum so paid into court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally.

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

162. If it appear to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

If it be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party at whose instance he was summoned; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

163. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Summons to produce document.

164. Any person may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.

165. Any person present in court may be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power.

Summons how served.

166. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served as nearly as may be in manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons on the defendant; and the rules contained in chapter VI as to proof of service shall apply in the case of all summonses served under this section.

Time for serving summons.

167. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

168. If the serving-officer certify to the Court that the summons for the attendance of a person, either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching the non-service

and upon being satisfied that such evidence or production is material, and that the person for whose attendance the summons has been issued is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

If he does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may, in its discretion, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the property of the person whose attendance is required, to such amount as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of the fine which may be imposed under section 170:

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order for the attachment of immoveable property.

If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.

169. If, on the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

170. If such person does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may impose upon him such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the

purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that if the person whose attendance is required pays into court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

171. Subject to the rules of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, if the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

172. Subject as last aforesaid, whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit must attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document must either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

When they may depart.

173. No person so summoned and attending shall depart unless and until (*a*) he has been examined or has produced the document and the Court has risen, or (*b*) he has obtained the Court's leave to depart.

Consequences of non-attendance.

174. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document has been served fails to comply with the summons, or if any person so summoned and attending departs in contravention of section 173, the Court may order him to be arrested and brought before the Court:

Provided that no such order shall be made when the Court has reason to believe that the person so failing had a lawful excuse for such failure.

When any person so brought before the Court fails to satisfy it that he had a lawful excuse for not complying with the summons, the Court may sentence him to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Explanation.—Non-payment or non-tender of a sum sufficient to defray the expenses mentioned in section 160 shall be deemed a lawful excuse within the meaning of this section.

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

If any person so apprehended and brought before the Court cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and on such bail or security being given, may release him.

Procedure when witness absconds.

175. If any person so failing to comply with a summons absconds or keeps out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, the provisions of sections 168, 169 and 170 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

Person summoned to attend in person if so required.

176. No one shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence or to be examined in Court unless he resides—

(*a*) within the local limits of its ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) two hundred miles distant from the Court-house.

Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.

177. If any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence, or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power, the Court may in its discretion either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court thinks fit.

Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

178. Whenever any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the rules as to witnesses contained in this Code shall apply to him so far as they are applicable.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.

179. On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

Rules as to right to begin.

Explanation.—The plaintiff has the right to begin unless where the defendant admits the facts alleged by the plaintiff and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, in which case the defendant has the right to begin.

Statement and production of evidence by other party.

Reply by party beginning.

180. The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any). The party beginning is then entitled to reply.

Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other

of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

Payment by instalments.

210. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest.

When Court may order payment by instalments.

And after the passing of any such decree the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that the amount decreed be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit:

Save as provided in this section and section 206, no decree shall be altered at the request of parties.

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

211. When the suit is for land or other property yielding rent or other profit, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of rent or mesne profits in respect of such property from the institution of the suit until the delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, or until the expiration of three years from the date of the decree (whichever event first occurs), with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

Explanation.—'Mesne profits' of property mean those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve inquiry.

212. When the suit is for immoveable property and for mesne profits which have accrued on the property during a period prior to the institution of the suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount by the decree itself, or may pass a decree for the property and direct an inquiry into the amount of mesne profits, and dispose of the same on further orders.

Administration-suit.

213. When the suit is for an account of any property and for its due administration under the decree of the Court, the Court, before making the decree, shall order such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and give such other directions as it thinks fit.

In the administration by the Court of the property of any person who dies after this Code comes into force, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent;

And all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property may come in under the decree for its administration, and make such claims against the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.

Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to be suits within the meaning of this section.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

214. When the suit is to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a particular sale of property, and the Court finds for the plaintiff, if the amount of purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall specify a day on or before which it shall be so paid, and shall declare that on payment of such purchase-money, together with the costs (if any) decreed against him, the plaintiff shall obtain possession of the property, but that if such money and costs are not so paid, the suit shall stand dismissed with costs.

Suit for dissolution of partnership.

215. When the suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, the Court, before making its decree, may pass an order fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken and other acts to be done as it thinks fit.

If set-off be allowed.

216. If the defendant has set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, and such set-off has been allowed, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

Effect of decree.

The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise, as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

217. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and at their expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

Costs of applications.

218. When disposing of any application under this Code, the Court may give to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.

219. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion.

Power of Court as to costs.

220. The Court shall have full power to give and apportion costs of every application and suit in any manner it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court

has no jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of such power:

Provided if the Court directs that the costs of any application or suit shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing.

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.

221. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit to be due from the former to the latter,

but such direction shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Saving of pleader's lien.

Interest on costs.

Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

222. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of or charged upon the subject-matter of the suit.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

Court by which decree may be executed.

223. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution under the provisions hereinafter contained.

The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court,

(*a*) if the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*b*) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*c*) if the decree direct the sale of immoveable property situate outside the district within which the Court which passed it is situate, or

(*d*) if the Court which passed the decree considers for any other reason, which it shall record in writing, that the decree should be executed by such other Court.

The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any Court subordinate thereto.

The Court to which a decree is sent under this section for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it, the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same, the circumstances attending such failure.

If the decree has been passed in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes and the Court which passed it wishes it to be executed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such Court may send to the local Court of Small Causes the copies and certificate respectively mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 224; and such Court of Small Causes shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been passed by itself.

If the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But if the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.

224. The Court sending a decree for execution under section 223 shall send therewith

(*a*) a copy of the decree;

(*b*) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted; and

(*c*) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree, and if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect.

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.

225. The Court to which a decree is so sent shall cause such copies and certificate to be filed, without any further proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, or of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, unless the former Court, for any special reasons to be recorded under the hand of the Judge, requires such proof.

Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.

226. When such copies are so filed, the decree or order may, if the Court to which it is sent be the District Court, be executed by such Court or by any subordinate Court which it directs to execute the same.

Execution by High Court, of decree transmitted by other Court.

227. If the Court to which the decree is sent for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

228. The Court executing a decree sent to it under this chapter shall have the same powers in executing such decree as if it had been passed by itself. All persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had passed the decree. And its orders in executing such decree shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been passed by itself.

Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

229. A decree of any Court established by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

230. When the holder of a decree desires to enforce it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer, if any, appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore contained to another Court, then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof.

Application for execution.

The Court may in its discretion refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

Where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction.

And no such subsequent application shall be granted after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates (namely)—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be enforced, or of the decree (if any) on appeal affirming the same, or

(*b*) where the decree or any subsequent order directs the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments,—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from granting an application for execution of a decree after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, proceedings may be taken to enforce any decree within three years after the passing of this Code, unless when the period prescribed for taking such proceedings by the law in force immediately before the passing of this Code shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

231. If a decree has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons, or his or their representatives, may apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representative in interest of the deceased.

Application by joint decree-holder.

If the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

232. If a decree be transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law from the decree-holder to any other person, the transferree may apply for its execution to the Court which passed it; and if that Court thinks fit, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Application by transferee of decree.

Provided that where the decree has been transferred by assignment, notice in writing of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to such execution.

Provided also that where a decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others.

233. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.

234. If a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it to execute the same against the legal representative of the deceased.

If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.

Such representative shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and for the purpose of ascertaining such liability, the Court executing the decree may of its own motion, or on the application of the decree-holder, compel the said representative to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

235. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars (namely)—

Contents of application for execution of decree.

(*a*) the number of the suit;

(*b*) the names of the parties;

(*c*) the date of the decree;

(*d*) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;

(*e*) whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;

(*f*) whether any and what previous applications have been made for execution of the decree and with what result;

(*g*) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby;

(*h*) the amount of costs, if any, awarded;

(*i*) the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought; and

(*j*) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property, or otherwise as the nature of the relief sought may require.

236. If the application be for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same.

Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.

237. If the application be for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot a description of the property sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immoveable property.

Every such description and specification shall be verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

238. If the property be land registered in the Collector's office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for such land, and the shares of the registered proprietors.

When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

C.—Of staying Execution.

239. The Court to which a decree has been sent for execution under this chapter, shall upon sufficient cause being shewn, stay the execution of such decree for a reasonable time, to enable the judgment-debtor to apply to the Court by which the decree was made, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court of first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto;

When Court may stay execution.

and in case the property or person of the judgment-debtor has been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution or discharge of such property or person pending the result of the application for such order.

240. Before passing an order under section 239, to stay execution, or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the judgment-debtor, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit.

Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.

241. No discharge under section 239 of the property or person of a judgment-debtor, shall prevent it or him from being retaken in execution of the decree sent for execution.

Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.

242. Any order of the Court by which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, in relation to the execution of such decree shall be binding upon the Court to which the decree was sent for execution.

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

243. If a suit be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may (if it think fit) stay execution on the decree, either absolutely or on such terms as it thinks fit, until the pending suit has been decided.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

D.—Questions for Court executing decree.

244. The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit (namely)—

Question to be decided by Court executing decree.

(*a*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits as to which the decree has directed inquiry;

(*b*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits or interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of its institution and the execution of the decree, or the expiration of three years from the date of the decree;

(*c*) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution of the decree.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a separate suit for mesne profits accruing between the institution of the first suit and the execution f the decree therein, where such profits are not dealt with by such decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

245. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree, shall ascertain whether it contains the particulars mentioned in section 235, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, and whether it is accompanied by the inventory mentioned in section 236; and if such particulars or inventory are or is wanting, it shall reject the application or return it for amendment or for the addition of the inventory, as the case may be, or amend it then and there. Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

When the application is admitted, the Court shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application:

Procedure on admitting application.

Provided that, in the case of a decree for money, the value of the property attached shall as nearly as may be correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made.

246. If cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, execution shall be taken out only by the party who holds a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

Cross-decrees.

If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are (*a*) decrees made by the same Court, (*b*) decrees sent to the same Court for execution, and (*c*) decrees of which one is made by the Court and the other is sent to the same Court for execution; but not (*d*) decrees of which one is made by one Court and the other is made by another Court and not sent for execution to the former Court.

Explanation II.—This section applies where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as by the assignee himself.

Explanation III.—This section does not apply unless

(*e*) both decrees are capable of execution at the same time;

(*f*) the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits; and

(*g*) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*b*) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*c*) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

247. When two parties are entitled under the same decree to recover from each other sums of different amounts, the party entitled to the smaller sum shall not take out execution against the other party; but satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree.

Cross-claims under same decree.

When the amounts are equal, neither party shall take out execution, but satisfaction for each sum shall be entered on the decree.

248. The Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to shew cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him,

Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.

(*a*) if more than one year has elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or

(*b*) if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the legal representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made:

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary

in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of any decree passed on appeal from the decree sought to be executed or of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for passed on any previous application for execution, or

in consequence of the application being against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

Explanation.—In this section the phrase "the Court" means the Court by which the decree was passed, unless the decree has been sent to another Court for execution, in which case it means such other Court.

249. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding section does not appear, or does not shew cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

Procedure after issue of notice.

If he offers any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall consider such objection and pass such order as it thinks fit.

250. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it sees cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree.

Warrant when to issue.

251. Such warrant shall be dated the day on which it is issued, signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

Date, signature, seal and delivery.

And a day shall be specified in such warrant on or before which it must be executed, and the proper officer shall endorse thereon the day and manner in which it was executed, or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return it with such endorsement to the Court from which it issued.

252. If the decree be against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property.

Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

If no such property can be found, and the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the judgment-debtor to the extent of the property not duly applied by

him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

Decree against surety.

253. Whenever a person has, before the passing of a decree in an original suit, become liable as surety for the performance of the same or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant:

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

Decree for money.

254. Every decree or order directing a party to pay money, as compensation, or costs, or as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree or order, or otherwise, may be enforced by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment and sale of his property in manner hereinafter provided, or by both.

Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.

255. If the decree be for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him under the decree has been ascertained, be attached as in the case of an ordinary decree for money.

Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

256. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only, and the amount decreed does not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, when passing the decree, on the oral application of the decree-holder, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against his moveable property within the same limits.

Modes of paying money under decree.

257. All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows (namely)—

(*a*) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or

(*b*) out of Court to the decree-holder; or

(*c*) otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.

258. If the money is paid out of Court or the decree is otherwise adjusted to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, he shall certify the payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; and no satisfaction of a decree in part or in whole by such payment or adjustment shall be recognized by such Court unless the payment or adjustment be certified as aforesaid. Where the decree-holder fails to certify as aforesaid, the judgment-debtor may apply to such Court for an order directing the decree-holder to certify as aforesaid, and the Court, after hearing the decree-holder, may make such order, and if the decree-holder disobeys the same, may refuse further to execute the decree.

Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.

259. If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for any share in a specific moveable, or for the recovery of a wife, it may be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the moveable or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, or by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights

260. When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for the performance of any other particular act, has been made, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree or injunction and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

261. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the judgment-debtor neglects or refuses to comply with the decree, the decree-holder may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver the same to the Court.

The Court shall thereupon cause the draft to be served on the judgment-debtor in manner hereinbefore provided for serving a summons, together with a notice in writing stating that his objections, if any, thereto shall be made within such time (mentioning it) as the Court fixes in this behalf.

The decree-holder may also tender a duplicate of the draft to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp-paper, if a stamp is required by law.

On proof of such service, the Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall execute the duplicate so tendered, or may, if necessary, alter the same, so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree, and execute the duplicate so altered:

Provided that if any party object to the draft so served as aforesaid, his objections shall, within

the time so fixed, be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the duplicate in accordance therewith.

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

262. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding section may be in the following form: "*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*), for *A. B.*, in a suit by *E. F.*, against *A. B.*," or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

Decree for immoveable property.

263. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, and, if need be, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.

264. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other mode as is customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property:

Provided that if the occupant can be found, a notice in writing containing such substance shall be served upon him, and in such case no proclamation need be made.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

265. If the decree be for the partition or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made by the Collector.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

266. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, (namely) lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any railway, banking or other public Company or Corporation, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgment-debtor or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, and whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale (namely)—

(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children:

(*b*) tools of artizans, implements of husbandry and such cattle as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist:

(*c*) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists:

(*d*) books of account:

(*e*) mere rights to sue for damages:

(*f*) any right of personal service:

(*g*) stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government, and political pensions

(*h*) one moiety of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company:

(*i*) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Native Articles of War apply:

(*j*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants:

(*k*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest

(*l*) a right to future maintenance.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed:

(*a*) to exempt the materials of houses and other buildings from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent, or

(*b*) to affect the statute for the time being in force for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.

267. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property, and before issuing the summons of its own motion, shall declare the person on whose behalf the summons is so issued.

Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.

268. In the case of (*a*) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, (*b*) a share in the capital of any public company or corporation, (*c*) other moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, except property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting,

(*a*) in the case of the debt, the creditor from recovering the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the Court:

(*b*) in the case of the share, the person in whose name the share may be standing, from transferring the same or receiving any dividend thereon:

(*c*) in the case of the other moveable property except as aforesaid, the person in possession of the same from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

A copy of such order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and another copy of the same shall be sent in the case of the debt to the debtor, in the case of the share to the proper officer of the company or corporation, and in the case of the other moveable property (except as aforesaid) to the person in possession of the same.

A debtor prohibited under clause (*a*) of this section may pay the amount of his debt into court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months; at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.

269. If the property be moveable property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, other than the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof:

Provided that when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody will exceed its value, the proper officer may sell it at once.

Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other moveable property, and the officer attaching property under this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the former part of this section act in accordance with such rules.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

270. If the property be a negotiable instrument not in deposit in a Court, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into court and held subject to the further orders of the Court.

Seizure of property in house.

271. If the person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property, has gained access to a house or other building, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be:

Seizure of property in zanánás.

Provided that if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the person executing the process shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and after allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.

272. If the property be deposited in, or be in the custody of, any Court or public officer, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that such property, and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice issues:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such property is deposited in, or is in the custody of, a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court.

Attachment of decree for money.

273. If the property be a decree for money passed by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, the attachment shall be made by an order of the Court directing the proceeds of the former decree to be applied in satisfaction of the latter decree.

If the property be a decree for money passed by any other Court, the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing to such Court under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting the former Court to stay the execution of its decree until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. The Court receiving such notice shall stay execution accordingly, unless and until

(*a*) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(*b*) the holder of the decree sought to be executed applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to execute the decree and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

Attachment of other decrees.

In the case of all other decrees the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing, under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, when such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such Court a like notice in writing to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. Every Court receiving such notice shall give effect to the same until it is so cancelled.

Decree-holders to give information.

The holder of any decree attached under this section shall be bound to give the Court executing the same such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

Attachment of immoveable property.

274. If the property be immoveable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from receiving the same from him by purchase, gift or otherwise.

The order shall be proclaimed at some place on or adjacent to such property by beat of drum or

other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the property and of the Court-house.

When the property is land paying revenue to Government, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate.

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

275. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made through the Court, or if the decree is set aside or reversed, an order shall be issued, on the application of any person interested in the property, for the withdrawal of the attachment.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

276. When an attachment has been made by actual seizure or by written order duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or dividend or a delivery of the share to the judgment-debtor during the continuance f the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

277. If the property attached is coin or currency-notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.

278. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree, on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

Postponement of sale.

If the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

Evidence to be adduced by claimant.

279. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property attached.

Release of property from attachment.

280. If upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that, for the reason stated in the claim or objection, such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the judgment-debtor at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment.

Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.

281. If the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the judgment-debtor as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim.

Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

282. If the Court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the attachment, it may do so, subject to such mortgage or lien.

Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.

283. The party against whom an order under section 280, 281 or 282 is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the property in dispute, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

Power to order property attached to be sold, and proceeds be paid to person entitled.

284. Any Court may order that any property which has been attached, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

285. Where property not in the custody of any Court has been attached in execution of decrees of more Courts than one, the Court which shall receive or realize such property and shall determine any claim thereto and any objection to the attachment thereof shall be the Court of highest grade, or where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(*a*) *General Rules.*

Sales by whom conducted and how made.

286. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in section 296, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

287. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court. Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale; and shall specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(*a*) the property to be sold;

(*b*) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government;

(*c*) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(*d*) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(*e*) every other thing which the Court considers material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

For the purpose of ascertaining the matters so to be specified, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any such matters, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

Rules to be made by High Court.

The High Court shall, as soon as may be after this Code comes into force, make rules for the guidance of the Courts in exercise of their duties under this section. The High Court may from time to time alter any rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. As regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a 'High Court' within the meaning of this paragraph.

Nothing in this section shall apply to cases in which the execution of the decree has been transferred to the Collector.

Indemnity of Judges, &c.

288. No Judge or other public officer shall be answerable for any error, misstatement or omission in any proclamation under section 287 unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

Mode of making proclamation.

289. The proclamation shall be made, in manner prescribed by section 274, on the spot where the property is attached.

If the Court so direct, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette and in some local newspaper, and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

Time of sale

290. Except in the case of property mentioned in the proviso to section 269, no sale under this chapter shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the notification has been affixed in the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

Power to adjourn sale.

291. The officer conducting any sale under this chapter may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment: Provided that when the sale is made in or within the precincts of the Court-house no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court.

Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.

Every such sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to such officer, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court that ordered the sale.

Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.

292. No officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this chapter shall either directly or indirectly bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold at such sale.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

293. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under this Code by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court by the officer holding the sale,

and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter under the rules contained in this chapter for the execution of a decree for money.

Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission.

294. No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold, shall, without the express permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the property.

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

When a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase-money and the amount due on the decree may, if he so desires, be set-off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

Proceeds of execution-sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders.

295. Whenever assets are realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, and more persons than one have, prior to the realization, applied to the Court by which such assets are held for execution of decrees for money against the same judgment-debtor, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of the realization, shall be divided rateably among all such persons:

Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

Provided that, when any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale:

Provided also that when any property liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the assent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same right against the proceeds of the sale as he had against the property sold.

If all or any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

Nothing in this section affects any right of the Government.

(*b*).—*Rules as to Moveable Property.*

Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

296. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day.

Payment for moveable property sold.

297. In the case of other moveable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

On payment of the purchase-money, the officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.

298. No irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale of moveable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or (if such other person be the purchaser) for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

299. When the property sold is a negotiable instrument or other moveable property of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.

300. When the property sold is any moveable property to which the judgment-debtor is entitled subject to the possession of some other person, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

301. When the property sold is a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or is a share in any public Company, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper officer of the Company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

302. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company is standing, is required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary.

The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect :—"*A. B.* by *C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*); in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*"

Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

Vesting order in case of other property.

303. In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

(*c.*)—*Rules as to Immoveable Property.*

Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.

304. Sales of immoveable property in execution of a decree may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.

305. When an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may on his application postpone the sale of property comprised in the order for sale for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount.

Certificate to judgment-debtor.

In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him, within a period to be mentioned therein, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale: provided that all moneys payable under such mortgage, lease or sale, shall be paid into Court and not to the judgment-debtor.

Where such certificate has been granted and so long as it remains in force, the provisions of section 248 shall not apply.

Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.

306. On every sale of immoveable property under this chapter, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Time for payment in full.

307. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

Procedure in default of payment.

308. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.

309. Every re-sale of immoveable property in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.

310. When the property sold in execution of a decree is a share of undivided immoveable property, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer,

respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.

311. The decree-holder or any person whose immoveable property has been sold under this chapter may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;

but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

312. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

No suit to set aside on the ground of such irregularity an order passed under this section shall be brought by the party against whom such order has been made.

Power to apply to set aside the sale.

313. The purchaser at any such sale may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the person whose property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit: provided that no order to set aside a sale shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder have had opportunity of being heard against such order.

Confirmation of sale.

314. No sale of immoveable property shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

315. When a sale of immoveable property is set aside under section 312 or 313,

or when it is found that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold and the purchaser is for that reason deprived of it,

the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money (with or without interest as the Court may direct) from any person to whom the purchase-money has been paid.

The repayment of the said purchase-money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court may be enforced against such person under the rules provided by this Code for the execution of a decree for money.

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.

316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser and the date of such sale.

Benámí purchaser not recognized.

317. No suit shall be maintained against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of any other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser.

Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.

318. When the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.

319. When the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees sale of land.

320. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare by notification in the official Gazette that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold,

or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees,

or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property,

shall be transferred to the Collector;

and rescind or modify any such declaration.

Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and retransmission of decrees.

The Local Government may also from time to time prescribe rules for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and for retransmitting the decree from the Collector to the Court.

Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.

321. Whenever the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

(*a*) sell the property comprised in the decree by public auction and either in one or more lots as he thinks fit:

(*b*) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot:

(*c*) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

(*d*) buy in the property offered for sale and re-sell the same.

Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.

322. Whenever the execution of a decree not being a decree directing the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector may either proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305, or if he has reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property, the Collector may (notwithstanding any order under section 303, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge such debts with interest thereon according to the decree, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks fit,

(*a*) by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium equivalent to such amount, the whole or any part of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property: or

(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

(*c*) by selling part of such property: or

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

Procedure of Collector.

323. In the case of a decree for money, if the Collector proposes to proceed under section 322, he shall publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify the same in writing to the Collector within sixty days from the date of such publication.

Such notice shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit.

So long as any letting or management under section 322 continues, the judgment-debtor and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property so let or managed, or any part thereof.

Sale by Collector.

324. If on the expiration of the letting or management, the amount necessary to discharge such debts in full with the interest (if any) payable thereon has not been raised, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to discharge such debts and interest is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, the Collector will proceed to sell the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property accordingly.

Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector.

325. Whenever the Collector sells any property pursuant to the said order of sale or exercises any of the powers conferred upon him by section 321 or 322, he shall inform the Court which made such order of the fact of such sale or exercise, and shall render accounts to such Court of his receipts and payments in respect of the said property, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of such Court.

Application of balance.

Such balance (after deducting therefrom any debts due or liabilities incurred to Government by the judgment-debtor) shall be applied rateably in discharging the claims of all the decree-holders who have complied with the said notice; and no other person making any claim against the property so let or managed, or against such proceeds, shall be entitled to be paid thereout.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

326. When, in any local area in which no declaration under section 320 is in force, the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation or management of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. The provisions of sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive) shall in such case apply to the Collector.

Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

327. The Local Government may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value:

and if, when this Code comes into operation in any local area, any special rules as to sale of land in execution of decrees are in force therein, the Local Government may continue such rules in force, or may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, modify the same.

All rules so made or continued, and all such modifications of the same, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

II.—Of Resistance to Execution.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.

328. If in the execution of a decree for the possession of property, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the decree-holder may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

329. If the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some person at his instigation, the Court shall inquire into the matter of the complaint, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.

330. If the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or some other person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder and without prejudice to any penalty to which such judgment-debtor or other person may be liable, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law, for such resistance or obstruction, commit the judgment-debtor or such other person to jail for a term which may extend to thirty days, and direct that the decree-holder be put into possession of the property.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

331. If the resistance or obstruction has been occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant;

and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.

332. If any person other than the defendant is dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree, and such person disputes the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bond fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, and that it was not comprised in the decree, or that, if it was comprised in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree holder to be put into possession.

If, after examining the applicant, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

Nothing in this section or section 330 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made.

333. The order passed under either of section 331 and 332 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise.

Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.

334. If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree be resisted or obstructed by the judgment-debtor or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a decree-holder in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable.

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.

335. If it appear that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor, not in possession of the property sold, but claiming a right thereto as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee or under any other title, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance or obstruction, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

The party against whom such order is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

I.—Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

336. A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall as soon as practicable be brought before the Court, and his imprisonment may be in the civil jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is situate, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such district:

Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment.

Provided that no house shall be entered after sunset and before sunrise for the purpose of making an arrest under this section:

Arrest in houses.

Provided also that when the decree in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested is a decree for money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

Proviso.

The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest:

But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realised or commit him to jail in execution of the decree.

Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.

337. Every warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor shall direct the officer entrusted with its execution to bring him before the Court with all convenient speed, unless the amount which he has been ordered to pay, together with the interest thereon and the costs, if any, to which he is liable, be sooner paid.

Scales of subsistence-allowances.

338. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors.

Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.

339. No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into court such sum as, having regard to the scales so fixed, the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree has been executed, to the proper officer of the Court by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to jail.

Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

340. Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be deemed to be costs on the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

Release of judgment-debtor.

341. The judgment-debtor shall be discharged from jail,

(*a*) on the decree being fully satisfied, or

(*b*) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned, or

(*c*) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed, or

(*d*) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided, or

(*e*) when the term of his imprisonment as limited by section 342 is fulfilled:

Provided that in the first, second, third and fourth cases mentioned in this section, the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court.

A judgment-debtor discharged under this section is not thereby discharged from his debt, but he cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned.

Imprisonment not to exceed six months.

342. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months;

When not to exceed six weeks.

or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

Endorsement on warrant.

343. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed; and if the latest day specified in the warrant for the return thereof has been exceeded, the reason of the delay; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court.

If the endorsement is to the effect that such officer is unable to execute the warrant, the Court shall examine him on oath touching his alleged inability, and may, if it think fit, summon and examine witnesses as to such inability and shall record the result.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

344. Any person arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

Such application shall be made to the District Court which ordered his arrest or imprisonment, or when the District Court did not make such order, then to the District Court to which the Court that made the order is subordinate.

Contents of application.

345. The application shall set forth—

(*a*) the fact of such person's arrest or imprisonment, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, and the place in which he is in custody;

(*b*) the amount, kind and particulars of his property, and the value of any such property not consisting of money;

(*c*) the place or places in which such property is to be found;

(*d*) his willingness to put it at the disposal of the Court;

(*e*) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him; and

(*f*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by him.

Subscription and verification of application.

346. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints.

Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.

347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, publish at the applicant's expense the application in such official Gazettes and public newspapers as it thinks fit.

348. The Court may also, if it thinks fit, cause a like copy and notice to be served on any other person alleging himself to be a creditor of the applicant and applying for leave to be heard on the application.

Power to serve other creditors.

349. Where the applicant is under arrest, the Court may, pending the hearing under section 350, order him to be immediately committed to jail; or leave him in the custody of the officer to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted.

Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.

350. On the day so fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall examine the applicant, in the presence of the persons on whom such notice has been served or their pleaders, as to his then circumstances and as to his future means of payment, and shall hear the said decree-holder, the other creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors, in opposition to the applicant's discharge; and may, if it thinks fit, grant time to the said decree-holder and other creditors or persons to adduce evidence showing that the applicant is not entitled to be declared an insolvent.

Procedure at hearing.

351. If the Court is satisfied—

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.

(*a*) that the statements in the application are substantially true;

(*b*) that the applicant has not, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed, transferred or removed any part of his property since the institution of the suit in which was passed the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or at any subsequent time;

(*c*) that he has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference to any of his creditors by any payment or disposition of his property;

(*d*) that he has not committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court may declare him to be an insolvent, and may also, if it think fit, make an order appointing a receiver of his property, or if it does not appoint such receiver, may discharge the insolvent.

352. The creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent, shall then produce evidence of the amount and particulars of their respective pecuniary claims against him; and the Court shall by order determine the persons who have proved themselves to be the insolvent's creditors and their respective debts; and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts; and the declaration under section 351 shall be deemed to be a decree in favour of each of the said creditors for their said respective debts.

Creditors to prove their debts.

Schedule to be framed.

A copy of every such schedule shall be stuck up in the court-house.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a partner in an insolvent firm or, when he has died before the insolvency, his legal representative, to prove in competition with the creditors of the firm.

353. Any creditor of the insolvent who is not mentioned in such schedule may, within three months from its publication, apply to the Court for permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and in case the applicant proves himself to be a creditor of the insolvent, for an order directing his name to be inserted in the schedule as a creditor for the debt so proved.

Applications by creditors.

Any creditor mentioned in the schedule may within three months from the publication of the schedule apply to the Court for an order altering the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of his own debt, or to strike out the name of another creditor, or to alter the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of the debt of another creditor.

In the case of any application under this section, the Court, after causing such notices as it thinks fit to be served, at the applicant's expense, on the insolvent and the other creditors and hearing their objections, if any, may comply with or reject the application.

354. Every order under section 351 shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall operate to vest in the Receiver all the insolvent's property (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266), whether set forth in his application or not.

Effect of order appointing Receiver.

355. The Receiver so appointed shall give such security as the Court may direct and shall possess himself of all such property, except as aforesaid;

Receiver to give security and collect assets.

and on his certifying that the insolvent has placed him in possession thereof, or has done everything in his power for that purpose, the Court may discharge the insolvent from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be, upon such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

Discharge of insolvent.

356. The Receiver shall proceed under the direction of the Court—

Duty of Receiver.

(*a*) to convert the property into money:

(*b*) to pay thereout debts, fines and penalties (if any) due by the insolvent to Government:

(*c*) to pay the said decree-holder's costs:

(*d*) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts, and without any preference;

and such Receiver may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties a commission, to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding the rate of five per centum upon the amount of the balance so distributed (the amount of the commission so retained being deemed a distribution), and shall deliver the surplus, if any, to the insolvent or his legal representative.

His right to remuneration.

Delivery of surplus.

357. An insolvent discharged under section 355 shall not be arrested or imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts. But (subject to the provisions of section 358) his

Effect of discharge.

property, whether previously or subsequently acquired (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266 and except the property vested in the Receiver), shall, by order of the Court, be liable to attachment and sale until the decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become incapable of being executed.

When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.

358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts.

Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.

359. Whenever, at the hearing under section 350, it is proved that the applicant has

(*a*) been guilty, in his application, of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement as to the debts due by him, or respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust;

(*b*) fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property; or

(*c*) committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court shall, at the instance of any of his creditors, sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year from the date of committal.

Or the Court may, if it think fit, send him to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.

Transfer of cases.

360. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Court other than a District Court with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive), and the District Judge may transfer to any Court situate in his district and so invested any case instituted under section 344.

Any Court so invested may entertain any application under section 344 by any person arrested in execution of a decree of such Court.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.

361. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survives.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree: the cause of action survives to C, and the suit does not abate.

(*b*) In the same case, all the parties die before decree. The cause of action survives to the representative of the survivor of B and C, and he may continue the suit against A's representative.

(*c*) A sues B for libel. A dies. The cause of action does not survive and the suit abates.

(*d*) A, a member of a Hindú joint family under the Mitákshará law, institutes a suit for partition of the family property. A dies leaving B, a minor son, his heir. The cause of action survives to B, and the suit does not abate.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

362. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.

363. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of such legal representative, enter his name on the record in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative.

Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

364. If no application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs;

and the legal representative (if any) of the deceased plaintiff shall be made a party and shall be interested in and bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, where the cause of action survives, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased, enter his name in the place of such plaintiff on the record, and the suit shall thereupon proceed.

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

366. If no such application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff;

or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, pass such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, or for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, or for both those purposes.

Explanation.—A certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of the deceased. But when the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

367. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.

368. If there be more defendants than one, and any of them die before decree and the cause of action does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone,

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description and place of abode of any person whom he alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative on the record in the place of such defendant,

and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit;

and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

Provided that the person so made defendant may object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or may make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

369. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against her alone.

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

370. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee or the receiver appointed under section 351 might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not bar the suit, unless such assignee or receiver declines to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order.

When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.

If the assignee or receiver neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time so ordered, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may dismiss the suit and award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same, to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.

371. When a suit abates or is dismissed under this chapter, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action.

Effect of abatement on parties' rights.

But the person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased bankrupt or insolvent plaintiff, may apply for an order to set aside the order for abatement or dismissal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.

372. In other cases of assignment, creation or devolution of any interest pending the suit, the suit may, with the leave of the Court, given either with the consent of all parties or after service of notice in writing upon them, and hearing their objections, if any, be continued by or against the person to whom such interest has come, either in addition to or in substitution for the person from whom it has passed, as the case may require.

Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

373. If, at any time after the institution of the suit, the Court is satisfied on the application of the plaintiff (*a*) that the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or (*b*) that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit or to abandon part of his claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the subject-matter of the suit or for the part so abandoned, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.

If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit, or abandon part of his claim, without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

374. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought.

Limitation-law not affected by first suit.

375. If a suit be adjusted by any lawful agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the Court shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit, and such decree shall be final.

Compromise of suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.

376. The defendant in any suit to recover a debt or damages, may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim.

Notice of deposit.

377. Notice of the deposit shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the plaintiff on his application.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

378. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.

379. If the plaintiff accept such amount only as satisfaction in part of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and if the Court decides that the deposit by the defendant was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit and the costs incurred previous thereto, so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim.

Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

If the plaintiff accept such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall pass judgment accordingly, and in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(*b*) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*a*). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(*c*) A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed, A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.

380. If, at the institution or at any subsequent stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or (when there are more plaintiffs than one) that all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

Procedure where requisition is not complied with.

381. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall dismiss the suit unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs be permitted to withdraw therefrom under the provisions of section 373.

Residence out of British India.

382. Whoever leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs shall be deemed to be residing out of British India, within the meaning of section 380.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

383. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of persons resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who are exempted under this Code from attending the Court, or who are from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

384. Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion, or on the application, supported by affidavit, of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

385. The commission for the examination of a person who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute the same.

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

386. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination of—

(*a*) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(*b*) persons who are about to leave such limits before the date on which they are required to be examined in Court; and

(*c*) civil and military officers of Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service.

Such commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court not being a High Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, and which can most conveniently execute the same:

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

Provided that if he resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the commission and within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, the commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction he resides:

Provided also that, under special circumstances, the commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint.

The Court on issuing any commission under this section shall direct whether the commission shall be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

When witness is not within British India.

387. When any Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India is satisfied that his evidence is necessary, the Court may issue such commission.

Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.

388. Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person shall examine him pursuant thereto.

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

389. After the commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall (subject to the provisions of the next following section) form part of the record of the suit.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

390. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless

(*a*) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or

(*b*) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding clause, and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by foreign Courts.

391. The provisions hereinbefore contained as to the execution and return of commissions shall apply to commissions issued by

(*a*) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established by the authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or

(*b*) Courts situate in any part of the British Empire other than British India, or

(*c*) Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty.

B.—Commissions for local Investigations.

Commission to make local investigations.

392. In any suit or proceeding in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits or damages or annual nett profits, and the same cannot be conveniently conducted by the Judge in person, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court:

Provided that, when the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

Procedure of Commissioner.

393. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court.

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or any of the parties to the suit may, with the permission of the Court, examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

394. In any suit in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

395. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary,

and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.

Power to make further inquiry.

The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further inquiry as is requisite.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

396. In any suit in which the partition of immoveable property not paying revenue to Government appears to the Court to be necessary, the Court, after ascertaining the several parties interested in such property and their several rights therein, may issue a commission to such persons as it thinks fit to make a partition according to such rights.

The Commissioners shall ascertain and inspect the property, and shall divide the same into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission issues, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

The Commissioners shall then prepare and sign a report, or (if they cannot agree) separate reports, appointing the share of each party, and dis-

tinguishing each share (if so directed by the said order) by metes and bounds. Such report or reports shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court: and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports shall either quash the same and issue a new commission, or (where the Commissioners agree in their report) pass a decree in accordance therewith.

E.—General Provisions.

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

397. Before issuing any commission under this chapter, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

398. Any Commissioner appointed under this chapter may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,

(*a*) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him:

(*b*) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of inquiry:

(*c*) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.

399. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this chapter, whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within, or by a Court situate beyond, the limits of British India.

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

400. Whenever a commission is issued under this chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commissioner in person or by their agents or pleaders.

If the parties do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*.

PART III.
OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.
SUITS BY PAUPERS.

Suits may be brought *in forma pauperis*.

401. Subject to the following rules, any suit may be brought by a pauper.

Explanation.—A person is a 'pauper' when he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or, where no such fee is prescribed, when he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

What suits excepted.

402. No suit shall be brought by a pauper to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault.

Application to be in writing.

Contents of application.

403. The application for permission to sue by a pauper shall be in writing, and shall contain the particulars required by section 50 in regard to plaints in suits; a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto; and it shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the subscription and verification of plaints.

Presentation of application.

404. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, the application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person unless he is exempted from appearing in Court under section 640 or 641, in which case the application may be presented by a duly authorized agent, who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Rejection of application.

405. If the application be not framed or presented in the manner prescribed by sections 403 and 404, the Court shall reject it.

Examination of applicant.

406. If the application be in proper form and duly presented, the Judge shall examine the petitioner, or his agent when the applicant is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.

When the application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the applicant be examined by a commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

Rejection of application.

407. If it appear to the Court upon such examination

(*a*) that the applicant is not a pauper, or

(*b*) that he has, within the two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this chapter, or

(*c*) that his allegations do not show a right to sue in such Court, or

(*d*) that he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter,

the Court shall reject the application.

Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.

408. If upon such examination the Court sees no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in section 407, it shall fix a day (of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government Pleader) for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism, and

for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof.

Procedure at hearing.

409. On the day so fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may cross-examine the applicant or his agent, and shall make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 407.

The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper.

Procedure if application admitted.

410. If the application be granted, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under chapter V, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any court-fee (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader, or other proceed

Costs when pauper succeeds.

411. If the plaintiff succeed in the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; and such amount shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit, and shall also

Recovery of court-fees.

be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code.

Procedure when pauper fails.

412. If the plaintiff fails in the suit, or if he is dispaupered, the Court shall order the plaintiff, or any person made under section 32 co-plaintiff to the suit, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper;

and, if it find that the suit was frivolous or vexatious, it may also punish the plaintiff with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.

413. Refusal to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature by him in respect of the same right to sue; but the applicant shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right, provided that he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by Government in opposing his application for leave to sue as a pauper.

Dispaupering.

414. The Court may, on motion by the defendant, or by the Government Pleader, of which one week's notice in writing has been given to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered—

(*a*) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(*b*) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper, or

(*c*) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

Costs.

415. The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an inquiry into pauperism are costs in the suit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.

416. Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Persons authorized to act for Government.

417. Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of Government.

Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.

418. In suits by the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council."

Agent of Government to receive process.

419. The Government Pleader in any Court shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the said Secretary of State in Council issuing out of such Court.

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the said Secretary of State in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of intructions to the Government Pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.

421. The Court may also in any case in which the Government Pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

Service on public officers.

422. Where the defendant is a public officer, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being

served on him, if it appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served.

Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.

423. If the public officer on receiving the summons considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel;

and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as appears to be requisite.

Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.

424. No suit shall be instituted against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been in the case of the Secretary of State in Council delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the District, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Arrests in such suits.

425. No warrant of arrest shall be issued in such suit without the consent in writing of the District Judge.

Application where Government undertakes defence.

426. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government Pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register.

Procedure where no such application made.

427. If such application is not made by the Government Pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.

428. In a suit against a public officer the Court shall exempt the defendant from appearing in person when he satisfies the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service.

Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

429. When the decree is against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer, a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Execution shall not issue on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of the report.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

When aliens may sue.

430. Alien enemies residing in British India with the permission of the Governor General in Council and alien friends may sue in the Courts of British India as if they were subjects of Her Majesty.

No alien enemy residing in British India without such permission, or residing in a foreign country, shall sue in any of such Courts.

Explanation.—Every person residing in a foreign country, the Government of which is at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India, shall, for the purpose of the second paragraph of this section, be deemed to be an alien enemy residing in a foreign country.

When a foreign State may sue.

431. A foreign State may sue in the Courts of British India, provided that—

(*a*) it has been recognized by Her Majesty or the Governor General in Council, and

(*b*) the object of the suit is to enforce the private rights of the head or of the subjects of the foreign State.

The Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has not been recognized by Her Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.

432. Persons specially appointed by order of Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or otherwise, and whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.

433. Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State may, with the consent of Government certified by the signature of one of its Secretaries (but not without such consent) be sued in any competent Court not subordinate to a District Court;

Such consent shall not be given unless—

(*a*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy has instituted a suit in such Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(*b*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or

(*c*) the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property situate within the said local limits and in the possession of the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code; and no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy unless with consent of Government certified as aforesaid.

Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.

When their property may be attached.

434. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Execution in British India of decrees of Courts of Native States.

(*a*) declare that the decrees of any Courts situate in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, and not established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India, and

(*b*) cancel any such declaration.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the said decrees may be executed accordingly.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

435. In suits by a Corporation, or by a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

Subscription and verification of plaint.

436. When the suit is against a Corporation, or against a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the summons may be served

Service on Corporation or Company.

(*a*) by leaving it at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*b*) by sending it by post in a letter addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or if there be more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*c*) by giving it to any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company,

and the Court may require the personal appearance of any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

437. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons beneficially interested in such property; and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make such persons parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it think fit, order them or any of them to be made such parties.

Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.

438. When there are several executors or administrators, they shall all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

Joinder of executors and administrators.

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

439. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

Husband of married executrix not to join.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

440. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by an adult person, who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor, and may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff.

Minor must sue by next friend.

Costs.

441. Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor (other than an application under section 451) shall be made by his next friend, or his guardian for the suit.

Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem*.

442. If a plaint be filed by or on behalf of a minor, without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented. Notice of such application shall be given to such person by the defendant; and the Court, after hearing his objections, if any, may make such order in the matter as it thinks fit.

Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.

Costs.

443. Where the defendant to a suit is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor, to put in the defence for such minor, and generally to act on his behalf in the conduct of the case.

Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.

A guardian for the suit is not a guardian of person or property within the meaning of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, section 3.

444. Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, if the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.

Costs.

445. Any person being of sound mind and full age may act as next friend of a minor, provided his interest is not adverse to that of such minor, and he is not a defendant in the suit.

Who may be next friend.

446. If the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or if he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor, as to make it unlikely that the minor's interest will be properly protected by him, or if he does not do his duty, or, pending the suit, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court (if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned) may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

Removal of next friend.

447. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a next friend shall not retire at his own request without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place, and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to the minor.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

448. On the death or removal of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.

449. If the pleader of such minor omits, within reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person interested in the minor or the matter at issue may apply to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

450. A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pendin coming of age must elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.

451. If he elects to proceed with it, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend, and for leave to proceed in his own name.

Where he elects to proceed.

The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus:

"*A. B.* late a minor by *C. D.*, his next friend, but now of full age."

452. If he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff, or sole applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or respondent, or which may have been paid by his next friend.

Where he elects to abandon.

Costs.

453. Any application under section 451 or section 452 may be made *ex parte*; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age.

Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.

454. A minor co-plaintiff on coming of age, and desiring to repudiate the suit must apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it find that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

When minor co-plaintiff.

Notice of the application shall be served on the next friend, as well as on the defendant; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age. The costs of all parties of such application and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

Costs.

If the late minor be a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

455. If any minor on attaining majority can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend was unreasonable or improper, he may, if a sole plaintiff, apply to have the suit dismissed.

When suit unreasonable or improper.

Notice of the application shall be served on all the parties concerned: and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application, and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit.

Costs.

456. An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name of the minor. Such application must be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a fit person to be so appointed.

Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem*.

457. A co-defendant of sound mind and of full age may be appointed guardian for the suit, if he has no interest adverse to that of the minor; but neither a plaintiff, nor a married woman, can be so appointed.

Who may be guardian *ad litem*.

458. If the guardian for the suit of a minor defendant does not do his duty, or if other sufficient ground be made to appear, the Court may remove him, and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.

Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.

Costs.

459. If the guardian for the suit dies pending such suit or is removed by the Court, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place.

On death of guardian, *pendente lite*, new guardian to be appointed.

460. When the enforcement of a decree is applied for against the heir or representative, being a minor, of a deceased party, a guardian for the suit of such minor shall be appointed by the Court, and the decree-holder shall serve on such guardian notice of such application.

When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.

461. No sum of money or other thing shall be received or taken by a next friend or guardian for the suit at any time on behalf of a minor, at any time before decree or order, unless he has first obtained the leave of the Court, and given security to its satisfaction that such money or other thing shall be duly accounted for, to, and held for the benefit of, such minor.

Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.

462. No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, without the leave of the Court, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.

Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.

Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

Compromise without leave voidable.

463. The provisions contained in sections 440 to 462 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons of unsound mind, adjudged to be so under Act No. XXXV of 1858, or under any other law for the time being in force.

Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.

464. Nothing in sections 442 to 462 applies to any minor or person of unsound mind, for whose person or property a guardian or manager has been appointed by the Court of Wards or by the Civil Court under any local law.

Wards of Court.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

465. When any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of (*a*) his commanding officer or of the next subordinate officer, if the party be himself the commanding officer, or (*b*) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority which shall be filed in Court.

When so filed, the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression 'commanding officer' means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depôt, to which the officer or soldier belongs.

466. Any person authorized by an officer or soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.

467. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or soldier, as in section 465, or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for, or on behalf of, such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person or on his pleader.

Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.

468. When an officer or soldier is a defendant, the Court shall send a copy of the summons to his commanding officer for the purpose of being served on him.

Service on officers and soldiers.

The officer to whom such copy is sent, after causing it to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon.

If from any cause the copy cannot be so served, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was sent, with information of the cause which has prevented the service.

469. If, in the execution of a decree, a warrant of arrest is to be executed within the limits of a cantonment, garrison, military station or military bázár, the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall deliver the same to the commanding officer.

Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

The commanding officer shall back the warrant with his signature, and the person named therein is within the limits of his command shall cause him to be arrested and delivered to the officer so charged.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

470. When two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same payment or property from another person, whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who is ready to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to whom the payment or property should be made or delivered, and of obtaining indemnity for himself:

When interpleader-suit may be instituted.

Provided that if any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, the stakeholder shall not institute a suit of interpleader.

471. In every suit of interpleader the plaint must, in addition to the other statements necessary for plaints, state—

Plaint in such suit.

(*a*) that the plaintiff has no interest in the thing claimed otherwise than as a mere stakeholder;

(*b*) the claims made by the defendants severally; and

(*c*) that there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

Payment of thing claimed into court.

472. When the thing claimed is capable of being paid into court or placed in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff must so pay or place it before he can be entitled to any order in the suit.

Procedure at first hearing.

473. At the first hearing the Court may

(*a*) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the thing claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit:

or, if it thinks that justice or convenience so require,

(*b*) retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit:

and, if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it,

(*c*) adjudicate the title to the thing claimed; or else it may

(*d*) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court.

When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.

474. Nothing in this chapter shall be taken to enable agents to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

(*b*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the jewels a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the jewels from B. B may institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

Charge of plaintiff's costs.

475. When the suit is properly instituted, the Court may provide for the plaintiff's costs by giving him a charge on the thing claimed or in some other effectual way.

Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.

476. If any of the defendants in an interpleader-suit is actually suing the stakeholder in respect of the subject of such suit, the Court in which the suit against the stakeholder is pending shall, on being duly informed by the Court which passed the decree in the interpleader-suit in favour of the stakeholder, that such decree has been passed, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in such suit; but if, and so far as, they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the interpleader-suit.

Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

477. If at any stage of any suit, other than a suit for the possession of immoveable property, the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit—

that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

478. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it thinks fit, is satisfied

that the defendant, with any such intent as aforesaid,

(*a*) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under the circumstances last aforesaid,

the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance.

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

479. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

480. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

481. If the defendant fail to comply with any order under section 479 or section 480, the Court may commit him to jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree: Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees.

Subsistence of defendant arrested.

482. The provisions of section 339 as to allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors shall apply to all defendants arrested under this chapter.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.

483. If at any stage of any suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(*b*) has quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him in such suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any portion of his property shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

Contents of application.

The application shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.

484. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it thinks fit, is satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may require him, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

485. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, shall be attached.

Withdrawal of attachment.

If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

Mode of making attachment.

486. The attachment shall be made in the manner herein provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

487. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

488. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall remove the attachment whenever the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed.

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.

489. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree.

Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

490. Where property is under attachment by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, and a decree is given in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary to re-attach the property in execution of such decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.

491. If in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected, it appear to the Court that such arrest or attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds,

or if the suit of the plaintiff fails, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as

it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the arrest or attachment:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest or attachment.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.

492. If in any suit it be proved by affidavit or otherwise

(*a*) that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or

(*b*) that the defendant threatens, or is about to remove or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors,

the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging, alienation, sale, removal or disposition of the property as the Court thinks fit, or refuse such injunction or other order.

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

493. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, whether compensation be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from committing the breach of contract or injury complained of, or any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

The Court may by order grant such injunction on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit, or refuse the same.

In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this section or section 492 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant for a term not exceeding six months, or the attachment of his property, or both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time if the defendant has not obeyed the injunction, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the plaintiff such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the defendant.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

494. The Court shall in all cases, except where it appear that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.

495. An injunction directed to a corporation or public company is binding not only on the corporation or company itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation or company whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

496. Any order for an injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

497. If it appears to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

if, after the issue of the injunction, the suit is dismissed or judgment is given against the plaintiff by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the issue of the injunction:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of the issue of the injunction.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.

498. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, order the sale, by any person named in such order, and in such manner and on such terms as it thinks fit, of any moveable property being the subject of such suit, which is subject to speedy and natural decay.

Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.

499. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, and on such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any property being the subject of such suit;

(*b*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any other party to such suit, and

(*c*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any samples to be taken, or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

The provisions hereinbefore contained as to execution of process shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons authorized to enter under this section.

Application for such orders to be after notice.

500. An application by the plaintiff for an order under section 498 or section 499 may be made after notice in writing to the defendant at any time after service of the summons.

An application by the defendant for a like order may be made after notice in writing to the plaintiff, and at any time after the applicant has appeared.

When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.

501. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to sale, is the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and such land or tenure is consequently ordered to be sold, any other party to the suit claiming to have an interest in such land or tenure may upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure;

and the Court in its decree may award against the defaulter the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court orders, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

502. When the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in court or delivered to such last-named party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Power of Court to appoint receivers.

503. Whenever it appears to the Court to be necessary for the realization, preservation or better custody or management of any property, moveable or immoveable, the subject of a suit, or under attachment, the Court may by order

(*a*) appoint a receiver of such property,

and, if need be,

(*b*) remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof;

(*c*) commit the same to the custody or management of such receiver; and

(*d*) grant to such receiver such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits, and the execution of instruments in writing, as the owner himself has, or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit.

Receiver's liabilities.

Every receiver so appointed shall

(*e*) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property,

(*f*) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs,

(*g*) pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, and

(*h*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

Nothing in this section authorizes the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property under attachment any person whom the parties to the suit, or some or one of them, have or has not a present right so to remove.

When Collector may be appointed receiver.

504. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and the Court considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be receiver of such property.

Courts empowered under this chapter.

505. The powers conferred by this chapter shall be exercised only by High Courts and District Courts. Provided that whenever the Judge of a Court subordinate to a District Court considers it expedient that a receiver should be appointed in any suit before him, he shall nominate such person as he considers fit for such appointment, and submit such person's name, with the grounds for the nomination, to the District Court, and the District Court shall authorize such Judge to appoint the person so nominated or pass such other order as it thinks fit.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

506. If all the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply, in person or by their respective pleaders specially authorized in writing in this behalf, to the Court for an order of reference.

Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the particular matter sought to be referred.

Nomination of arbitrator.

507. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuses to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

508. The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order.

When once a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit, except as hereinafter provided.

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

509. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators,

(*a*) by the appointment of an umpire, or

(*b*) by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority if the major part of the arbitrators agree, or

(*c*) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or

(*d*) otherwise, as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court determines.

If an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of his award in case he is required to act.

Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.

510. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, dies, or refuses, or neglects, or becomes incapable to act, or leaves British India under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the Court may in its discretion either appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing, or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving British India, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Appointment of umpire by Court.

511. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if, within seven days after such notice has been served, or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, no umpire be appointed, the Court, upon the application of the party who has served such notice as aforesaid, may appoint an umpire.

Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.

512. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509, 510 or 511 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Summoning witnesses.

513. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

Punishment for default, &c.

Extension of time for making award.

514. If from the want of the necessary evidence or information, or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it think fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

515. When an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators

(*a*) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(*b*) when they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree.

Award to be signed and filed.

516. When an award in a suit has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.

517. Upon any reference by an order of Court, the arbitrators or umpire may, with the consent of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to and form part of the award.

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

518. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,

(*a*) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(*b*) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

519. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

520. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

521. An award remitted under section 520 becomes void on the refusal of the arbitrators or umpire to reconsider it. But no award shall be set aside except on one of the following grounds (namely)—

(*a*) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire;

(*b*) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire;

(*c*) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit;

and no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court.

Judgment to be according to award.

522. If the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if the Court has refused such application,

the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to give judgment according to the award,

or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such case:

Decree to follow.

Upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. No appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

523. When any persons agree in writing that any difference between them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, the parties thereto, or any of them, may apply that the agreement be filed in Court.

Application to be numbered and registered.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Court may cause the agreement to be filed, and shall make an order of reference thereon, and may also nominate the arbitrator when he is not named therein and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination.

Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

524. The foregoing provisions of this chapter, so far as they are consistent with any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under section 523, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree founded thereupon.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

525. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court.

Application to be numbered and registered.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

526. If no ground such as is mentioned or referred to in section 520 or 521, be shown against the award, the Court shall order it to be filed, and such award shall then take effect as an award made under the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Power to state case for Court's opinion.

527. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,

(*a*) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(*b*) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(*c*) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

Every case stated under this section shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

When value of subject-matter must be stated.

528. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be

delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.

529. The agreement, if framed in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

The agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

530. When the agreement has been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

Hearing and disposal of the case.

531. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under chapter V, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

If the Court is satisfied, after an examination of the parties, or taking such evidence as it thinks fit,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by them, and

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be decided,

it shall proceed to pronounce judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.

532. In any Court to which this section applies all suits upon bills of exchange, hundís or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this chapter, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed by this Code; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, No. 172, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend;

and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.

The defendant shall not be required to pay into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or to give security therefor, unless the Court thinks his defence not to be *primâ facie* sustainable, or feels reasonable doubt as to its good faith.

Explanation.—This section is not confined to cases in which the bill, hundí or note sued upon, together with mere lapse of time, is sufficient to establish a *primâ facie* right to recover.

Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.

533. The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

Power to set aside decree.

534. After decree, the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seem reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.

535. In any proceeding under this chapter the Court may order the bill, hundí or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.

536. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

Procedure in suits under this chapter.

537. Except as provided by sections 532 to 536 both inclusive, the procedure in suits under this chapter shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted under chapter V.

Power to extend this chapter.

538. Sections 532 to 537 (both inclusive) apply only to—

(*a*) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay

(*b*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon;

(*c*) the Courts of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(*d*) the Court of the Judge of Karáchi; and

(e) any other Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction to which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply them.

In case of such application the Local Government may direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and make any rules which it thinks requisite for carrying into operation the provisions so applied.

Within one month after such notification has been published, such provisions shall apply accordingly, and the rules so made shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may from time to time alter or cancel any such notification.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

539. In case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for public charitable purposes, or whenever the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General acting *ex-officio*, or two or more persons having a direct interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit in the High Court or the District Court within the local limits of whose civil jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, to obtain a decree—

(a) appointing new trustees of the charity:

(b) vesting any property in the trustees of the charity:

(c) declaring the proportions in which its objects are entitled:

(d) authorizing the whole or any part of its property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged:

(e) settling a scheme for its management;

or granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The powers conferred by this section on the Advocate General may (where there is no Advocate General) be exercised by the Government Advocate) or (where there is no Government Advocate) by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

540. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Form of appeal.

541. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum in writing presented by the appellant, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against and (unless the appellate Court dispenses therewith) of the judgment on which it is founded.

Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.

Such memorandum shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Memorandum of appeal.

542. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant:

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

Provided that the Court shall not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the appellant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of contesting the case on that ground.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.

543. If the memorandum of appeal be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, it may be rejected, or be returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court, or be amended then and there.

When the Court rejects under this section any memorandum, it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

When a memorandum of appeal is amended under this section the Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, shall attest the amendment by his signature.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

544. Where there are more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceeds on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.

545. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.

If an application be made for stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiry of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the Court which passed the decree may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the Court making it is satisfied—

(a) that substantial loss may result to the party applying for stay of execution unless the order is made;

(b) that the application has been made without unreasonable delay; and

(*c*) that security has been given by the applicant for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

546. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal is pending, the Court which passed the decree shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or for the payment of the value of such property, and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court,

Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.

or the Appellate Court may for like cause direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

And when an order has been passed for the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for money and an appeal is pending against such decree, the sale shall on the application of the judgment-debtor be stayed until the appeal is disposed of, on such terms as to giving security or otherwise as the Court which passed the decree thinks fit.

547. No such security as is mentioned in sections 545 and 546 shall be required from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or (when Government has undertaken the defence of the suit) from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to be done by him in his official capacity.

No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. When a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

Register of appeals.

549. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both:

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property (if any) to which the appeal relates.

When appellant resides out of British India.

If such security be not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

550. When the memorandum of appeal is registered, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

Either party may apply in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any of such papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.

551. The Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, without sending notice of the appeal to such Court and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader; but in such case the confirmation shall be notified to the same Court.

Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.

552. The Appellate Court, unless where it confirms, under section 551, the decision of the lower Court, shall fix a day for hearing the appeal.

Day for hearing appeal.

Such day shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

553. Notice of the day so fixed shall be stuck up in the appellate court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided in chapter VI for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

Instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the rules above referred to.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

554. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall be heard in support of or against the appeal, as the case may be. The other party shall then be heard, and the party

Right to begin.

having the right to begin shall then be entitled to reply.

Explanation.—If the appeal is from the whole decree, or if there are cross-appeals, the party having the right to begin is the party who had the right to begin on the hearing in the Court whose decree is appealed from.

If the appeal is from only a portion of the decree, and there is no cross-appeal, the appellant has the right to begin.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

556. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

If the appellant attends and the respondent does not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte* in his absence.

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

557. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed by the Court, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent appears in person or by a pleader, or by a duly authorized agent.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

558. If an appeal be dismissed under section 556 or section 557, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.

559. If it appear to the Court at the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person be made a respondent.

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.

560. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent, and judgment is given against him, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal; and if it be proved that the respondent was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.

561. Any respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may upon the hearing not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection.

Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

Such objection shall be in the form of a memorandum, and the provisions of section 541, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall apply thereto.

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

562. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the determination of the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, together with a copy of the order in appeal, to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register and proceed to investigate the suit on the merits.

The Appellate Court may, if it think fit, direct what issue or issues shall be tried in any case so remanded.

When further evidence barred.

563. When a case is remanded with directions to take any evidence so excluded the Court to which the case is remanded shall not take any other evidence in the case, except evidence tendered to contradict the evidence so taken.

Limit to remand.

564. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in section 562.

When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

565. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall, after re-settling the issues, if necessary, finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

566. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has omitted to frame or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right decision of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required,

and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

567. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to the finding.

Determination of appeal.

After the expiration of the period fixed for presenting such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

568. The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if

(*a*) the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or,

(*b*) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be produced, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

Whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record on its proceedings the reason for such admission.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

569. Whenever additional evidence is allowed to be received, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, or any other subordinate Court, to take such evidence and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court.

Points to be defined and recorded.

570. In all cases where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

Judgment when and where pronounced.

571. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Language of judgment.

572. The judgment shall be written in English; provided that if English is not the mother-tongue of the Judge, and he is not able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in his mother-tongue or in the language of the Court.

Translation of judgment.

573. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language of the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation, after it has been ascertained to be correct, shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Contents of judgment.

574. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall state—

(*a*) the points for determination;

(*b*) the decision thereupon;

(*c*) the reasons for the decision; and

(*d*) when the decree appealed against is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled,

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be signed and dated by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Date and signature.

Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.

575. When the appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

If there be no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed:

Provided that if the Bench hearing the appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges, and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, the appeal may be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the same Court, and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of all the Judges who have heard the appeal, including those who first heard it.

When there is no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed.

The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate references under this section.

Dissent to be recorded.

576. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

What judgment may direct.

577. The judgment may be for confirming, varying or reversing the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

578. No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

579. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

Contents of decree.

The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it:

Provided that where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

580. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court and at their expense.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

581. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of civil suits.

Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.

582. The Appellate Court shall have the same powers in appeals under this chapter as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

The provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to appeals under this chapter so far as such provisions are applicable.

583. When a party entitled to any benefit (by way of restitution or otherwise) under a decree passed in an appeal under this chapter desires to obtain execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred; and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, according to the rules hereinbefore prescribed for the execution of decrees in suits.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court, an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, (namely)—

Second appeals to High Court.

(*a*) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law;

Grounds of second appeal.

(*b*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*c*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

585. No second appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in section 584.

Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.

586. No second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

No second appeal in certain suits.

587. The provisions contained in chapter XLI shall apply as far as may be to appeals under this chapter, and to the execution of decrees passed in such appeals.

Provisions as to second appeals

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

588. An appeal shall lie from the following orders under this Code and from no other such orders:—

Orders appealable.

(*a*) orders under section 20, staying proceedings in a suit,

(*b*) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant,

(*c*) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action,

(*d*) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action,

(*e*) orders rejecting or returning plaints under section 53, clause (*d*), or section 54, clauses (*b*) and (*d*), or section 57, clauses (*b*) and (*c*),

(*f*) orders rejecting applications under section 102 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit,

(*g*) orders under section 120 where a party fails to appear in person,

(*h*) orders under section 168 for attachment of property,

(*i*) orders under section 176 where a party refuses to give evidence or produce a document called for by the Court,

(*j*) orders under section 244, as to questions relating to the execution of decrees, of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit,

(*k*) orders under section 258 compelling decree-holders to certify,

(*l*) orders under section 261 as to objections to draft-conveyances or draft-endorsements,

(*m*) orders under section 312 for confirming or setting aside a sale,

(*n*) orders in insolvency matters under section 351, 352, 353 or 357,

(*o*) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of the suit,

(*p*) orders disallowing objections under section 372,

(*q*) orders as to interpleader-suits under section 473, 475 or 476,

(*r*) orders under section 479, 480, 481, 485, 492, 493, 496, 503,

(*s*) orders under section 514 superseding an arbitration,

(*t*) orders under section 518 modifying an award,

(*u*) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree,

(*v*) refusals under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal,

(*w*) orders under section 562 remanding a case.

The orders passed in appeals under this section shall be final.

Court which shall hear appeals.

589. An appeal from any order specified in section 588, clause (*u*), shall lie to the High Court.

When an appeal from any other order is allowed by this chapter, it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in relation to which such order was made or, when such order is passed by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

Procedur in ap peals from orders.

590. The procedure prescribed in chapter XLI shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals from orders under this Code, or under any special or local law in which a different procedure is not provided.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

591. Except as provided in this chapter, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Court on the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but if any decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the decision of the case, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Who may appeal as pauper.

592. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the fee required for the petition of appeal, may, on presenting an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the rules contained in chapters XXVI, XLI, XLII and XLIII, in so far as those rules are applicable:

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

Provided that the Court shall reject the application unless upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, it sees reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

Enquiry into pauperism.

593. The inquiry into the pauperism of the applicant may be made either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees special cause to direct such enquiry.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

'Decree' defined.

594. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression 'decree' includes also judgment and order.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

595. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

596. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 595,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

597. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 595,

Bar of certain appeals.

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under section 586, is final.

598. Whoever desires to appeal under this chapter to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

599. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

Time within which application must be made.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

600. Every petition under section 598 must state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 596, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

601. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Effect of refusal of certificate.

Provided that, if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable, within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

602. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included, and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded:

and when the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in the first clause of this section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

603. When such security has been completed and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted, and

(*b*) give notice thereof to the respondent, and shall then

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

604. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

605. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

Power to order further security or payment.

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

606. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

Effect of failure to comply with order.

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed against shall not be stayed.

607. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section 602.

Refund of balance of deposit.

608. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this chapter, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced, unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

609. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal, the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.

610. Whoever desires to enforce or to obtain execution of any order of Her Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed, to the Court from which the appeal to Her Majesty was preferred.

Such Court shall transmit the order of Her Majesty to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as Her Majesty by her said order may direct, and shall (upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce or execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

When any monies expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

611. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes the order of Her Majesty in Council relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement or execution of its own decrees.

Power to make rules.

612. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the service of notices under section 600,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates under sections 601 and 602 to Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections 602, 605 and 609,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein,

(*i*) the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this chapter.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Legalization of existing rules.

613. All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeal to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

614. In sections 595 and 612, the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.

615. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, clause *fifth*, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Code from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure.

616. Nothing herein contained shall be understood-

(a) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(b) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

And nothing in this chapter applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

617. If before or on the hearing of a suit or appeal in which the decree is final, or if in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal or executing the decree entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

Reference of question to High Court.

618. The Court may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case, notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or order contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred;

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

but no execution shall be issued, property sold, or person imprisoned in any case in which such reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon such reference.

619. The High Court shall hear the parties to the case in which the reference is made, in person or by their respective pleaders, and shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

620. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the case.

Costs of reference to High Court.

621. When a case is referred to the High Court under this chapter, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.

622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit.

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

Application for review of judgment.

(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is hereby allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred;

(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is hereby allowed; or

(c) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes;

and who from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him,

may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order or to the Court, if any, to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

A party who is not appealing from a decree may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, except when the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or when being a respondent, he can present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

624. Except upon the ground of the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as aforesaid, or of some clerical error apparent on the face of the decree, no application for a review of judgment, other than that of a High Court, shall be made to any Judge other than the Judge who delivered it.

To whom applications for review may be made.

625. The rules hereinbefore contained as to the form of making appeals shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications for review.

Form of applications for review.

626. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

Application when rejected.

If the Court be of opinion that the application for the review should be granted, it shall grant the same, and the Judge shall record with his own hand his reasons for such opinion:

Application when granted.

Proviso.

Provided that—

(*a*) no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for; and

(*b*) no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter, or evidence which the applicant alleges was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him when the decree or order was passed, without strict proof of such allegation.

627. If the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who passed the decree or order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Application for review Court consisting of two or more Judges.

628. If the application for a review be heard by more than one Judge and the Court be equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

Application when rejected.

If there be a majority the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

629. An order of the Court for rejecting the application shall be final, but whenever such application is admitted, the admission may be objected to on the ground that it was

Order of Court final.

(*a*) in contravention of the provisions of section 624,

(*b*) in contravention of the provisions of section 626, or

(*c*) after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor and without sufficient cause.

Such objection may be made at once by an appeal against the order granting the application, or may be taken in any appeal against the final decree or order made in the suit.

Where the application has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the rejected application restored to the file, and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court may order it to be restored to the file upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

No order shall be made under this section unless the applicant has served the opposite party with notice in writing of the latter application.

No application to review an order passed on review or on an application for a review shall be entertained.

630. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This chapter applies only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

This part to apply only to certain High Courts.

632. Except as provided in this Chapter the provisions of this Code apply to such High Courts.

Application of Code to High Courts.

633. The High Court shall take evidence, and record judgments and orders in such manner as it by rule from time to time directs.

High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

634. Whenever a High Court considers it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs;

Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.

and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

635. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction or to examine witnesses, except when the Court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakils and attorneys.

Attorneys not to address Court, except when authorized

636. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants issued under section 65, writs of execution, and notices under section 553, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as the High Court by any rule or order from time to time directs.

Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.

637. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

The High Court may from time to time by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

638. The following portions of this Code shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 16 and 17, sections 54, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), 57, 119, 160, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189, 190, 191, 192 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198 to 206 (both inclusive), 261, and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum,

Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.

and section 579 shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Nothing in this Code shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. The High Court may from time to time frame forms for any proceeding in such Court, and may make rules as to the books, entries and accounts to be kept by its officers.

Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in court.

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process.

641. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw such privilege.

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

The names and residences of the persons so exempted shall from time to time be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, subordinate to the High Court, shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in subordinate Court.

When any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

642. No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under this Code while going to, presiding in, or returning from his Court.

Persons exempt from arrest.

And, except as hereinafter provided, the parties to a suit and their pleaders and recognized agents shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending a Civil Court for the purpose of such suit and while returning from such Court. Witnesses acting in obedience to a summons shall be similarly exempt.

643. When in a case pending before any Court, there appears to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in section 193, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 463, 471, 474, 475, 476 or 477 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be made in the course of any other suit or proceeding or with respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may cause the person accused to be detained till the rising of the Court, and may then send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of certain offences.

The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law.

644. Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by section 639 and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 101, section 15, the forms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in fourth schedule.

645. The language which, when this Code comes into force, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court, shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise orders;

Language of subordinate Courts.

but it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court.

646. Whenever the Registrar of a Court of Small Causes has any doubt upon any question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may

Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

affect the merits of the decision, he may state a case for the opinion of the Judge; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

647. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed, as far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction other than suits and appeals.

Admission of affidavits as evidence.

The High Court may from time to time make rules to provide for the admission, in such proceedings, of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits respectively relate; and such rules, on being published in the local official Gazette, shall have the force of law.

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the District.

648. If any person to be arrested or any property to be attached under this Code, resides or is situate outside the District within which the Court issuing the warrant of arrest or making the order of attachment is situate, such Court shall send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate, a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment,

and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued.

Rules applicable to all civil process for arrest, sale or payment.

649. The rules contained in chapter XIX shall apply to the execution of any judicial process for the arrest of a person or the sale of property or payment of money, which may be desired or ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

Application of rules as to witnesses.

650. The provisions of chapters XIV and XV relating to witnesses shall apply to all persons required to give evidence, or to produce documents in any proceeding under this Code.

Penalty for escaping from custody under Code.

651. Whoever offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself under this Code, or under the warrant of any Court of Civil Judicature, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained under this Code or under such warrant, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

652. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate any matter connected with the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 3).

A.—STATUTE REPEALED.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Char. II. chap. 7 ...	An Act for the better observance of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday.	The whole.

B.—ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1840 ...	For amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice with reference to Arbitrations, Damages, and interested Witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal Process issued by authorities in the Mufassal.	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader	The whole.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions for taking affidavits ...	The whole.
XVII of 1852 ...	Special cases	The whole.
XXXIII of 1852 ...	Enforcement of judgments ...	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the decrees of Military Courts of Requests.
VI of 1855 ...	Writs of execution	The whole.
XXXIV of 1855 ...	Execution of judgments	The whole.
VIII of 1859 ...	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1861 ...	To amend Act VIII of 1859 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1862 ...	To provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp-duties in the High Court, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIV of 1862 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1863 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1863 ...	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1863 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, para. 2, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 42 and 47, and in section 32 the words "in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second section of this Act" and "contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of this Act."
XIV of 1865 ...	Central Provinces Courts Act ...	Sections 17 and 18.
XIX of 1865 ...	Panjáb Courts Act	Sections 13 and 17.
V of 1866 ...	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, &c.	In the title, the words '*to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and*'
		The preamble down to and including the words 'Notes; and'
		In section 1, the definitions of 'High Court' and 'Local Government.'
		Sections two to eight (both inclusive).
		Section fourteen.
XXIV of 1866 ...	High Court, North-Western Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1867 ...	References by Mufassal Small Cause Courts.	The whole.
XXVI of 1867 ...	To amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony Act ...	So much of sections 15 and 16 as relates to process issued by a Civil Court.
IX of 1873 ...	Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873 ...	Sections 9 and 10.
VI of 1874 ...	The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1874...	The whole.

C.—REGULATIONS REPEALED.

Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.	Cantonments	So much of section XIX as relates to civil process.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	Vakíls	Section 27.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 5).

Chapters and Sections of this Code extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

PRELIMINARY: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Section 111, Set-off.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.

CHAPTER XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Sections 220, 221 and 222, of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 230 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 280 (both inclusive), 283, 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except the first paragraph of section 433.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, sections 506 to 522 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLVII.—Of Review of judgment.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 647 (both inclusive), section 648 (so far as relates to arrests), sections 649 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7).

Bombay Enactments.

Bombay Regulation XXIX, 1827.
" " VII, 1830.
" " I, 1831.
" " XVI, 1831.
Act XIX of 1835.
" XIII of 1842.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 644.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A.—PART I. PLAINTS.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on demand [*or* on the day of].

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 18 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say*:—

3 The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of].

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore, interest is not claimed, the statement may be omitted.]

No. 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., and *G. H.*, the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant received rupees [*or* a cheque on the Bank for Rs.] from one *E. F.* for the use of the plaintiffs.

2. That the defendant has not paid [*or* delivered] the same accordingly.

3. The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at he and *E. F.*, since deceased, delivered to the defendant [*one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be*] for sale upon commission.

2. That on the day of 18 [*or*, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 18], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.

3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon, amount to rupees.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars to be assayed by one *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said *E. F.* declared each of the said bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant Rs. annas therefor.

3. That each of the said bars did contain only 1,200 tolas of fine silver.

4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—A demand of repayment is not necessary, but it may affect the question of interest or the costs.]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

(*Title.*)

A. B, the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , at the request [*or* by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one *E. F.* rupees.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [*or* became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [*or as the case may be.*]

3. That [on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of deceased sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or*, sundry goods].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That the said *E. F.* in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.

5. That on the day of 187 the said *E. F.* died.

6. That on the day of probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .

7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE.—If a day was fixed for payment it should be stated as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [*sundry articles of house furniture*] but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff sold to the defendant [*one hundred barrels of flour*] and, at the request of the defendant, delivered the same to one *E. F.*

2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff furnished to [*Mary Jones*] the wife of *James Jones* deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [*food and clothing*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were necessary for her.

3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

4. That the said *James Jones* refused to pay the same.

5. That the defendant is the executor of the last will of the said *James Jones*.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold to *E. F.* of deceased [*all the crops then growing on his farm in*].

2. That the said *E. F.* promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.

3. That he did not pay the same.

4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at . *E. F.* of sold to the defendant [*all the fruit growing in his orchard in*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate with the usual powers for the management thereof.

5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following:—]

4. That on the day of the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.

5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon delivery thereof rupees.

2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 18 offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the said *E. F.* has not accepted the said goods or paid for the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof, within [*ten days*] after the sale, should be re-sold by auction on his account of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE to § 4. Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods. See Act IX of 1872, sec. 93.]

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of *or*, a farm known as , in *or*, a piece of land lying, *&c.*]

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, *or* farm, *or* land].

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—Where there has been no actual conveyance, say, in § 1, "sold to the defendant the house, &c., and placed him in possession of the same."]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD, BUT NOT CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff [the house No. in the town of , *or* one hundred bighás of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff tendered [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.

3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year].

2. That from the [said day] until the day of 18 , the plaintiff served the defendant as his clerk].

3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 17.

FOR SERVICES AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That between the day of 18 , and the day of 18 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.

2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.

2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into a covenant with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the substance of the agreement.*]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day of 18 , amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house No. 27 Chowringhee for seven years to hold from the day of 187 at rupees a year, payable quarterly.

2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A FIXED RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , street] , at the rent of rupees, payable on the first days of .

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 18 to the day of 18 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 18 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.*, deceased, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No , street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No. 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 , the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance and other necessaries.

2. That in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay, [*or* that no agreement was made as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessaries, but the same were reasonably worth] the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OF GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff transported in [his barge, *or otherwise*] [one thousand barrels of flour, *or* sundry goods], from to , at the request of the defendant.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon. [*Or*, that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but that such transportation was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the] from to at his request.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor. [*or* that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage; but that the said passage was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 26.

ON AN AWARD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or*, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.]

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , in the State [*or* Kingdom] of , the Court of that State [*or* Kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.

No. 28.

ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 187 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of , 18 , at , the defendant by his promissory note now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 18].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—*Where the note is payable after notice, for paras.* 1 *and* 2 *substitute*—]

1. That on the day of at the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Where the note is payable at a particular place, say*—]

1.—That on the day of 187 at the defendant by his promissory note now overdue promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*, Madras] rupees months after date.

2.—That the said note was duly presented for payment [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

Written statement of the Defendant.

In the Court, &c.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

1. The defendant made the note sued upon under the following circumstances: The plaintiff and defendant had for some years been in partnership as indigo manufacturers, and it had been agreed between them that they should dissolve partnership, that the plaintiff should retire from the business, that the defendant should take over the whole of the partnership assets and liabilities and should pay the plaintiff the value of his share in the assets after deducting the liabilities.

2. The plaintiff thereupon undertook to examine the partnership books and enquire into the state of the partnership assets and liabilities; and he did accordingly examine the said books and make the said enquiries, and he thereupon represented to the defendant that the assets of the firm exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 and that the liabilities of the firm were less than Rs. 30,000, whereas the fact was that the assets of the firm were less than Rs. 50,000 and the liabilities of the firm largely exceeded the assets.

3. The misrepresentations mentioned in the second para. of this statement induced the defendant to make the note now sued on, and there never was any other consideration for the making of such note.

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.* [*or* to *E. F.* or order] rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [*or* and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

2. That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date].

2. That the same was by the indorsement of the said *E. F.*, [and others] transferred to the plaintiff. [*Or*, that the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.]

3, 4 *and* 5. [*Same as* 3, 4 *and* 5 *of the preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No.* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title*).

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant [and others] transferred to the plaintiff

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER, FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
and
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, *E. F.*, rupees [months after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the defendant, *G. H.*, who indorsed it to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing want of presentment*] to the said *C. D.* for payment, but was not paid.

4. That the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* had notice thereof.

5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , by his bill of exchange, now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees [days after date, *or* sight thereof].

2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated, otherwise it is not necessary.*]

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paras. 1, 2, 3, say—]

1. That on &c., at &c., by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to *E. F.* or order rupees months after date.

2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said *E. F.* on

3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.

2. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.

2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form, to the end of art.* 1.]

2. That by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight].

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Notice of dishonour by non-acceptance must be given at once.]

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [*or* after date, *or* at sight] thereof, [and accepted by the said *G. H.* on the day of 18 .]

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.*, a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *I. J.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], and accepted by the said *I. J.* on the day of 18 . [*This clause may be omitted, if not according to the fact.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was presented to the said *I. J.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.*, to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant *G. H.*, rupees [days after sight thereof].

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.

3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

4. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.

6. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN BILL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange drawn in Calcutta, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon duly protested.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice of protest on the defendant, was rupees annas.]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per centum] compensation and interest from the day of 18

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [*or* days after sight] thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted the said bill.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This form omits to state the delivery of the bill to the plaintiff or his title to sue. See *Churchill v Gardner*, 7 T. R. 596.]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] the ship at the time of its loss, as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [*or*, which the plaintiff then promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during its next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea or by fire, or by other causes therein mentioned, not exceeding rupees].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was on the day of 18 , totally lost by the perils of the sea [*or, otherwise*].

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship at the time of its loss as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees which the plaintiff then paid [*or*, promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby it promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; *or*, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should exceed per centum of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 18 , at , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the last preceding Form.*]

Demand of judgment.]

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship [ ] on her voyage from to , at the time of her loss as hereafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods was shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant in consideration of rupees to it paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18 , totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said vessel, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 *and* 6. [*As in Form No.* 50.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called the *Y. Z.*, from to , at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea, that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That the plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 *and* 2. [*As in the preceding Form.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while on the high seas, the sea-water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the preceding Form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 54.

ON A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, *or*] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its destruction [*or*, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [to it paid], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor*].

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [*or*, greatly damaged] by fire.

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETIES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the [house No. street,], at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.

3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 18 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add:*—]

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* That on, &c., the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of ten thousand rupees payable as hereafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 18 , at , execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of [the house No. street, in the city of free from all incumbrances; and the plaintiff agreed to pay ten thousand rupees for the same on delivery thereof.]

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant and tendered rupees to the defendant [*or*, that all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part.]

3. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff [*or* That there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 18 , and still unsatisfied, *or any other defect of title*].

4. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(*Title*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* that on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff, forty bighás of land in the village of for rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff being then the absolute owner of the said property [and the same being free from all incumbrances, as was made to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the same [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument,] on the payment by the defendant of the said sum.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 58.

Another Form.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 187 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say)—

(*a*) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 187 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(*b*) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 187 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part, yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff [on the day of 18 ,] and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the [said] day, the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or* in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such, for the term of [one year], and pay him for his services rupees [monthly].

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in last preceding Form.*]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at [an annual] compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year.]

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement [and on the day of 18 offered so to do].

3. That the defendant [entered upon the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 18 , he] refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 63.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

[2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.]

3. That the defendant [built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal,* a copy of which is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of these covenants.*]

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said [*apprentice*] into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [*apprentice*] wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continues so to do.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and his father, *E. F.*, under their hands and seals, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement, and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

3. That the defendant has not [instructed the plaintiff in the business of , *or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff employed one *E. F.* as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, that if the said *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff, and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void, but not otherwise.]

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is annexed.]

3. That between the day of 18 and the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff [the house No. street,] for the term of years, covenanting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of *A. B.* and *C. D.*, dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 18 [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one *E. F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at , upon a debt due from the said firm to the said *E. F.*, and on the day of 18] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 70.

BY SHIP-OWNER AGAINST FREIGHT OR FOR NOT LOADING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, 1. That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 18 , five hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight ; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day.]

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing and offered to receive [the said merchandise, *or*, the merchandise mentioned in the said agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff called , and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [*or* seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture, *or as the case may be*], and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use :

[*or*, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him; and was also prevented from selling them at fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [*otherwise state the injury according to the facts*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [*or* of one thousand barrels of flour].

2. That on that day, at , the defendant converted the same to his own use, and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Schedule.

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [*or*, rupees per barrel, per month, &c.], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour], and to deliver the same to the plaintiff on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [*or*, the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.*, and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That the said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*], and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods. [*Or, if the goods were not delivered*] That the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff, that one *E. F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or*, that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to the said *E. F.* [rice] of the value of rupees [on month's credit].

3. That the said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E. F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*,] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 78.

FOR POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER THE PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called and situate in , and of a well therein, and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called situate in .

2. That ever since the day of 18 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the said lands.

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy, and divers of them were poisoned and died.

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep, as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at the time hereafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the town of].

2. That he was accustomed to pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] along a certain way leading from his said house to [the highway].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since obstructed the same].

4. [*State special damage, if any.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or*, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 81.

FOR DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream], known as the , in the village of , district of .

2. That by reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the said stream for working the said mill.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. That by reason thereof, the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 82.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, *&c.*, and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. That on the day of the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 83.

FOR WASTE BY A LESSEE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant hired from him the [house No. street] for the term of

2. That the defendant occupied the same under such hiring.

3. That during the period of such occupation, the defendant greatly injured the premises [defaced the walls, tore up the floors, and broke down the doors; *or otherwise specify the injuries as far as possible*].

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 84.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 85.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, until he became insensible.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby disabled from attending to his business for [six weeks thereafter], and was compelled to pay rupees for medical attendance, and has been ever since disabled [from using his right arm]. [*Or otherwise state the damage, as the case may be.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 86.

FOR ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him for days [*or* hours]; [*state special damage, if any, thus*:—]

2. That by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business and from providing for his family by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment, [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 87.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and .

2. That on that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said road.

3. That while he was such passenger, at [*or*, near the station of ; *or*, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, &c., *and state the special damage, if any, as*], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as a salesman.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[*Or thus*:—2. That on that day the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along the defendants' railway which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, &c., *as in* § 3.]

No. 88.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is a shoe-maker, carrying on business at
The defendant is a merchant of

2. On the [23rd May 1875], the plaintiff was walking eastward along Chowringhee, in the city of Calcutta, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Harington street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's drawn by two horses, under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly, and without any warning, turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Harington Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff, and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken, and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

The plaintiff claims rupees damages.

(*Title.*)

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, or that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to [Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*] of Street, Calcutta, livery stable-keepers employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*

2. The defendant does not admit that the said carriage was turned out of Harington Street either negligently, suddenly, or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says, that the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements of the third paragraph of the plaint.

No. 89.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

[*Set forth the words used.*]

2. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—If the libel was in a language not the language of the Court, set out the libel *verbatim* in the foreign language in which it was published, and then proceed thus:—"Which said words, being translated into the language, have the meaning and effect following, and were so understood by the persons to whom they were so published, that is to say, [*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the language of the Court.*]

No. 90.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS NOT BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff [is, and] was, on and before the day of 18 merchant, doing business in the city of

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*, *or otherwise show how published*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

["*A. B.*, of this city, has modestly retired to foreign lands. It is said that creditors to the amount of rupees are anxiously seeking his address."]

3. That the defendant meant thereby that [the plaintiff had absconded to avoid his creditors, and with intent to defraud them].

4. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 91.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, in the hearing of *E. F.* [*or*, sundry persons], the following words concerning the plaintiff: "He is a thief"].

2. That, in consequence of the said words, the plaintiff lost his situation as in the employ of

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 92.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS NOT BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously said to one *E. F.* concerning the plaintiff: ["He is a young man of remarkably easy conscience"].

2. That the plaintiff was then seeking employment as a clerk, and the defendant meant, by the said words, that the plaintiff was not trustworthy as a clerk.

3. That, in consequence of the said words, [the said *E. F.* refused to employ the plaintiff as a clerk].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 93.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a magistrate of the said city, *or, as the case may be,*] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, *or,* hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release].

2. That in so doing, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant, and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. That many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the said arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him; *or,* that, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one *E. F.*, *or,* that by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

D.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

No. 94.

BY THE ABSOLUTE OWNER FOR THE POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *X. Y.* was the absolute owner of [the estate, *or,* the share of the estate, called , situate in the District of , the Government revenue of which is rupees and the estimated value rupees *or,* of the house No. , street in the town of Calcutta, the estimated value of which is rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , *Z* illegally dispossessed the said *X. Y.* of the said estate [*or* share *or* house].

3. That the said *X. Y.* has since died intestate, leaving the plaintiff the said *A. B.* his heir him surviving.

4. That the defendant withholds the possession of the estate [*or* share *or* house] from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said premises;

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

Another Form.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of , the plaintiff, by an instrument in writing, let to the defendant a house and premises No. 52, Russell Street, in the for a term of five years from the day of , at the monthly rent of rupees 300.

2. By the said instrument the defendant covenanted to keep the said house and premises in good and tenantable repair.

3. The said instrument also contained a clause of re-entry, entitling the plaintiff to re-enter upon the said house and premises, in case the rent thereby reserved, whether demanded or not, should be in arrear for twenty-one days, or in case the defendant should make default in the performance of any covenant upon his part to be performed.

4. On the day of 187 a month's rent became due, and on the day of 187 another month's rent became due; on the day of 187 both had been in arrear for twenty-one days, and both are still due.

5. On the same day of 187 the house and premises were not and are not now in good or tenantable repair, and it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to re-instate the same in good and tenantable repair, and the plaintiff's reversion is much depreciated in value. The plaintiff claims:

(1) Possession of the said house and premises;
(2) Rupees for arrears of rent;
(3) Rupees compensation for the defendant's breach of his covenant to repair;
(4) Rupees for the occupation of the house and premises from the day of 187 to the day of recovering possession.

No. 95.

BY THE TENANT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That one *E. F.* is the absolute owner of [a piece of land in the town of Calcutta, , bounded as follows:], the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* let the said premises to the plaintiff for years, from

3. That the defendant withholds the possession thereof from the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 96.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TAKEN.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or* was possessed of] one hundred barrels of flour, the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That on that day, at , the defendant took the same.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 97.

FOR MOVEABLES WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or, state facts showing a right to the possession*] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [*or describe the goods*], the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That from that day until the commencement of this suit, the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

3. That before the commencement of this suit, to wit, on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The schedule.

No. 98.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [*C. D.*], for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell and deliver to the said *C. D.* [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. That the said representations were false, and were then known by the said *C. D.* to be so. [*Or*, That at the time of making the said representations, the said *C. D.* was insolvent, and knew himself to be so.]

4. That the said *C. D.* afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant *E. F.*, without consideration [*or* who had notice of the falsity of the representation].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;

(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

E.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF.

No. 99.

FOR RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained [ten bighás].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an instrument of agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed. But no conveyance of the same has been executed to him.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of such purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only [five bighás].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For rupees, with interest from the day of 18 ;

(2) That the said agreement of purchase be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 100.

FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is the absolute owner of [*describe the property*].

2. That the defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has [cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale] without the consent of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

[*Pecuniary compensation might also be prayed.*]

No. 101.

FOR ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of [the house No. street, Calcutta].

2. That the defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of [a plot of ground in the same street].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant erected upon his said lot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there [and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff].

4. That [the plaintiff has been compelled, by reason of the premises, to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same].

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the said nuisance be abated.

No. 102.

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

[*As in No.* 81.]

The Plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 103.

FOR RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION, AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grandfather, which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [*or state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money*].

2. That on the day of 18 , he deposited the same for safe-keeping with the defendant.

3. That on the day of 18 , he demanded the same from the defendant, and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. That the defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff, and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up.

5. That no pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the said [painting].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring, or concealing the said [painting];

(2) That he return the same to the plaintiff.

No. 104.

INTERPLEADER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned, one *G. H.* deposited with the plaintiff [*describe the property*] for [safe keeping].

2. That the defendant, *C. D.*, claims the same [under an alleged assignment thereof to him from the said *G. H.*]

3. That the defendant, *E. F.*, also claims the same [under an order of the said *G. H.* transferring the same to him].

4. That the plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. That he has no claim upon the said property, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. That this suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto;

(2) That they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property;

[(3) That some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation];

(4) That upon delivering the same to such [person], the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto.

No. 105.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. *E. F.*, late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of [*here insert nature of debt and security, if any*].

2. The said *E. F.* made his Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor [*or*, devised his estate in trust, *&c.*, *or*, died intestate, *as the case may be*].

3. The said Will was proved by the said *C. D.* [*or*, letters of administration were granted, *&c.*].

4. The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable [and immoveable, *or*, the proceeds of the immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, and has not paid the plaintiff his said debt.

5. The said *E. F.* died on or about the day of

6. The plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of the moveable [and immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 106.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—]

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and commence paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff [*here state the specific legacy*].

For paragraph 4, *substitute*—

The defendant, is in possession of the moveable property of the said *E. F.*, and, amongst other things, of the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*].

For the commencement of paragraph 6 *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*] or that, *&c.*

No. 107.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—].

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and substitute for paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees

In paragraph 4, *substitute* "legacy" *for* "debt."

Another Form.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff*,

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *A. B.* of *K* in the duly made his last Will, dated the [first day of March 1873], whereby he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's life-time] executors thereof, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income thereof to the plaintiff for his life; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The testator died on the [first day of July 1873], and his Will was proved by the defendant on the [fourth of October 1873]. The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

The plaintiff claims—

(1) To have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken.

(2) Such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff.*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. *A. B's* Will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold, and which produced the nett sum of rupees and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the nett sum of rupees .

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of rupees which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator.

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the [tenth of January 1875], and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendant submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 108.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of ... *Plaintiff*,

against

C. D. of the beneficiary [*or*, one of the beneficiaries], ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* the father and mother of the defendant [*or*, an instrument of assignment of the estate and effects of *E. F.* for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and other the creditors of *E. F.*].

2. The said *A. B.* has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or*, of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property conveyed [*or* assigned] by the before-mentioned deed.

3. The said *C. D.* claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the before-mentioned deed.

4. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or* of part of the said, immoveable property, *or* moveable, *or* the proceeds of the sale of, *or* of part of, the said moveable, property, *or* the profits accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust] ; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of the said *C. D.*, the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of the said *C. D.* and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that the said *C. D.* may shew good cause to the contrary.

N. B.—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, mutatis mutandis, *on the plaint by a legatee.*]

No. 109.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an instrument of mortgage bearing date on *or* about the day of 18 , a house with the garden and appurtenances, situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, were conveyed [*or* assigned] by the defendant to him the plaintiff, his heirs [*or* executors, administrators,] and assigns, for securing the principal sum of Rs. together with interest thereon after the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the said defendant of the said principal and interest at a day long since past.

2. There is now due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. for principal and interest on the said mortgage.

3. The plaintiff prays (*a*) that the Court will order the defendant to pay him the said sum of Rs. , with such further interest as may accrue between the filing of the plaint and the day of payment, and also the costs of this suit, on some day to be named by the Court, and in default that the equity of redemption of the said mortgaged premises may be foreclosed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same premises ; or (*b*) that the said premises may be sold, and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amount of the said principal, interest and costs ; and (*c*) that if such proceeds shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of such amount, the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum until realization, and (*d*) that for that purpose all proper directions may be given and accounts taken by the Court.

No. 110.

REDEMPTION.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 109 *thus* :—]

Transpose parties and also the facts in paragraph 1.

or paragraph 2, *substitute*—

2. There is now due from the plaintiff to the defendant, for principal and interest on the said mortgage, the sum of Rs which the plaintiff is ready and willing to pay to the defendant, of which the defendant, before filing this plaint, had notice.

For paragraph 3, *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that he may redeem the said premises and that the defendant may be ordered to re-convey [*or* re-assign] the same to him upon payment of the said sum of Rs. and interest, with such costs (if any), as the Court may order upon a day to be named by the Court, and that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such re-conveyance [*or* assignment], and doing such other acts as may be necessary to put him into possession of the said premises, freed from the said mortgage.

No. 111.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 1).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the above-named defendant, *C. D.*, he the said *C. D.* contracted to buy of [*or* sell to] him certain immoveable property, therein described and referred to, for the sum of Rs.

2. He has applied to the said *C. D.* specifically to perform the said agreement on his part, but he has not done so.

3. The said *A. B.* has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part, of which the said *C. D.* has had notice.

4. The plaintiff prays that the Court will order the said *A. B.* specifically to perform the said agreement, and to do all acts necessary to put the said *A. B.* in full possession of the said property [*or* to accept a conveyance and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

[*N. B.—In suit for delivery up, to be cancelled, of any agreement, omit paragraphs 2 and 3, and substitute a paragraph stating generally the grounds for requiring the agreement to be delivered up to be cancelled, such as that the plaintiff signed it by mistake, under distress, or by the fraud of the defendant, and alter the prayer according* to the *relief sought.*]

No. 112.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 2).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant was absolutely entitled to certain immoveable property described in the agreement hereto annexed.

2. That on the same day, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a conveyance of the said property.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance. [*Or*, that the defendant refused to convey the same to the plaintiff.]

5. That the defendant has not executed such conveyance.

6. That the plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of the said property [*following the terms of the agreement*]

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

No. 113.

PARTNERSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. He and the said *C. D.*, the defendant, have been for the space of years [*or* months] last past carrying on business together at within the jurisdiction of this Court, under certain articles of partnership in writing, signed by them respectively, [*or*, under a certain deed sealed and executed by them respectively, *or*, under a verbal agreement between them, the said plaintiff and defendant].

2. Divers disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners, whereby it has become impossible to carry on the said business in partnership with advantage to the partners.

3. The plaintiff desires to have the said partnership dissolved, and he is ready and willing to bear his share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement].

4. The plaintiff prays the Court to decree a dissolution of the said partnership, and that the accounts of the said partnership trading may be taken by the Court, and the assets thereof realized, and that each party may be ordered to pay into Court any balance due from him upon such partnership-account, and that the debts and liabilities of the said partnership may be paid and discharged, and that the costs of the suit may be paid out of the partnership-assets, and that any balance remaining of such assets, after such payment and discharge, and the payment of the said costs, may be divided between the plaintiff and defendant, according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement], or that, if the said assets shall prove insufficient, he the plaintiff and the said defendant may be ordered to contribute in such proportions as shall be just to a fund to be raised for the payment and discharge of such debts, liabilities and costs. And to give such other relief as the Court shall think fit.

This plaint was filed by of

Pleader for the plaintiff, *or* by

[*N. B.—In suits for winding-up of any partnership, omit the prayer for dissolution: but instead thereof insert a paragraph stating the fact of the partnership having been dissolved.*]

No. 114.

FORMS OF CONCISE STATEMENTS.

[Code of Civil Procedure, section 58.]

Money lent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money lent [and interest].
Several demands.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs., whereof rs. is for the price of goods sold, and rs. for money lent, and rs. for interest.
Rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for arrears of rent.
Salary, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for arrears of salary as a clerk [*or, as the case may be*].
Interest.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for interest upon money lent.
General average.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a general average contribution.
Freight, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for freight and demurrage.
Banker's balance.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money deposited with the defendant as a banker.
Fees, &c., as pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for fees for work done [and rs. money expended] as a pleader.
Commission.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for commission earned as [*state character, as* auctioneer, cotton-broker, &c.].
Medical attendance, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for medical attendances.
Return of premium.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of premiums paid upon policies of insurance.
Warehouse rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the warehousing of goods.
Carriage of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the carriage of goods by railway.
Use and occupation of houses.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the use and occupation of a house.
Hire of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the hire of [furniture].
Work done.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for work done as a [surveyor].
Board and lodging.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for board and lodging.
Schooling.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the [board, lodging and tuition of *X. Y.*]
Money received.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money received by the defendant as pleader [*or* factor, *or* collector, *or*, &c.] of the plaintiff.
Fees of office.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for fees received by the defendant under colour of the office of
Money overpaid.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money overcharged for the carriage of goods by railway.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defendant as
Return of money by stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money deposited with the defendant as stake-holder.
Money won from stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money entrusted to the defendant as stake-holder, and become payable to plaintiff.
Money entrusted to agent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money entrusted to the defendant as agent of the plaintiff.
Money obtained by fraud.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money obtained from the plaintiff by fraud.
Money paid by mistake.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant by mistake.
Money paid for consideration which has failed.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant for [work to be done, *or* work left undone; *or*, a bill to be taken up, *or*, a bill not taken up, *or*, &c.]
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money paid as a deposit upon shares to be allotted.
Money paid by surety for defendant.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for the defendant as his surety.
Rent paid.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for rent due by the defendant.
Money paid on accommodation-bill.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* indorsed] for the defendant's accommodation.
Contribution by surety.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a contribution in respect of money paid by the plaintiff as surety.
By co-debtor.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a contribution in respect of a joint debt of the plaintiff and the defendant, paid by the plaintiff.
Money paid for calls.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for calls upon shares, against which the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff.
Money payable under award.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money payable under an award.
Life-policy.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a policy of insurance upon the life of *X. Y.* deceased.
Money-bond.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a bond to secure payment of rs. and interest.
Foreign judgment.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a judgment of the Court in [the Empire of Russia].
Bills of exchange, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a cheque drawn by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* drawn, *or* indorsed] by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a promissory note made [*or* indorsed] by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as acceptor, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as drawer [*or* indorser] of a bill of exchange.
Surety.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. against the defendant as surety for the price of goods sold.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as surety, for the price of goods sold [*or* for arrears of rent, *or* for money lent, *or* for money received by the defendant, *A. B.*, as traveller for the plaintiff, *or*, *&c.*].

Calls. The plaintiff's claim is rs. for calls upon shares.

Indorsement for costs, &c.

[*Add to the above Forms*] and rs. for costs; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his pleader within days [*or, if the summons is to be served out of the jurisdiction, insert the time for appearance limited by the order*] from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

Damages and other claims.

Agent, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff as traveller.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's employment as traveller [and rs. for arrears of wages].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the defendant's wrongfully quitting the plaintiff's employment as manager.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty as factor [*or, &c.*,] of the plaintiff [and rs. for money received as factor, *or &c.*]

Apprentices. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of the terms of a deed of apprenticeship of *X. Y.* to the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

Arbitration. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-compliance with the award of *X. Y.*

Assault, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault [and false imprisonment, and for malicious prosecution].

By husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, *C. D.*

Against husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault by the defendant, *C. D.*

Pleader. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's negligence as pleader of the plaintiff.

Bailment. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of goods [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Pledge. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the keeping of goods pawned [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Hire. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of furniture [*or*, a carriage lent on hire, and for wrongfully, *&c.*].

Banker. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully neglecting [*or* refusing] to pay the plaintiff's cheque.

Bill. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to accept the plaintiff's drafts.

Bond. The plaintiff's claim is upon a bond conditioned not to carry on the trade of a

Carrier. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff's goods by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of coals by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of machinery by sea.

Charter-party. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of charter-party of ship [*Mary*].

Claim for return of goods; damages. The plaintiff's claim is for return of household furniture, [*or, &c.*,] or their value, and for damages for detaining the same.

Damages for depriving of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for wrongfully depriving plaintiff of goods, household furniture, &c.

Defamation. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for libel.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for slander.

Wrongful distress. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for improperly distraining.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the distress complained of be wrongful or excessive, or irregular.*]

Ejectment. The plaintiff's claim is to recover possession of a house, No. in Street, or of a farm called Blackacre, situate in the of in the of

To establish title and recover rents. The plaintiff's claim is to establish his title to [*here describe property*] and to recover the rents thereof.

[*The two previous Forms may be combined*].

Fishery. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for infringement of the plaintiff's right of fishing.

Fraud. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of a horse [*or* a business, *or* shares, *or*, *&c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation of the credit of *A. B.*

Guarantee. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract of guarantee for *A. B.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to indemnify the plaintiff as the defendant's agent to distrain.

Insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy upon the ship [*Royal Charter*], and freight of cargo [*or* for return of premiums].

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the loss claimed be total or partial.*]

The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy of fire insurance upon house and furniture.

Fire insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to insure a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to keep a house in repair.

Landlord and tenant. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of a farm.

Medical man. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff from the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

Mischievous animal. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's dog.

Negligence. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff by the negligent driving of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger on the defendant's railway by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Act XIII of 1855. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff at the defendant's railway-station from the defective condition of the station.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor of *A. B.* deceased, for damages for the death of the said *A. B.*, from injuries received while a passenger on the defendant's railway, by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Promise of marriage. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-delivery [*or* short delivery, *or* defective quality, *or other breach of contract of sale*] of cotton [*or*, &c.].

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of warranty of a horse.

Sale of land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to let [*or* take] a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] the lease, with good-will, fixtures, and stock-in-trade of a public-house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of covenant for title [*or* for quiet enjoyment, *or*, &c.] in a conveyance of land.

Trespass on land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully entering the plaintiff's land and drawing water from his well [*or* cutting his grass, *or* felling his timber, *or* pulling down his fences, *or* removing his gate, *or* using his road or path, *or* crossing his field, *or* depositing sand there, *or* carrying away gravel from thence, *or* carrying away stones from his river].

Support. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully taking away the support of plaintiff's land [*or* house, *or* mine].

Way. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing a way [public highway, *or* private way].

Water-course, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully diverting [*or* obstructing, *or* polluting, *or* diverting water from] a water-course.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully discharging water upon the plaintiff's land [*or* into the plaintiff's mine].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing the plaintiff's use of a well.

Pasture. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's right of pasture.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whatever the nature of the right to pasture be.*]

Light. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for obstructing the access of light to plaintiff's house.

Patent. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

Copy-right. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copy-right.

Trade-mark. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully using [*or* imitating] the plaintiff's trade-mark.

Work. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to build a ship [*or* to repair a house, &c.].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff to build a ship, &c.

Nuisance. The plaintiff's claim is for damages to his house, trees, crops, &c., caused by noxious vapours from the defendant's factory [*or*, &c.].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages from nuisance by noise from the defendant's works [*or* stables, *or*, &c.].

Injunction. [*Add to indorsement*] —and for an injunction.

Mesne profits. [*Add to indorsement where claim is to land, or to establish title, or both*] —and for mesne profits.

Arrears of rent. and for an account of rents or arrears of rent.

Breach of covenant. and for breach of covenant for [repairs].

1. *Creditor to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a creditor of *X. Y.*, of deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the administrator of the said *X. Y.*, and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his coheirs at law.]

2. *Legatee to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a legatee under the will dated the day of 18 , of *X. Y.*, deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the executor of the said *X. Y.* [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his devisees].

3. *Partnership.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the plaintiff and defendant [under articles of partnership dated the day of], and to have the affairs of the partnership wound up.

4. *By mortgagee.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what is due to him for principal, interest and costs on a mortgage dated the day of , made between [*parties*] [*or*, by deposit of title-deeds], and that the mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure or sale.

5. By mortgagor.

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what, if anything, is due on a mortgage dated and made between [*parties*], and to redeem the property comprised therein.

6. Raising Portions.

The plaintiff's claim is that the sum of rs. which by an indenture of settlement, dated , was provided for the portions of the younger children of may be raised.

7. Execution of Trusts.

The plaintiff's claim is to have the trusts of an indenture dated and made between [*parties*] carried into execution.

8. Cancellation, or Rectification.

The plaintiff's claim is to have a deed dated and made between [*parties*] set aside or rectified.

9. Specific Performance.

The plaintiff's claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the day of for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain [freehold] hereditaments at

No. 115.

PROBATE.

1. *By an executor or legatee propounding a will in solemn form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C. W.* late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the said will established. This summons is issued against you as one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

2. *By an executor or legatee of a former will, or a next-of-kin, &c., of the deceased seeking to obtain the revocation of a probate granted in common form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C.D.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the probate of a pretended will of the said deceased, dated the day of revoked. This summons is issued against you as the executor of the said pretended will [*or, as the case may be*].

3. *By an executor or legatee of a will when letters of administration have been granted as in an intestacy.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will of *C. D.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of dated the day of

The plaintiff claims that the grant of letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased obtained by you should be revoked, and probate of the said will granted to him.

4. *By a person claiming a grant of administration as a next-of-kin of the deceased, but whose interest as next-of-kin is disputed.*

The plaintiff claims to be the brother and sole next-of-kin of *C.D.* of deceased, who died on the day of intestate, and to have as such a grant of administration to the personal estate of the said intestate. This writ is issued against you because you have entered a caveat, and have alleged that you are the sole next-of-kin of the deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

Indorsements of character of Parties.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor [*or* administrator] of *C.D.*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A. B.*, as executor [*or, &c.*] of *C.D.*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as executor of *X. Y.* deceased, and against the defendant, *C.D.*, in his personal capacity, for, *&c.*

By husband and wife—executrix.

The claim of the plaintiff, *C D.*, is as executrix of *X. Y.*, deceased, and the claim of the plaintiff, *A.B.*, as her husband, for

Trustees.

The plaintiff's claim is as [*or*, the plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as] trustee under the will of *A.B.* [*or* under the settlement upon the marriage of *A.B.* and *X. Y.* his wife].

Public officer.

The plaintiff's claim is as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C.D.*, as public officer, of the Bank, as surety, for

Heir and devisee.

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as heir-at-law of *A.B.*, deceased.

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *C.D.*, as heir-at-law, and against the defendant, *E.F.*, as devisee, of lands under the will of *A.B.*

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 116.

Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT of the of holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 18

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.				CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.		JUDGMENT.			APPEAL.		EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.	
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the Cause of Action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Appeal.	Judgment in Appeal.	Date of application.	Date of Order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment of Arrest, and date of every Return.

No. 117.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

No. 118.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

No. 119.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR,

Section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NO. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

WHEREAS [*here enter the name, description and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the register*]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [*If not specially required to appear in person, state*—"in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"] to answer the above-named plaintiff. [*If the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here;* "and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"]: and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

No. 120.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

The day of 18 .

WHEREAS it is stated in the plaint that , the defendant in the above suit is at present residing in , but that the right to sue accrued within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 18 be forwarded for service on the said defendant, to the Court of with a duplicate of this proceeding.

L. S.

No. 121.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURN OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil suit No. of 18 .

The day of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Read proceeding from the forwarding for service on in Civil No. of that Court.

Read bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the [oath *or*] affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 122.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

I, the undersigned defendant [*or* one of the defendants], disclaim all interest under the will of the said *E. F.* in the plaint named [*or*, as heir-at-law of, *or*, as next-of-kin, *or* one of the next-of-kin, of *E. F.*, deceased, in the said plaint named].

Or, I the undersigned defendant state, that I admit [*or* deny] [*here repeat in the language of the plaint the statements admitted or denied*].

Or, I the undersigned defendant submit that, upon the facts stated in the plaint, it does not appear that there is any agreement which can be legally enforced [*or*, that it appears upon the said plaint that I am jointly liable with one *E. F.*, who is not a party to the suit, and not severally liable as by the plaint appears, *or*, that it appears by the said plaint that *G. H.* should have been a joint plaintiff with the said *A. B.* in the said suit, *or*, *as the case may be*].

Or, that the plaintiff has conveyed [*or* assigned] his interest in the said mortgage [*or* equity of redemption] to one *I. J.* [*or*, that I have conveyed or assigned to *H. L.* by way of further charge for securing the sum of Rs. , the equity of redemption in the property sought by the suit to be foreclosed].

Or, that since the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff has executed an instrument, whereby the plaintiff covenants to discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership, and generally to release me from all claims and liabilities either by or to himself and others in respect of the said partnership trading [*or*, *as the case may be*].

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Defendant.

No. 123.

INTERROGATORIES.

Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B.
against
C. D., *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named *A. B.* [*or C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named [*E. F.* and *G. H.*, *or A. B.*].

1. Did not &c.

2. Has not &c.

The defendant *E. F.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

The defendant *G. H.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

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No. 124.

FORM OF NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B.
against
C. D.

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your plaint [*or* written statement, *or* affidavit], dated the day of 18 .

Describe documents required.

X. Y. Pleader for the plaintiff [*or* the defendant].

To *Z.*

Pleader for the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this Court] on the day of 18 , at the hour of A. M. [and] to bring with you or to send to this Court

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you do not comply with this order, you will be subject to the consequence of non-attendance laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 170.

Notice—(1). If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2). If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 126.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Another Form.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [*or* the defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*] and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined [*or* have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(*Title.*)

Claim for

THIS cause coming on for final disposal before in the presence of , on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per from to the date of realization of the said sum, and do also pay to the the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Costs of suit.

PLAINTIFF.				DEFENDANT.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint ...				Stamp for power ...			
2. Do. for power ...				Do. petition ...			
3. Do. exhibits ...				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs. ...				Subsistence for witnesses ...			
5. Translation fee ...				Service of process ...			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance ...				Translation fee ...			
7. Commissioner's fee ...				Commissioner's fee ...			
8. Service of process ...							
9. &c.							
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or* lien] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar do certify to the Court on the day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months after the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall have presented his certificate; it is ordered that the plaintiff do reconvey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from, or under him, and do deliver up to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] all deeds and writings in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such reconveyance being made, and deeds and writings being delivered up, the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or* the premises subject to the said lien] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer]. And it is ordered that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant.

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.

(*Title.*)

Whereas it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last certified by the Registrar to be due to the Plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of

It is ordered that the Defendant do stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption of, in, and to, the said mortgaged premises.

No. 130.

PRELIMINARY ORDER—ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that the following accounts and inquiries be taken and made; that is to say:—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the Plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

In suits by legatees—

2. An account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

An inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [*or* one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[*After the first paragraph, the Order will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heirs-at-law, and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditors, will follow the first paragraph, and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.*]

3. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

4. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the Defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

5. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

6. And it is further ordered, that the Defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or to his use.

7. And that if the *Registrar* shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

8. And that, Mr. *F. F.* be Receiver in the suit [*or* proceeding], and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the Registrar [and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees].

9. And it is further ordered, that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say,—

(*a*) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seised of or entitled to at the time of his death;

(*b*) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased, or any part thereof,

(*c*) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

10. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale, and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

11. And it is ordered, that *G. H.* shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the Registrar, and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

12. And it is further ordered, that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the Registrar shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the Registrar to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

13. And it is ordered, that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed before the day of and that the Registrar do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

14. And, lastly, it is ordered, that this suit [*or* matter] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of

[*Such part only of this order is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.*]

No. 131.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. It is ordered that the defendant do on or before the day of pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator, and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per centum per annum from the day of to the day of amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. Let the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid into Court as aforesaid, as follows:—

(*a.*)—The costs of the plaintiff to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader], and the costs of the defendant to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader].

(*b.*)—And (*if any debts are due*), with the residue of the said sum of Rs. after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, let the sums found to be owing to the several creditors mentioned in the schedule to the Registrar's certificate, together with subsequent interest on such of the debts as bear interest, be paid; and after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Declare that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered, that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered, that the defendant do within weeks after the date of the Registrar's certificate, pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the Registrar shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered, that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Let the Registrar of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of *E. F.*, the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said Registrar, and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered, that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiffs' and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows:—

(*a.*)—Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs, *A. B.*, and *C.*, his wife, in her right, as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*b.*)—Let the defendant retain for her own use one other third share of the said residue, as the mother, and one other of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*c.*)—And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay the remaining one-third share of the said residue to *G. H.*, as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

No. 132.

ORDER—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is declared that the partnership in the plaint mentioned between the plaintiff and defendant ought to stand dissolved as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the *Gazette, &c.*

And it is ordered that be the Receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit, and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken:—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership;

2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership;

3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the goodwill of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the Registrar may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken and all the other acts required to be done be completed before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of

No. 133.

PARTNERSHIP. FINAL DECREE.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

It is ordered that the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. be applied as follows:—

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the Registrar's certificate amounting in the whole to Rs.

2. In payment of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs. [*These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up*].

3. In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[*Or*, And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plaintiff (*or* defendant) in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts.

And that the defendant (*or* plaintiff) do on or before the day of pay to the plaintiff (*or* defendant) the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due].

No. 134.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF DECREE.

Section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D of

CERTIFIED that no [*or* partial, *as the case may be, and if partial, state to what extent*] satisfaction of the decree of this Court, in Civil Suit No. of 18 a copy of which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 135.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 18 , this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 136.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS on the day of 18 was ordered, by decree of this Court, passed , in Suit No. of 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid

DECREE.			
Principal . .			
Interest . .			
Costs . . .			
Costs of decree .			
Interest thereon			
Total of attachment			
TOTAL . .			

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to attach the moveable property of the said as set forth in the list hereunto annexed, or which shall be pointed out to you by the said , and unless the said shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. , the costs of this attachment, to hold the same until further orders from this Court.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 137.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

Section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit: you are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 138.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSON TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS on the day of has failed to satisfy a decree passed against in favour of for Rs. 18 it is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from

receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say, to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said , and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 139.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF DEBTS NOT SECURED BY NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that the defendant be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from you a certain debt alleged now to be due from you to the said defendant, namely, and that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said debt, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 140.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &C.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant, and to , Manager of Company

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that you, the defendant, be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making any transfer of shares in the aforesaid Company, namely, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof; and you , the Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 141.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 274 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant.

WHEREAS you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 142.

ATTACHMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY OR OF ANY SECURITY IN THE HANDS OF A COURT OF JUSTICE OR OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT.

Sections 272 and 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

SIR,

THE plaintiff having applied, under section of the Code of Civil Procedure, for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, &c.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant.

(L. S.)

Dated the day of 18 . *Judge.*

No. 143.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, &C., OF MONEY, &C., IN THE HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY.

Section 277 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT AND TO

WHEREAS the following property has been attached in execution of a decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 , passed on the day of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered

that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in Bank Notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you the said , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over to the said , and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to you, the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 144.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for the removal of attachment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on , the day of , 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of the Court duly instructed, to support your claim as attaching creditor.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to sell by auction, after giving days' previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a Warrant from this Court dated the of 18 in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No. of 18 or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed, should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

WHEREAS has been the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any persons except the said .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

and to

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain debt due from you to you , that is to say , it is ordered that you be and you are hereby prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

and Manager of Company.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain shares in the above Company, that is to say of standing in the name of you it is ordered

that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making, any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon: and you , Manager of the said Company, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 149.

ORDER CONFIRMING SALE OF LAND, &C.

Section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

WHEREAS the following land (or immoveable property) was on the day of 18 sold by the Bailiff of this Court in execution of the decree in this suit; and whereas thirty days have elapsed and no application has been made (*or* objection allowed) to the said sale, it is ordered that the said sale be, and the said sale is hereby, confirmed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 150.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

THIS is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at a sale by public auction on the day of 18 of the in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by the Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

No. 151.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN EXECUTION.

Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of .

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution of decree in Civil Regular No. of 18 , and whereas such land is in the possession of you are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, into possession of the said and if need be, to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 152.

AUTHORITY TO THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN.

Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of .

To

Collector of

SIR,

In answer to your communication No. , dated representing that the sale in execution of decree in this suit of land, lying within your district, paying revenue to Government, is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that you are authorized, on security to the amount of Rs. decreed to the in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction, to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you instead of proceeding to a public sale of

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

L. S.

Judge.

No. 153.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL FOR RESISTING, &C., EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR LAND.

Section 329 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that has without just cause resisted (*or* obstructed) the execution of the decree of the Court

passed against on the day of 18 ,
in Civil Suit, No. of 18 , whereby certain land or immoveable property
was adjudged to , it is ordered that the said
be committed to custody for a period of days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 154.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

Section 337 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was adjudged by a decree of the Court, in No. of 18 , dated 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said plaintiff in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said defendant, and unless the said defendant shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the day and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Principal	
Interest	
Costs	
Execution	
TOTAL .	

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 155.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE 187 .

B. No.

A. B. v. *C. D.*

TAKE notice that the defendant has paid into Court Rs. and says that that sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim [*or* the plaintiff's claim for, &c.].

To Mr. *X. Z.*,
the Plaintiff's Pleader,
Z.,
Defendant's Pleader.

No. 156.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES.

Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS the evidence o is required by the in the above suit; and whereas you are requested to take the

examination on interrogatories [*or* vivâ voce] of such witnesses and you are hereby appointed a Commissioner for that purpose, and you are further requested to make return of such examination so soon as it may be taken [Process to require the attendance of the witness will be issued by this Court on your application.]*

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

* Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 157.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

Sections 392 and 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite, for the purposes of this suit, that a commission for should be issued; you are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of [process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application †

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

* Not necessary where the Commission goes to another Court.

No. 158.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Section 178 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in the above suit, has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to these are to command you to take the said into custody, and to bring before the Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of rupees for personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 159.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS , Plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the Defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the Defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which has failed to do; it is ordered that the said Defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit; or if judgment be given against until the execution of the decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 160.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE.

Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above suit these are to command you to call upon the said Defendant on or before the day of either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to fulfil any decree that may be passed against or to appear and show cause why should not furnish security; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to the Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 161.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

Section 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the Plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon , the Defendant, to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon

the said to furnish such security which has failed to do ; these are to command you to attach the property of the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 162.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED, SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSONS TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say
to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 163.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 164.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY IN THE HANDS OF OTHER PERSONS, OR OF DEBTS NOT BEING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

IT is ordered that the defendant be, and he is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the [money now in hands belonging to the said defendant *or* debts, *as the case may be, describing them*] and that the said be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said [money, *&c.*], or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 165.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &C.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To Defendant and

to

Manager of Company.

It is ordered that , the defendant, be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of the Court, from making any transfer of shares being in the aforesaid Company, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and you Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer, or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 166.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

Section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Upon motion made unto this Court by Pleader of *(or* Counsel for) the plaintiff *A. B.*, and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed (this day) [*or* the plaint filed in this cause on the day of , *or* the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of] and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof, [*if after notice and defendant not appearing, add,* and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant *C.D.*] This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the

defendant *C. D.*, his servants, workmen and agents from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned [*or* in the written statement *or* petition of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned] being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindúpur, in the Taluq of and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this cause or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 187 .

Civil Judge.

[*Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a bill, note or security, the ordering part of the order may run thus:—*] to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them, or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note in question, dated on or about the &c., mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition] and the evidence heard at this motion, until the hearing of this cause, or until the further order of this Court.

[*In copyright cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen from printing, publishing, or vending a book, called , or any part thereof, until the, &c.

[*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint [*or* petition and evidence, &c.,] mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled [*or* which is contained in p. to p. both inclusive] until the &c.

[*In patent cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks (*or, as the case may be*) upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, &c., *or* written statement, &c.,] mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint (*or, as the case may be*) mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing, &c.

[*In cases of trade-marks*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking (*or, as the case may be*) described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, &c.,] mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as, by colorable imitation or otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, until the, &c.

[*To restrain a partner from in any way interfering in the business*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security, in the name of the partnership firm of *B. & D.*, and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership firm of *B. & D.*, or whereby the said partnership firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking, until the, &c.

No. 167.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

Section 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Take notice that I, *A. B.*, intend to apply at the sitting of the Court at for an injunction to restrain *C. D.* from aforesaid, on the day of further prosecuting a suit which he has commenced against me in to recover damages for the breach of the contract for the specific performance of which this suit was commenced [*or* to restrain him from receiving and giving discharges for any of the debts due to the partnership in the matter of the partnership between us for the winding up of which the suit was commenced, *or* from digging the turf from the land which was agreed to be sold by him to me by the agreement, the specific performance of which this suit is commenced to enforce, *or, as the case may be*].

Dated this day of 18 .

A. B.

To *C. D.*

[*N. B.—Where the injunction is to be applied for against a party whose name and address does not appear upon any proceeding already filed in the suit, it must be stated full to enable the proper officer to serve the notice.*]

No. 168.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 18 , in favour of : you are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the Registrar) appointed Receiver of the said property under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that section.

You are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on . You will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 169.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.* of, &c., and *C. D.* of, &c., and *E. F.* of, &c., are jointly and severally bound to *G. H.*, Registrar of the Court of in Rs. , to be paid to the said *G. H.* or his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 18 .

And whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by *A. B.* against *C. D.* for the purpose of (*here insert object of suit*).

And whereas the said *A. B.* has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and to get in the outstanding moveable property of *C. D.*, the testator in the said plaint named.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *A. B.* shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the moveable property of the said *C. D.* (*or, as may be*) at such periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

A. B.
C. D.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—*If deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.*

No. 170.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION UNDER AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS the above-mentioned plaintiff and defendant have agreed to refer the matters in difference between them in the above suit to your arbitration and award, you are hereby appointed accordingly to determine all the said matters in difference between the parties, and with power, by consent of the parties, to determine which party shall pay the costs of this reference.

You are required to deliver your award in writing to this Court on or before the day of 18 , or such other day as this Court may further fix.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on our application, and you are empowered to administer to such witnesses oath or affirmation.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above suit, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 171.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BY COURT, WITH CONSENT.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

UPON reading a petition of the plaintiff, filed this day, and on the consent of for the defendant, and upon hearing for the plaintiff and for the defendant, it is ordered, by and with the consent of all the parties, that all matters in difference in this suit, including all dealings and transactions between all parties, be referred to the final determination of , who is to make his award in writing and submit the same to this Court, together with all proceedings, depositions, and exhibits in this suit, within one month from the date hereof. And it is ordered further, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator is to be at liberty to examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath or affirmation, which he is empowered to administer, and that the said arbitrator shall have all such powers or authorities as are vested in arbitrators under the Code of Civil Procedure, including therein power to call for all books of account that he may consider necessary. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the costs of this suit, together with the costs of reference to arbitration, up to and including the award of the said arbitrator, and the enforcement thereof, do abide the result of the finding of the said arbitrator. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator be at liberty to appoint a competent accountant to assist him in the investigation of the several matters referred to him as aforesaid, and that the remuneration of such accountant and other charges attending thereto be in the discretion of the said arbitrator.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 78 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 172.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No. OF SUIT

IN THE COURT OF AT Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To *[Here enter the defendant's name, description and address.]*

Whereas *[here enter the plaintiff's name, description and address]* has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. principal and interest *or* Rs. balance of principal and interest *]* due to him as the payee *or* indorsee *]* of a bill of exchange *[or* hundi *or* promissory note *]*, of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. *[here state the sum claimed]* and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

[Here copy the bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note, and all endorsements upon it.]

No. 173.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

Section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Plaintiff—Appellant.
(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Defendant—Respondent.

[*Name of Appellant*] [plaintiff *or* defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at , *as the case may be*] against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection*].

[A]

No. 174.

REGISTER OF APPEALS.

Section 550 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT (*OR* HIGH COURT) AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 18

Date of Memorandum.	No. of appeal	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.					APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 175.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

APPEAL from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Respondent.

To

Take notice that an appeal from the decree of in this case has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the day of 18 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

IF no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex parte* in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.]

No. 176.

DECREE ON APPEAL.

Section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

Appeal from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Memorandum of Appeal.

, *Plaintiff*.

, *Defendant*.

Plaintiff [*or* defendant] above-named appeals to the Court at against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of 18 , for the following reasons, namely;

[*here state the reasons*]

This appeal coming on for hearing on the day of 18 . before , in the presence of for the Appellant, and of for the Respondent, it is ordered—

[*here state the relief granted*]

The costs of this appeal, amounting to . are to be paid by The costs of the original suit are to be paid by

GIVEN under my hand, this day of 18 .

Judge.

No. 177.

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Section 587 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIGH COURT AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.					APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 178.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A REVIEW SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Section 626 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Plaintiff*, v. , *Defendant*.

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its judgment passed on the day of 18 in the above case. The day of 18 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its judgment in this case.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 179.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLEADER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

TAKE notice that I, *A. B.* [*or C. D.*], have hitherto employed as my pleader *G. H.* of in the above-mentioned cause, but that I have ceased to employ him, and that my present pleader is *J. K.* of

A. B. [*or C. D.*]

No. 180.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF EVERY SUMMONS, NOTICE, DECREE, OR ORDER OF COURT, OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OF THE COURT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Registrar [*place of office*] from *ten* till *four*, except on [*here insert the day on which the office will be closed*], when the office will be closed at *one*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877

No. 8 OF 1877.

A Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras, or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council;

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native

Examination of Native by committee.

belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It appears that at present there is no law whatever under which British soldiers afflicted with mental disease can be admitted into, or when cured) discharged from, Lunatic Asylums in this country; and the primary object of this Bill is to legalize such admission and discharge.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the law as to the discharge of Native military lunatics. The Bill proposes to repeal Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) and re-enact it with the necessary addition.

H. W. NORMAN.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th March 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:-

No. 10 OF 1877.

A Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; but nothing herein contained applies to embankments belonging to private persons;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act —

"Embankment."

"Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer."

"Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation.

3. Whenever it appears probable to the embankment-officer that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour.

(*a*) every able-bodied male person belonging to any class of labourers, and residing in the neighbourhood of such embankment shall, if required to do so by such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf be bound to assist such officer in the execution of such work by labouring thereon, after the manner of his class or trade, as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

Power to take materials.

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove, any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any

timber, mats, rope or other materials found on such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

4. All persons labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall as soon as may be reasonably practicable be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour or for such materials (as the case may be) at such rates not being less than fifteen per cent. above the market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by written order direct.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

5. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials under section four, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award.

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

6. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer—

(*a*) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(*b*) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(*c*) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

7. Every embankment-officer and every officer authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to legalize and regulate the levying of labour when sudden danger threatens embankment-works in floods, and when such labour cannot be hired. The necessity for provisions of this kind became apparent in the Irrawaddy floods of 1875, when some of the embankments were breached and others overflowed. In some cases the people whose property was threatened with injury came forward cheerfully and prevented further disaster; but in others, where the danger was equally real and of greater extent, but not so immediately apparent, great difficulty was experienced in getting the people whose lives and property were jeopardized to assist in any way in saving the works.

The great losses of life and property that have occurred during the last few years all over the world prove that the works esteemed the most perfect are liable to such sudden and unforeseen failures, and almost universal experience proves that the only remedy possible to apply in such cases consists in the labour of the persons most interested being concentrated on the weaker spots under proper direction.

This Bill will therefore legalize a practice which already obtains imperfectly in Burma, and which is general where embankment-works exist.

In drawing up the details of the Bill, attention has been given to Act No. I of 1858 relating to similar works in Madras.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March 1877.

A. CLARKE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th March 1877:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the limitation of suits and for other purposes was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 178, dated 5th May 1873.
„ Government of Bombay, No. 4418, dated 31st July 1875.
Note by Sir R. Garth, C.J., dated 8th March 1876.
„ by Secretary, Legislative Department, dated August 1876.
„ by Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, dated 22nd October 1876.
From Home Department, No. 1884, dated 18th December 1876.
Observations by Sir R. Garth, C.J., dated 12th January 1877.
Suggestions by Bábu Opendro Nauth Mullick, dated 2nd March 1877.
Remarks by Bábu Abinásh Chandra Bannerjee, Munsif of Agra, dated 7th March 1877.
Note by N. H. Thomson, Esq., dated 23rd March 1877.
From Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 216, dated 19th March 1877, and enclosures.

2. We have postponed the commencement of the proposed Act to 1st October 1877, the day on which the Code of Civil Procedure is to come into force.

3. We have declared that nothing in the proposed Act shall operate to revive any right to sue which was barred under Act IX of 1871.

4. We have struck out as unnecessary the definition of 'minor.'

5. We have extended to appeals and applications, the provisions of section 13 as to excluding the day on which the right to sue accrued.

6. We have also excluded, in the case of appeals, the time necessary for obtaining a copy of the judgment.

7. In computing the period prescribed for any suit, we think that the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting any proceeding (whether it be a suit, an appeal or an appli-

cation for execution) against the same defendant in a Court unable to entertain it should be excluded.

8. We have made a similar alteration in section 17, so as to exclude the time occupied by a judgment-debtor in setting aside an execution-sale.

9. In the Schedule we have made the following substantial amendments :—

10. We have provided (No. 11) for suits by persons against whom orders are passed under sections 280, 281, 282, 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish their right to, or to the present possession of, property comprised in the order.

11. In the case of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, we think that the refusal mentioned in the third column should be by a husband or wife of full age and sound mind. It is clear, for instance, that the refusal of a minor wife should not make time run against the husband.

12. We have made the No. (104) relating to suits by managers of the joint estates of undivided families apply as well to Muhammadans as to Hindús. In Lower Bengal, the joint family system prevails among both classes of religionists.

13. We have altered Nos. 125, 123 and 124 as follows :—

115. To obtain a declaration that an adoption is invalid	Six years	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
116. To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid	Ditto	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
123. By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein	Twelve years	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
124. By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance ...	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
125. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.

14. We have struck out No. 135 as being comprised in No. 139, and No. 168 as being now useless.

15. We have provided for application for a re-hearing on an appeal heard *ex parte*.

16. We have cut down from 90 to 30 days the time allowed a pauper to apply for leave to appeal.

17. We have provided a general clause for applications for which no period is expressly provided.

18. We have made a few changes in wording and arrangement, and we recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed. But first we think that it should be republished.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
F. R. COCKERELL.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

No. II.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Extent of Act.
2. Repeal of Act IX of 1871.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.
5. Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.
   Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.
6. Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.
   Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.
7. Legal disability.
   Double and successive disabilities.
   Disability of representative.
8. Disability of one joint-creditor.
9. Continuous running of time.
10. Suits against express trustees and their representatives.
11. Suits on foreign contracts.
12. Foreign limitation-law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

13. Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

SECTIONS.

Exclusions in case of appeals and certain applications.
14. Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.
15. Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.
Like exclusion in case of application.
16. Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.
Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.
17. Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale.
18. Effect of death before right to sue accrues.
19. Effect of fraud.
20. Effect of acknowledgment in writing.
21. Effect of payment of interest as such.
Effect of part-payment of principal.
Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.
22. Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.
Proviso where original plaintiff dies.
Proviso where original defendant dies.
23. Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.
24. Continuing breaches and wrongs.
25. Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.
26. Computation of time mentioned in instrument

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Acquisition of right to easements.
28. Exclusion in favor of reversioner of servient tenement.
29. Extinguishment of right to property.
30. Possession by successive trespassers.

SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877:'

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. On and from that day Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any right to sue barred, under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871, shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed;

and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose or

against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Foreign limitation law.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appeal against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 89.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action, and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 20.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of application.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

20. If before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit in respect of any property or right a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

EXPLANATION 2.—In this section means signed either personally or by an agent generally or specially authorised in this behalf.

EXPLANATION 3.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt, making no written record of the fact of the payment, and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

Effect of payment of interest as such.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original defendant dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustration.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

24. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

(*b*).—A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

Acquisition of right to easements.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

(*d*).—A diverts B's watercourse and claiming title thereto as an easement, peaceably and openly enjoys the same for twenty years without interruption. At the end of that period A's right to the watercourse becomes absolute and indefeasible.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner would have been extinguished had the trespassers not been adverse to one another, shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By a person against whom an order is passed under section 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
12.—To set aside any of the following sales:—	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
(*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court;		

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
(*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue;		
(*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears;		
(*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent.		
Explanation.—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.		
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	One year ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
14.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act.
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
19.—For false imprisonment	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
22.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
23.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
24.—For libel	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
25.—For slander	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
26.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
27.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	One year ...	The date of the breach.
28.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
29.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
30.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Two years ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
31.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
33.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
34.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
35.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband of wife, being of full age and sound mind.
36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance takes place.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
37.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years ...	The date of the obstruction.
38.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
39.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the trespass takes place.
40.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
41.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste begins.
42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 320 or 321, to compel a refund by a legatee or a person to whom an executor or administrator has distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The death of the testator or intestate, or (where the legacy or assests has or have been paid or distributed) the expiration of two years next after such payment or distribution, whichever event first occurs.
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
57.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
60.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
61.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
62.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
63.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Three years ...	When the accounts are stated in writing unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
64.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
65.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.
66.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
67.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
68.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
69.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
70.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
71.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
73.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
75.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
76.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
77.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
78.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
79.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
80.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Three years ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
81.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
82.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
83.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
84.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
85.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
86.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
87.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
88.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
89.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
90.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
91.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
92.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto ...	When the fraud is known to the plaintiff.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Three years ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years.—continued.	
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Three years.	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is invalid.	Ditto ...	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
116.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
117.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
118.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
119.—To avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Ditto ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
120.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
121.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
122.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Twelve years ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
123.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
124.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
125.—By a person excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
126.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
127.—By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
128.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
129.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
130.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
131.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee in good faith and for value as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
132.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
133.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
135.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
136.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
137.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
138.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
139.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
140.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
141.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Twelve years ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
142.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
143.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years ...	The date of the deposit or pawn.
144.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	The date of the mortgage: Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
145.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
146.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.